FOR NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN CALLED FOR THE DRAFT, SEE PART 2, INSIDE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Tuesday fair and warm; southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,737. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES AND FOUR-PAGE DRAFT SECTION.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

LANSING DECLARES GERMANY COVETS AMERICA AS PRIZE

World's Liberty at Stake in the War, He Tells Students at Madison Barracks.

ASSAILS BERLIN'S PERFIDY

Secretary Says Teuton Rulers Tried to Lull Nations Into Sense of Security.

POWER MUST BE CRUSHED

United States Will Not Sheathe Its Sword Until Forces of Absolutism Are Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 29.—Secretary of State Lansing bitterly assailed the military clique at Berlin in an address delivered to the 1,600 candidates for reserve commissions at Madison Barracks this evening. He declared that "the independence of no nation is safe, the liberty of no individual is sure, until the military despotism which now holds the German people in the hollow of its hand has been made impotent and harmless forever."

"Appeals to justice, to moral obligation, to honor, no longer avail with such a power," said Mr. Lansing. He contended that "there is but one way to restore peace to the world, and that is by overcoming the physical might of German imperialism by force of arms.

"For its own safety as well as for the cause of human liberty this great Republic is marshaling its armies and preparing with all its vigor to aid in ridding Germany as well as the world of the most ambitious and unprincipled autocracy which has ever arisen to stay the wheels of progress and imperil Christian civilization," the Secretary said.

"It was the policy of those who plotted and made ready for the time to accomplish the desire of the German rulers to lull into false security the great nations which they intended to subdue so that when the storm broke they would be unprepared. But democracy no longer sleeps. It is fully awake to the menace which threatens it.

"The American people, trustful and friendly, were reluctant to believe that imperialism again threatened the peace and liberty of the world. Conviction came to them at last, and today the American nation has arrayed itself with the other great democracies of the earth against a genius of evil which broods over the destinies of Central Europe. With lofty purpose, with patriotic fervor, with intense earnestness, the American democracy has drawn the sword which will not be sheathed until the forces of absolutism go down defeated and broken."

Mr. Lansing's Address.

Secretary Lansing's address follows:

"It is an opportunity which I greatly appreciate to be here this evening and to say a few words to you about the great enterprise in which you are to be participants. There are so many things to be said, so many viewpoints, that it is hard to know how to deal with the subject in a way that will appeal to the greatest number.

"First, we must all realize that we are living in the most momentous time in all history, in a time when the lives and destinies of nations are in the balance, when the civilization which has taken centuries to build, may crumble before the terrible storm which is sweeping over Europe. We are not only living in this critical period, but we, as a nation, have become a participant in the struggle. Having cast our lot on the side of the powers allied against the Imperial German Government we will put behind our decision the full power and the resources of the Republic. We intend to win in this mighty conflict, and we will win because our cause is the cause of justice and of right and of humanity.

"I wonder how many of us comprehend what the outcome of this war means to mankind, or to bring it nearer to each one of us, what it means to our country. I sometimes think that there prevail very erroneous impressions as to the reasons why we entered the war, not the immediate reasons, but the deep underlying reasons which affect the life and future of the United States and of all other liberty-loving nations throughout the world.

"Of course the immediate cause of our war against Germany was the announced purpose of the German Government to break its promises as to indiscriminate submarine warfare and the subsequent renewal of that ruthless method of destruction with increased vigor and brutality.

"While this cause was in itself sufficient to force us to enter the war if we would preserve our self-respect, the German Government's deliberate breach of faith and it utter disregard of right and life had a far deeper meaning, a meaning which had been growing, growing more evident as the war had progressed and which needed but this act of perfidy to bring it home to all thinking Americans. The evil character of the German Government is laid bare before the world. We know now that that Government is inspired with ambitions which menace human liberty and that to gain its end it does not hesitate to break faith, to violate the most

Continued on Page 3.

German Aviators, Driven Off from Paris, Kill Four in Hospital Near the Front

PARIS, July 29.—The censor today permitted the publication of scanty details of an air raid made on Paris Friday night, which The Associated Press was not allowed to send yesterday, and which the French newspapers were not permitted to publish. According to this information, bombs were dropped on three different suburban sections. In the first the bombardment caused absolutely no damage; in the other two localities five or six bombs were dropped, causing the slight injury of two women. One of the women was struck while in bed, and was removed to a hospital; the other was injured by flying glass. One bomb of several that fell in a field is believed to have contained asphyxiating gas.

The attempted raid on Paris Saturday night was even more unsuccessful than that on Friday, for the German aviators were not able to reach Paris at all. Their coming was anticipated, and French protecting airplanes were circling above and around Paris from early evening.

The residents, however, did not look for a renewal of the fruitless attack of the previous night, and most of them had retired when the sirens gave the warning. Crowds rushed to the streets, roofs, and windows, instead of seeking shelter, but they saw nothing. Less than an hour after the first warning reassuring bugles announced that the enemy aviators had been turned back.

One German aviator passed over a hospital near the front, descending very low, close enough to distinguish the Red Cross painted on the roof. Four bombs were dropped, all reaching their mark. One doctor, a chemist and a male nurse were killed immediately and a second doctor died soon after from injuries. A third doctor and an administration officer and several patients were seriously injured.

About midnight an official note was issued denying the German official communication of today announcing that German aviators had bombarded on the previous night Paris stations and military establishments, some projectiles reaching their objects. The note says this statement is incorrect, that the attempt of the German aviators on Paris caused no loss of human life and no material damage.

ALL DRAFT CALLS IN MAIL TONIGHT

Many of the City Exemption Boards Have Already Sent Out Notices.

NO OBJECTION TO QUOTA

"Tribute to the Partiotism of New York," Deputy Attorney General Conkling Says.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, who is in charge of the draft machinery in the city, said last evening that he expected all of the 189 Exemption Boards in New York to have completed their lists of men to be called for examinations and to have mailed notices to these men tonight. On this assumption he thought that all of the men summoned for service on the first call would have received their notices by tomorrow night. Many of the Exemption Boards worked all yesterday making up their lists and mailing their notices, and it was estimated last night that more than forty of the city boards had completed this work.

All of the names of men called for physical examination by Exemption Boards in the city which were obtainable yesterday are printed in Part 2 of this issue of THE TIMES.

As the men called in each exemption district will appear for examination on the fifth, sixth, and seventh days following the mailing of notices to them, if the last of the notices go out tonight, the physical examinations of all men summoned on the first call in this city should be completed by next Monday evening. It is expected, however, that the number of exemptions in many districts will make the sending out of additional notices necessary, so that several days more may be required to complete the physical examinations. Mr. Conkling said that each exemption district would be expected to continue adding to its list of men called until it had provided its full quota. The instructions to each district to call double the number of its quota were meant only to give the districts a start.

Mr. Conklin was so encouraged last night by the situation that he sent the following telegram to the Provost General at Wasnington:

> As a matter of information, it is a pleasure to advise you that up to this time not a single exemption board member has made objections to this office to the quota levied on the districts of the city. This is a tribute to the patriotism of the City of New York, and is deserving of record. The only discussion so far is in the nature of doubt as to some of the districts being able to fill their quota because of large alien and small American population.

Specialists to Assist.

In order to facilitate the physical examination, many of the districts in the city, according to Mr. Conkling, have engaged medical specialists in addition to the doctors serving officially on the exemption boards. For example, when a man reports for his examination in such district his eyes will be examined by an oculist, his heart by a specialist, and so on. But, said Mr. Conkling, no man will receive exemption for physical disability on the verdict of one doctor. When an examining officer finds a man disqualified, in his opinion, he will call into consultation the doctor serving as a member of the board or some one else assisting in the examinations. Mr. Conkling issued the warning that many of the exemptions granted on grounds of physical disability would not be final. He said that men found unfit to serve as soldiers in the field might be assigned to work in the Quartermaster's Department or in some other capacity for which their disabilities would not disqualify them.

All of the men accepted for the fighting army will have to pass a rigorous examination, it is understood. Because the available material is so great in proportion to the size of the army to be raised, only those of first-class physical powers will be enrolled in the army that will train for European fighting. In this way the authorities hope to raise one of the finest armies ever sent out by any nation.

Just as great care will be exercised in keeping out of the army all men not physically fit, so will the exemption boards be expected to exercise great care in getting into the army all fit men who have no bona fide reason entitling them to exemption. The boards have

Continued on Page 4.

NEW DEADLOCK OVER FOOD BILL

Conferees Fail to Agree On One-Man Control and Committee of War Advisers.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Representative Lever to See Him Today with Hope of Clearing Up the Tangle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—After agreeing to all other points in dispute, the Senate and House conferees on the Food Administration bill became deadlocked tonight upon the problems of the food control board and the proposal to create a joint Congressional committee on the conduct of the war.

Unable to come to any agreement on these two questions, the conferees voted to adjourn until tomorrow to give Representative Lever, sponsor of the House bill, an opportunity to call upon the President in an effort to enlist his influence in straightening out the difficulty.

Representative Lever offered to see the President after it became evident that the Conference Committee had come to an impasse and that no final agreement as to the matters in dispute could be reached by it. Mr. Lever expects to see the President tomorrow morning and to be able to report back to the conference during the afternoon.

The conferees are split over the insistence of the House members to reinstate in the bill the original provision for one-man food control and the insistence of the Senate members that the rider creating the joint committee to supervise war expenditures remain. Neither side of the conference would yield.

The House members expressed their willingness today to accept the Senate proposal for the joint Congressional committee, if the bill was changed to eliminate the partisan features, so as to have the Vice President and the Speaker of the House appoint the five members from each house, without a view to politics. The Senate provision was for a board of five members, comprising three Democrats of the House and Senate, with two Republicans of each house.

This proposal was flatly rejected by the Senate conferees, who maintained that it would only give opportunity to the Vice President and the Speaker to jam the committee with Democrats. They argued that a majority of one Democrat in each house would be enough leeway for the dominant party.

Limited to Expenditures.

The House conferees suggested, then, that the authority of the joint committee be limited to supervision of war expenditures and that the appointees to the committee be acceptable to the President. The Senate conferees agreed to accept that, except that they insisted that the committee be created as originally outlined in the Senate bill, with two Republicans from the House and Senate upon it. Some of the Senate conferees insisted, furthermore, that the committee have power to act in an advisory capacity with department heads in matters affecting the expenditures of the appropriations voted by Congress.

The House conferees eventually agreed to accept the Senate proposal for the joint committee, to consist of three Democrats and two Republicans in each house, if, in turn, the Senate members would agree to the one-man food control, the appointee named by the President. To this the Senate conferees agreed, provided the Senate have the power to confirm the President's appointment. This the Senate conferees demanded so as to give the Senate opportunity to reject Herbert C. Hoover, if it felt so disposed.

The House members balked at putting this power in the hands of the Senate, feeling that it would be certain to result in the overthrow of Mr. Hoover and the whole food-control idea of the President. They insisted that they never could consent to any legislation that would eliminate Mr. Hoover.

The conferees debated the points at issue for five hours, and were unable to come to any compromise. It was then that Representative Lever suggested calling upon the President to lay the problem before him. Mr. Lever expressed the belief that the President would stand firmly for the one-man food control, but possibly the Executive might suggest some way by which the conferees could come to an agreement.

If the President is unable to advise the conferees, they will report the result of their deliberations to the House and Senate and ask for instructions, as the only way out of the deadlock.

Put Gas Wells Under Control.

One point in controversy settled today by the conference was to change Section I, providing for food control, so as to include natural gas in the items of control, and also implements and uten-

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RUSSIA TURNS TO ARMY CHIEFS FOR GUIDANCE

Kerensky May Give Up Portfolios of War and Marine to General and Admiral.

CONGRESS BARS LENINITES

Finland and Ukraine Parties Also Excluded from Great Secret Meeting at Moscow.

RUSSIANS OUT OF GALICIA

Teuton Armies Following Them Up Also in Bukowina—Rumanians Widen Gap of 18 Miles.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—War Minister Kerensky has again started for the front. His destination is Army Headquarters, where he will hold a conference with the commanders on the various fronts and also with Generals Alexieff, Ruzsky, Gurko, and Guchkoff, former War Minister.

At the conference it will be decided whether M. Kerensky will retain his portfolio of War Minister. Admiral Kolchak, former commander of the Black Sea Fleet, is mentioned in connection with the Ministry of Marine, a post also held by M. Kerensky.

There have been allotted to the Ministry of the Interior 7,000,000 rubles to meet the expenses of elections to the Constituent Assembly.

The Bourse Gazette estimates that there will be 850 delegates at the Moscow conference. On account of their attitude toward Russia neither the Finland, Ukraine, nor Maximalist Party has been invited to participate. Generals Brusiloff and Kornilloff, representing the troops at the front, will probably attend the secret sitting of the conference.

Negotiations for the reconstruction of the Cabinet are delayed owing to the conditions raised by the non-socialist parties, and also by the departure of Premier Kerensky.

The Premier has decided that the new Cabinet shall be composed of fifteen or sixteen members, all equal in power. The Constitutional Democrats, M. Astroff and M. Kishkin, both Ministerial candidates, have handed to the Premier a statement of the conditions upon which they will collaborate. Chief among these are war by the side of the Allies until victory is gained, a definite home policy in the struggle against anarchy, and postponement of social reforms until the Constituent Assembly is convened.

The Constitutional Democrats are resolutely opposed to the Minister of Agriculture, M. Tchernoff. They also appear to be against the Foreign Minister, M. Terestchenko. But the Premier says that he will refuse to sacrifice either of these officials.

M. Astroff declares that if the non-Socialist Ministers, as M. Kerensky demands, are proclaimed independent of party dictation, the Socialist Ministers must cease taking instructions from the Councils of Deputies.

A conference of the representatives of trade and industry, under the chairmanship of M. Kutler, former Minister of Agriculture, has declared that it will collaborate only if all the power is contided in the Provisional Government.

As Premier Kerensky announced that the reconstruction of the Cabinet would not mean any change in the Government's program, these demands would raise an obstacle against such reconstruction. M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, is authority for the statement that if the attempt at reconstruction fails the present Cabinet will remain in power.

General Kornilloff, the Commander in Chief in Galicia, has ordered all officers and men on the southwestern front to rejoin their units before Aug. 14. In case of failure to obey the order the men will be tried as traitors.

Premier Kerensky has suppressed the newspapers Justice (Prevda) and Justice for the Trenches, Germanophile organs of the Social Democratic Workmen's Party.

Admiral Kolchak, who may be selected to relieve Premier Kerensky of the burden of the Ministry of Marine, was in command of the Black Sea Fleet when, early in June, the sailors mutinied following the arrival at Sebastopol from Kronstadt of a Leninite delegate representing the Baltic Fleet revolutionaries. At a meeting attended by 15,000 sailors, it was resolved to arrest and search all the officers of the fleet, including the Admiral and his chief of staff, on the ground that they were propagating a counter-revolution. The crew of the flagship demanded that Admiral Kolchak surrender his sword. He refused, saying:

"The Japanese left me this sword when we evacuated Port Arthur. I won this sword in the Japanese war and will not give it to you."

He then threw it overboard.

It was finally decided not to arrest the officers, but the mutineers insisted that the Admiral should resign, which he did.

It was in the midst of this mutiny that Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N., of the Root mission, arrived at Sebastopol and delivered a speech on the war that so thrilled the mutinous crews that they there and then returned to their duty.

RUSSIANS RETREAT OVER GALICIAN BORDER

Rumanian Army on Moldavian Front Continues to Drive Teutons Back.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London.)—Russian troops retreating on the Eastern Galician front have retired behind the Russian border at Husiatyn, the German General Staff announced officially today. Husiatyn is seventy miles due east of Halicz, Kuty, in the Carpathians, has been captured. In Rumania the Germans completed the retrograde movement which they began Friday on the Upper Putna River. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—In Eastern Galicia the Russians on both sides of Husiatyn have retired behind the imperial frontier.

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CHANCELLOR RENEWS PEACE TALK; SAYS FRANCE SEEKS CONQUEST; CZERNIN ASKS THE ENTENTE'S TERMS

PEACE MOVE WAS EXPECTED

Washington Not Surprised at Outgivings of Berlin and Vienna.

SEEKING TO SHIFT BLAME

Officials Convinced Germany Knows She Must Pay for Outrages on Humanity.

AUSTRIA EAGER TO QUIT

Believed to be Willing to End War on Any Terms She Can Get.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It is very apparent to observers in Washington that the world is in for another discussion of peace between the warring nations. Evidence is accumulating that the agitation in Washington for greater parliamentary freedom has stirred all the well-known advocates of bringing the war to an end without delay, and got them again to hoping for an ending of hostilities.

Among these well-known advocates of peace may be mentioned the German Emperor and his advisers. On nearly every prior occasion when peace has been in the air the intention of the peace talk has been traced to German sources. All these German suggestions had been predicated on the idea that the peace plenipotentiaries would take into consideration the German conquest of European territory, and would permit Germany to retain part of the spoils.

Officials here have become convinced that Germany now knows it is useless to ask her enemies to discuss a peace that admits no punishment for German outrages against humanity, and will seek on every occasion to create the impression that the Allies are bent on a war of conquest, hoping by this means to keep peace discussion alive.

This view is borne out by the interview given today by Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial Chancellor, intended as a response to the speech of Prime Minister Lloyd George. When the United States was observing neutrality the German Government was constantly playing for the good opinion of this country by indicating that Germany was all for an immediate peace. As the United States is now aligned with Great Britain and France, the German Government sees no further occasion for creating a false impression as to Germany's attitude.

Deceiving the German People.

In addition, according to opinion here, the German Government is obliged to put on a bold front to deceive the German people as to the way the war is going, and such statements by Chancellor Michaelis as that Great Britain seeks only the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of her enemies are regarded here as intended to make the German people believe that their imperial masters are still confident of victory.

The interview with Count Czernin, the Prime Minister of Austria-Hungary, in which he, too, answers Lloyd George's speech, creates no surprise here, but is regarded as of the greatest public significance. Count Czernin's assertion that Austria wanted nothing but an honorable peace and he did not care whether this was regarded as a sign of weakness or strength, is considered deeply significant. It bears out the belief that Austria is kept from making a separate peace only by fear of German resentment. In view of the close relationship between Germany and Austria the two interviews are all the more significant in this inconsistency.

There have been reports that Emperor Charles was on the point of undertaking negotiations for a separate peace. At the time of the recent political agitation in the Reichstag which resulted in the overthrow of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, it was reported that Herr Erzberger, the leader of the Reichstag revolt, had been at Vienna in consultation with Emperor Charles. It was said also that Emperor William had paid a hurried visit to Vienna to see the Austro-Hungarian Kaiser. Then there were indications that the King of Bavaria was in sympathy with the evident desire of Emperor Charles for peace.

Austria Anxious to Quit.

In view of all these things the statements of Count Czernin, who, of course, speaks for Emperor Charles, carry with them the impression that the Government of Austria-Hungary is sincerely anxious to bring about an ending of the war on any terms it can obtain from the Entente. That Austria-Hungary is sick of the war is becoming generally understood, and when the Prime Minister of the Dual Monarchy intimates it very broadly in the face of Prussian disapproval the situation from an allied standpoint is vastly improved.

The United States Government stands with the Allies in refusing to enter into the negotiations of a peace that does

Continued on Page 2.

Germany Forcing a Loan From Switzerland, Meantime Holds Up Republic's Coal Supply

BERNE, July 29.—President Schulthess, speaking to the Berne newspapers concerning the relations of Switzerland with the United States, said there was no reason to believe that the Government of the United States intended to make difficulties for Switzerland by preventing the purchase of the most necessary foodstuffs in America, as all American provisions were being handled in accordance with an arrangement with the Entente.

The President said the United States had always been kindly disposed toward Switzerland, but that the situation in America was difficult because of the great shortage of vessels. The purchase of American corn had been suspended for some time.

Concerning what he termed Switzerland's most important other question, the supply of German coal, President Schulthess said that Germany would deliver further coal only on the condition that Switzerland grant a considerable loan to Germany. The President added that he expected the price of coal to go still higher.

Federal Councilor Gustave Ador, who succeeded Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, former Chief of the Political Department of Foreign Affairs, seconded the utterances of President Schulthess, saying that Switzerland was dependent upon the good-will of the belligerents. He insisted that a German loan could not be avoided. It was more advantageous for Switzerland to agree to the loan than to see Swiss money flow away to pay high coal prices elsewhere.

President Schulthess, in announcing the necessity for the loan, said Germany already was suffering, despite its rich coal fields, from a shortage, due to unusual consumption in war industries, and was worse off today even than last Winter, so that it was a considerable sacrifice on Germany's part to give coal to any one. Germany's needs would be only intensified by each ton it let Switzerland have.

The President said it was out of the question for Germany adequately to supply Switzerland, and that the price must be in excess of the old rate of $12 a ton. He then announced that Switzerland's supply would depend upon "a very large loan."

VICTORY ASSURED BY OUR RESOURCES

Carson Calls America's Entry Into War One of Greatest Events in World's History.

HAS FAITH IN RUSSIA

Even from Military Viewpoint Revolution Is Far Better Than the Regime It Displaced.

LONDON, July 29. — Confidence that Russia once more will be brought into effective co-operation with the Entente Allies, and that America will in good time give "material aid of overwhelming power which will make an end of all doubts as to the completeness of victory by the Allies," was expressed today by Sir Edward H. Carson, Minister Without Portfolio, in a statement to The Associated Press in behalf of the British War Cabinet, of which he is a member. Sir Edward also voiced the determination of Great Britain "to see this thing through until we have attained the aims we proclaimed at the beginning." His statement follows:

"During the third year of the war which has just ended, two events of outstanding importance occurred which must have decisive influence on the last phase of the war and on the peace that is to follow. These are the revolution in Russia and the entrance of the United States into the war in alliance with the Entente Powers.

"The immediate effect of the Russian revolution, from a military point of view, gives cause for great anxiety and has, up to the present, proved disastrous. But it must be borne in mind that the Government of the late Russian Emperor was hatching positive treachery to the alliance and would have caused much greater disaster to us by concluding separate peace with Germany.

"The revolution, even from a military point of view, has been far better than the régime which it displaced. And, from a political and social point of view, we in England welcome it without reserve. We are confident that the inevitable disturbance which accompanies every revolution when the seat of existing authority is overturned will settle into constitutional order based on free democratic institutions and that as soon as this is brought about the ingrained patriotism of the Russian people, combined with their splendid military qualities, proved on a thousand battlefields, once more will bring that great country into line in effective co-operation with her allies in striking at the common enemy of all.

"The Russian revolution, moreover, has drawn a clear-cut line between the contending nations, ranging them as the defenders of democracy on one side and as its assailants on the other. This aspect of the struggle, of course, has been most strongly emphasized by the action of America in joining the alliance against the Central Empires and Turkey.

"The momentous decision of the United States that no alternative remained to her but to take up arms against Germany is one of the greatest events in the history of the world. Previous to taking it she had proved by a long course of patient statesmanship how deeply seated was her abhorrence of war and her idealism in the conduct of international affairs. Nothing but persistent and openly avowed adoption by Germany of a policy of public crime and flagrant violation of neutral rights would have driven America into the war.

"The utterances of President Wilson

Continued on Page 2.

CZERNIN ECHOES BERLIN INTERVIEW

What Are We Finally to Expect of the Entente? Asks the Austrian Premier.

WOULD NOT CRUSH ALLIES

Declares He Does Not Care if This Is Regarded as Strength or Weakness.

VIENNA, July 29, (via Copenhagen.)—Reiterating that Austria-Hungary was ready to accept an honorable peace, but that the Dual Monarchy, in conjunction with its allies, would fight to the last extremity if the Entente Powers decline to enter negotiations on the basis of a peace by understanding, as recently outlined by the German Imperial Chancellor and the Reichstag, Count Ottokar Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in an interview today discussed at length peace possibilities.

The Austrian statesman took occasion to reply to the speech made by David Lloyd George in London on July 21, when the British Premier characterized the address delivered in the Reichstag by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, as a sham. The Count said Mr. Lloyd George was mistaken when he represented the Reichstag peace resolution to be "a peace bluff."

"The Chancellor and the Reichstag," the Foreign Minister said, "declared that Germany was conducting a defensive war and that the German people only asked for an honorable peace by means of an understanding and an agreement offering the basis for a lasting reconciliation of the nations. The Chancellor and the Reichstag solemnly replied that the German people desired forced conquest and abhorred economic isolation and incitement to enmity between nations after the war.

"I must reply to Premier Lloyd George with the question: What are we finally to expect from the Entente? What we desire is quite evident from the well-known declarations made in Vienna and from the demonstrations by the German people showing that a complete agreement exists to the very last detail between Vienna and Berlin.

Ready for "Honorable Peace."

"What the Chancellor and the Reichstag declared is what I described months ago as an honorable peace, which the Vienna Government is ready to accept and whereby it seeks a lasting reconciliation of the nations. But there also exists the complete agreement that we never shall accept a peace which is not honorable for us.

"If the Entente does not wish to enter negotiations on the basis which we have clearly indicated, we shall continue the war and fight to the last extremity.

"I don't care whether this admission is regarded as a sign of weakness or of strength. To me it seems only a sign of common sense and morality, which revolt against the idea of prolonging the war. I am absolutely convinced the Entente will never succeed in crushing us, and, since in our position of defense we have no intention of crushing the enemy, the war will end sooner or later in a peace by understanding. But, to my way of thinking, the natural conclusion is that the further sacrifices and suffering imposed on all humanity are useless and that it is necessary, in the interests of humanity, to reach a peace by understanding as soon as possible.

"As we have fought in conjunction with our faithful allies, so we shall make peace in conjunction with them, now or

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REPLIES TO LLOYD GEORGE

Speech Proves Britain Wants No Just Peace, Says Michaelis.

WOULD ENSLAVE GERMANY

Declares France Wants to Take Over Saarbruecken and Other Territory.

TALKS OF SECRET TREATY

Challenges Ribot and Briand to Disclose Debate in French Chamber on Russian Deal.

Erzberger Would Talk Peace With Lloyd George or Balfour

LONDON, July 29.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Zurich, Mathias Erzberger, one of the leaders of the Clerical Centre in the German Reichstag, who has just arrived there, declared to the Zuricher Nachrichten:

"If I could talk with Lloyd George (the British Prime Minister,) or Mr. Balfour, (British Foreign Secretary,) we could in a few hours reach an understanding which would enable official peace negotiations to commence."

Herr Erzberger, who has taken a prominent part with respect to peace during the last months, asserts that Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial German Chancellor, is a peace chancellor.

BERLIN, July 29, (via Copenhagen.)—Dr. Georg Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, on Saturday summoned a large number of newspaper men, to whom he declared:

"The speech of David Lloyd George, the British Premier, at Queen's Hall, London, and the recent debate in the British House of Commons again have proved with indisputable clearness that Great Britain does not desire peace by agreement and understanding, but only a conclusion of the war which means the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of our enemies.

"Proof of this may be seen in the fact that Sir Edward Carson (member of the British War Cabinet) recently declared in Dublin that negotiations with Germany could begin only after the retirement of German troops beyond the Rhine. In response to a question put by Commoner Joseph King. A. Bonar Law, the spokesman of the British Government in the House of Commons, modified this declaration by fixing the standpoint of the British Government as being that if Germany wanted peace she first of all must declare herself willing to evacuate the occupied territories.

"We possess clear proofs that the enemy gives assent to a declaration going even further than that impudently made by Sir Edward Carson. You all know that detailed information regarding the French plans of conquest, approved by Great Britain and Russia, has been circulated for weeks past in the neutral press, and that it has not been denied up to the present.

Says French Seek Conquest.

"It would be of the greatest importance for the enlightenment of the whole world regarding the true reasons for the continuation of the sanguinary massacre of nations for it to be known that written proofs of our enemies' greed for conquest have since fallen into our hands. I refer to reports of the secret debate on June 2 in the French Chamber of Deputies.

"I ask the French Government this question: Does it deny that ex-Premier Briand and Premier Ribot, in the course of that secret sitting, at which were present Deputies Moutet and Cochin, who had just returned from Petrograd, were forced to admit that France, shortly before the Russian revolution, had come to an agreement having in view vain plans of conquest with a Government which Premier Lloyd George described in his last speech as a 'corrupt and narrow autocracy'?

"I ask if it is true that the French Ambassador at Petrograd, in response to a request sent by him to Paris, received instructions to sign a treaty prepared in advance by M. Doumergue, (ex-Premier and Foreign Minister,) after negotiations with the Russian Emperor?

"Is it true or not that the French President at the instance of General Berthelot, head of the French military mission to Rumania, formally entrusted him with a mandate, and that M. Briand afterward sanctioned this step?

"This treaty assured to France her frontiers, but amended on lines of previous wars the conquest of 1870 to include, besides Alsace-Lorraine, Saarbruecken and vast territorial modifications on the left bank of the Rhine.

"As desired by France when M. Tereschenko, (the Russian Foreign Minister,) took office, the Russian Government protested against the French aims of conquest, which also included that of Syria, and declared that new

Russia no longer would be willing to take part in the struggle if it learned of these French war aims.

Professes to Quote Briand.

"Wasn't it the principal object of Albert Thomas, (member of the French War Council,) on his journey to Russia to overcome this remorse of M. Tereschenko? The French Government will not be able to deny all this, and it will be obliged to confess, although it may do so only tacitly, that M. Briand was the object of stormy attacks during the secret session; that Premier Ribot was obliged to produce the secret treaty in response to the demand of M. Renaudel, (leader of the majority Socialists in the French Chamber,) and also that M. Briand, in the course of the excited debate which ensued, declared that revolutionary Russia was obliged to carry out what imperial Russia had promised and that it did not matter to France what was said by the lowest classes in Russia.

"It is characteristic that Deputy Moutet, according to his own statement, replied in Russia to the question whether Alsace-Lorraine was the only obstacle to peace by saying he could not answer the question in that form, and that Russia ought to take into consideration the fact that the Russian revolution had been purchased by French blood.

"The admission of Deputies Cochin and Moutet that the Russian representatives had declared in the course of the negotiation that they attached no importance to Constantinople throws clear light on Russian sentiment. The delegates from the Russian armies also are in agreement with this.

"Regardless of this manifest proof of the revulsion of the Russian people against a policy of aggrandizement, Premier Ribot refused in the secret session of the French Chamber to undertake any revision of the French war aims and announced the fact that Italy also had received guarantees of great territorial aggrandizements.

"In order to divert their ambitions on the left bank of the Rhine of a character of greed and conquest, he announced the necessity of a buffer state, but the Opposition speakers cried out amid a din of contradictions: 'It is disgraceful!'

"I would like also to mention that Premier Ribot, after a pacifist speech by Deputy Augagneur, replied that the Russian Generals had declared that the Russian armies never were in better condition or better equipped than then. Here appears in perfect clearness the desire to let the Russian people go on shedding their blood in behalf of the unjust ambitions of France.

"This desire has been fulfilled, but not as Premier Ribot anticipated, for we can hardly presume he had such an absolute lack of humanity as that, though foreseeing the failure of the Russian offensive, he yet insisted upon it, thinking it would give another hour's respite pending the entry of America into the war.

"The enemy press endeavors to force upon my inaugural speech the interpretation that I only consented to the majority resolution with an ill-concealed reservation of Germany's desires for conquest. I am obliged to deny the imputation as to an object of which there can be no doubt. Besides, the resolution implies—which is quite clear—that the enemy must also renounce any ideas of conquest."

Dr. Michaelis added that it was manifest Germany's enemies were not in the least considering such denunciation and that the French meeting held in secret was fresh proof that her enemies were responsible for the prolongation of the war and were "actuated by lust of conquest."

"The conspicuousness of the justice of our defensive war," the Chancellor concluded, "will steel our strength and determination in the future."

WILL NOT GIVE UP BELGIUM.

German Papers Assert It Is Indispensable to Protection of Frontiers.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, commenting on the recent proceedings in the British House of Commons, says:

"Mr. Asquith's inquiry as to whether we were ready to restore Belgium's full freedom can only be meant as a rhetorical question, for Mr. Asquith must know that, aside from a handful of dreamers, nobody thinks of handing Belgium again to England and France."

The Catholic organ, the Cologne Volkszeitung, attempts to prove that the retention of Belgium and the annexation of regions in the East are indispensable to that protection of the German frontiers which Chancellor Michaelis specified.

The Tageszeitung adopts this contention enthusiastically. Some of the radical newspapers, on the other hand, seek to give the impression that the Government is so bound by the Reichstag that the Entente Allies have only to propose peace without annexations or indemnities to obtain it.

AUSTRIAN PROVINCES MENACED BY FAMINE

Reports to Our Food Administration Say Vegetables Are Almost the Only Food.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Reports from Budapest which have been received by the Food Administration indicate that the people of the provinces are not far removed from famine conditions. It is stated that the majority of the population actually lives on vegetables, and that the vegetable supply is limited. Meat is within the reach of the rich only.

One reason for this condition is said to be that as far as possible the country provinces have been drained to supply the needs of the army in the field and the large centres of population, where trouble might be expected if the food supply was too greatly reduced.

Vendors, it is said, have been demanding exorbitant prices for dry wood and withered leaves on the ground that they were vegetables. Green peas are selling at $1.45 a kilogram, (2.2 pounds.) Milk is absoutely not to be had for cream, and an unappetizing liquid which was once skimmed milk costs 60 cents a pint.

There is no butter or cheese. Cherries at the time the report was made sold for 88 cents a pound. The principal stock of food consisted of dried peas and dried plums. Young chickens were selling for $2.50, and in the egg market only empty boxes were found. Potatoes were not to be had.

Cabled press advices from Austria received in the course of the last few days indicate that an even worse condition now prevails. The reports say that luncheon cannot be purchased in any restaurant for less than $5. Three pounds of meat for $5, olive oil at $10 a quart, butter at $5 a pound, and chickens at $10 each are some of the prices quoted.

WALES PEACE MEETING BROKEN UP IN RIOT

Discharged Soldiers and Sailors Assist in Turning Convention into a Patriotic One.

SWANSEA, Wales, July 29.—A meeting of over two hundred delegates from all parts of Wales, under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council was broken up today before proceedings started. The hall was rushed and violent fights took place on the staircases and in the corridors.

The attacking forces, which included a number of discharged soldiers and sailors, succeeded in taking possession of the hall and in holding a patriotic meeting. A crowd numbering 2,000 congregated outside the building while the delegates were assembling and most of these took part in the fray. Much damage was done to the furnishings of the hall and many windows were smashed by flying missiles. The peace delegates sought refuge in various corners, but were driven out.

BITTER RETROSPECT FOR GERMAN CHIEFS

End of Third Year of War Recalls Wreck of Hopes on the West Front.

VAST LOSSES OF EFFECTIVES

Allies Took 180,000 Prisoners and Put an End to Germany's Offensive Power.

By GEORGE H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, July 29.—Bitter will be the retrospect of the German people in the days completing the third and opening the fourth year of the war. A conservative estimate shows that the German armies have lost as prisoners 165,000 men and 2,500 officers, with 948 cannon and thousands of lesser pieces, in the last twelve months on the French and British fronts alone. This is but a part, and not the gravest, of the account. The number killed and seriously wounded is several times larger than that of prisoners.

For these sacrifices and for the provocations which brought America into the war what is there to show? The year has witnessed the last great offensive efforts of the Imperial armies, and those who remember the dominant place of the offensive in their strategy will know how much that means. Their supreme adventure against Verdun was in the mid-course of the year. On June 11 began the wild assaults that brought them to Fort Souville, the last crest but one before the little city of the Meuse. The ten months' battle of Verdun cost Germany 500,000 of her best men.

A principal object of the plan of campaign intrusted to the German Crown Prince was to upset the arrangements for an allied offensive in the north. It completely failed in this purpose. Also the Franco-British attack on the Somme began in July and progressed by stages throughout the Autumn.

Von Below's Verdun Admissions.

In an official paper of "Lessons Drawn from the Battle of the Somme," General von Below, speaking of the first smashing in of the German line, says:

"Our losses were so high that there were literally no more forces with which to make the intended counterattacks. During the following days and weeks we lost further ground in this zone. It was in these particularly unfavorable conditions that we were compelled to engage reinforcements which reached the Second Army from all sides. The enormous superiority of the enemy in aviation, artillery, munitions, and effectives has permitted us to fill only little by little and day by day the most dangerous gaps in the German line of defense. Necessity forced us to break the tactical ties of the reinforcing units which reached us in order to meet the danger of a breach of the line. Only after long weeks was it possible for us to gather defensive forces of all arms permitting us to grapple with the superiority of the enemy.

After this plain confession—and German Generals do not confess for the fun of the thing—there can be no doubt of the reason for the great retreat of last March. At the beginning of November the German armies had lost on the Somme 75,300 prisoners, 180 heavy guns and 175 field pieces, many hundreds of machine guns and trench mortars, and a fearful roll of dead and wounded. So far from spoiling the allied plans, Verdun had broken their own resources and hopes. Let us mark General von Below's confession of alarming inferiority by admitting that it had not broken their courage or their ingenuity.

For us Westerners—and all the West was not yet in the allied camp—the undoubted ingenuity of the Hindenburg plan was marred by the humbugging pretenses of some mysterious offensive purpose in which it was wrapped up for German consumption. It certainly did postpone the evil day by requiring the Allies to carry forward from ten to thirty miles into a foully devastated country all their preparations for the resumption of their offensive in the Spring. It created popular expectations on our side which have not been justified, but these inconveniences were nothing beside the disillusionment of the German Army and people. Instead of three months, the Allies were delayed just one month.

On April 9 came the British offensive by which Vimy Ridge was taken, with 15,000 prisoners. A week later the French followed on the Aisne and in Champagne. By the end of May our allies had secured the whole line of the Aisne heights and the crests of the Moronvilliers Hills, with 32,000 prisoners, drawing twenty-four fresh German divisions into the conflict. At the same time the British were breaking into the Hindenburg line on the North, and on June 7 they began the brilliant operation resulting in the capture of Messines and the Wytschaete Ridge.

End of the "Elastic Line."

Not the least result of this unresting activity had been to kill the second and essential part of the Hindenburg scheme, that of the famous "elastic line," which was to make a further piecemeal retreat possible and safe whenever the allied advance became too pressing. No such elasticity exists, or the Crown Prince, promoted for his tragic blunders to general command against the French, would not have needed to throw away 100,000 men in fruitless efforts to get back his post observatories on the Aisne and Champagne Hills.

In this year of slaughter the German command has turned the last screws of the conscript machine and entered upon a period of decline; for it finds the western Allies as resolute as ever, and the last great power of the world just beginning to enter the field against it. If the situation was, as General von Below says, "particularly unfavorable" a year ago, how should it be described today?

GERMAN PEACE MOVE NOT A SURPRISE

Continued from Page 1.

not recognize that Germany must change her autocratic methods and pay for all the wrong she has inflicted on the world.

All the preparations for war that are being made by this Government show conclusively that the United States has no thought that peace is in sight while Germany maintains her attitude of refusing to pay for the crimes she has committed. There is a hopeful feeling here that Austria is looking for an opportunity to withdraw from the conflict, but the Government is dealing, not with hopes, but with solid conditions, and is bending all its energies to place the nation in shape to wage a long war against the German autocracy.

PACIFISTS ADDRESS STONE.

Want the Senate to Call on the Allies to Start Peace Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Introduction of a Senate resolution reciting what America would regard as a proper basis for peace was suggested in a letter sent to Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, today by a committee representing the American Union Against Militarism. The letter is signed by Amos Pinchot, Lillian D. Wald, Max Eastman, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, L. Hollingsworth Wood, the Rev. John Hayes Holmes, Norman Thomas, Roger N. Baldwin, Alice Lewisohn, Charles T. Hallinan, and Crystal Eastman.

They say that America should pay less attention to utterances of Michaelis and more attention to efforts in the Reichstag for a nonaggressive peace.

"Even after making all allowances for imperial influences," says the letter to Senator Stone, "the fact remains that the German peace resolution carried in the Reichstag on July 19 by a vote of 214 to 116 represents an attempt on the part of the German people to express their willingness to enter into peace negotiations on the basis of 'no annexations and no indemnities.' The Reichstag, though not in the democratic sense a truly representative body, is the only political body through which the German people can speak to the rest of the world. If we genuinely desire to strengthen the hand of the German people against autocracy, this is, we submit, our opportunity. We must receive the Reichstag resolution with official respect and ignore the speech of the Chancellor, who is responsible only to the Kaiser.

The union suggests that the Senate by resolution should welcome the peace sentiment expressed by the Reichstag and call upon the parliaments of the allied nations, "which, since the entrance into the war of the two great republics, Russia and America, have given no indication of the terms upon which they would make peace, to adopt resolutions expressing their willingness to enter into peace negotiations with the Russian formula as a basis."

VICTORY ASSURED BY OUR RESOURCES

Continued from Page 1.

have nobly vindicated the moral basis of the alliance against Germany, and we have full confidence that America's moral support will, in good time, be backed by material aid of overwhelming power which will make an end of all doubts as to the completeness of the victory attainable by the Allies.

"We feel sure that the American people realize as clearly as we do ourselves that no peace can be lasting which is not the fruit of a complete and unquestionable military victory. The new German Chancellor has shown that neither the German Government nor the German people is yet prepared for any such peace. They still hope to make civilization and democracy surrender to the black flag.

"It would be foolish to deny that the submarine menace is an exceedingly grave one, but it will be defeated as every other German expedient has been defeated in the three years of war we now have passed through.

"We enter on the fourth year in a spirit of confident determination to see this thing through until we have attained the aims we proclaimed at the beginning, which could not be better summarized than in President Wilson's pregnant phrase, to 'make the world safe for democracy.'

"EDWARD CARSON."

SAY WAR HAS WOUNDED MILITARISM MORTALLY

French War and Finance Ministers Dwell Jubilantly on Co-operation of America.

PARIS, July 29.—Militarism, the great enemy of progress, actually has been mortally wounded by war itself. This summarizes the progress of the last three years according to Paul Painlevé, the Minister of War, in reviewing the war to date. Minister Painlevé's summary follows:

"Three years of war! Imagination at first conjures up mourning and demoralization. However, we dare to say that humanity has progressed during these three years. The great enemy of all progress, militarism, actually has been wounded mortally by war itself. The ideal of the nations of peace expresses itself very precisely against the brutality of nations of conquest and gains little by little throughout the entire world. Despite the vicissitudes this ideal will triumph.

"While the curve of German force has sunk, the curve of the strength of the Allies has risen year by year, and the entrance of the United States into the war has given it a sudden and formidable impetus. Germany's fate is determined.

"Henceforth, France, particularly, can show with elation its balance of the last three years. Bleeding, still invaded, she is not only greater and more glorious, but she is stronger militarily and politically than on Aug. 2, 1914. If Germany, stripped of its hegemony, ruined in its commerce and reduced to an alliance with several groups of adventurers, today compares itself to France, it will show what three years of war have cost it."

"On the third anniversary of its entry into the war," said Joseph Thierry, Minister of Finance, "France has the right to assert that it has maintained, and is maintaining its financial situation in a shape that no one would in advance have considered possible had one been able to foresee the duration and development of the conflict.

"In addition to maintaining a military effort without precedent in history and without analogy in present times, in addition to the mobilization of its active population in larger proportion than any other people, in addition to having submitted and submitting still to the invasion of parts of its territory, it has raised its fiscal receipts to a point which at present constantly exceed its peace-time product.

"The regular and easy flow of taxes bears witness to the elasticity of the contributive faculties of the country and its aptitude for supporting new taxes, which in its patriotism and its firm resolution to conclude real trials with honor, it does not hesitate to accept independently of subscriptions to two big long term loans, the success of which it has assured.

"French economy is daily furnishing the treasury, in the form of short-term bonds, a continued and growing contribution of resources, which permits reduction from month to month of that portion of advances required by the banks of emission. The very difficult and very considerable effort which has been imposed on France has been the regulation of enormous purchases which the situation of the belligerents and the invaded country has obliged it to make abroad. There again it has met with reward. Its traditional habit of saving its reserves in gold and its foreign holdings, which have been placed liberally at the disposition of the State, have served in a large measure to compensate for the rupture of the equilibrium of the commercial balance.

"But throughout France has benefited from stable credit which she has acquired from the world and from sympathies which since the beginning of hostilities have recognized the justice of her cause. From this communion of sentiments and interests which have reunited in a closer solidarity the western nations, the union of the United States with the Entente Allies has constituted the same order of things financially as in a military, political and moral way. The step of prime importance is that the ties are firmly established between all of the great democratic peoples, who resolve to protect with their principle of liberty, their future development and their economic prosperity.

"These constitute the best guarantee of the financial future of all the Allies, and, furthermore, no doubt was longer possible about this future on the day that the United States, giving free rein to its sentiments and beliefs, at the same time as its primordial interests, ranged itself on the side of the Entente Powers.

"Now all the weight of the wealth of the world and all the weight of credit are united on the same balance scale. Nothing else can modify this great fact. No matter what may be the duration of the conflict, it is an insuperable obstacle to any return of fortune in favor of our enemies. In this sense one has been able to say that the entrance of the United States into the war was in the financial field a companion of the victory of the Marne."

FRENCH BREAK UP TWO AISNE ATTACKS

Gain Ground on Craonne Front —German Artillery Preparation Futile.

BRITISH DOWN 16 AIRPLANES

Put 14 Others Out of Commission and Destroy 2 Balloons—Successful in Trench Raids.

PARIS, July 29.—Troops of the German Crown Prince at dawn yesterday made a violent attack on the French positions near Hurtebise Farm on the Aisne front. The French official statement issued this afternoon says the German attack was repulsed and that the French, in retaliation, later instituted an offensive between Hurtebise Farm and La Bovelle, gaining ground at all points on this sector, and particularly in the region of the Monument.

A German attack on the Craonne plateau, made after violent artillery preparation, completely failed this afternoon.

The War Office's night communiqué thus describes it:

The artillery action was very lively in the region of Cerny and Craonne. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, preceded by a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered on Hurtebise an attack which our artillery and infantry fire turned into a complete failure.

There was spirited artillery activity on the left bank of the Meuse, particularly in the region of Hill 304. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

Germans Fail Near Hurtebise.

The text of the French afternoon report follows:

Yesterday about dawn the Germans to the west of Hurtebise Farm made a violent attack on a front of 600 metres, which was smashed by the bravery of our troops.

In retaliation for this attempt made by the enemy we began an action at an early hour this morning between Hurtebise and the region of La Bovelle. It was conducted by our infantry with superb spirit, and enabled us to make progress on all points, notably in the region of the Monument.

In the Champagne, in the sector of Tahure, the enemy executed a strong surprise attack, which was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans, after an intense bombardment, attempted to attack the trenches which had been conquired by us between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. The precision and vigor of our fire stopped the enemy and inflicted heavy losses on him.

On the right bank of the Meuse an enemy surprise attack on our trenches east of Moulainville also met failure.

The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

British Destroy Sixteen Airplanes.

LONDON, July 29.—British troops last night made a number of successful raids on the German trenches at various points of the battle front in northern France, according to the official statement issued today by the British War Office. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy, and a number of prisoners and machine guns were taken.

Continuous aerial activity is reported as having prevailed on Saturday. British airmen brought down sixteen German machines and drove down fourteen out of control. Thirteen British airplanes are missing. Two German observation balloons fell in flames.

The official report from headquarters in France tonight reads:

There is nothing important to report today. Yesterday there was again great activity in the air, the fighting being continuous. On Friday night in spite of the bad weather our aviators carried out numerous raids on enemy railway stations and two hostile airdromes were bombed by our airplanes, and during the day a number of other bombing raids, as well as much photographing and artillery work, were successfully carried out.

In air fighting sixteen German machines were brought down and fourteen others were driven down out of control. Two hostile observation balloons were brought down in flames. Thirteen of our machines are missing.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

We made several successful raids last night at different points of our front. The enemy's trenches were raided northeast of Epehy, southeast of Havrincourt, west of Fontaine les Croisilles, and near Fleurbaix. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy and prisoners and machine guns were captured.

In the neighborhood of the Roeux chemical works our troops forced their way into the German lines, in spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy's garrison, whose losses were heavy, and brought back thirty prisoners, a trench mortar, and machine guns.

Other British raiding parties entered the enemy's positions in the neighborhood of Ypres and captured fifty-four prisoners and two machine guns.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed southeast of Messines.

Berlin Reports Heaviest Gunfire.

BERLIN, July 29.—(Via London.)—The artillery duel in Flanders raged all day yesterday and far into the night. It is described by the German General Staff as representing in intensity the "highest degree of massed effect" since the war began.

British attacks east of Monchy and northwest of St. Quentin broke down under heavy losses.

Southeast of Ailles, in the Aisne region, four strong French attacks were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

The official report says the Germans yesterday shot down thirty-five British airplanes.

The text reads:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: The artillery duel in Flanders raged uninterruptedly yesterday from early morning until far into the night. The development of artilleristic intensity represents the highest degree of massed effect in the war.

At several points on the battlefield attacks by our own and enemy troops broke out in close infantry engagements. From La Bassée Canal as far as the southern bank of the River Scarpe the firing activity increased in the evening. At night east of Monchy attacks by British battalions broke down with heavy losses. Also near Ossus, northwest of St. Quentin. English local attacks were without success.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: An increase in the fighting activity along the Chemin des Dames, in the Champagne, and on the Meuse was noticeable.

Southeast of Ailles (Aisne front) strong French forces attacked once in the morning and three times in the evening. A Cologne regiment with its oft-proved power of resistance warded off in hand-to-hand fighting all enemy attacks.

Artillery activity was extraordinarily lively, especially on the Flanders front. Thirty-five enemy aviators were shot down. Lieutenant Dostler at the head of a pursuing squadron destroyed a squadron of six enemy airplanes himself and gained his twentieth aerial victory. Lieutenant Ritter von Tutschek shot down his nineteenth and twentieth aerial opponents in battle.

The supplementary official statement issued this evening says:

Since midday there again has been a most violent artillery duel in Flanders.

WESTERN TRENCH RAIDS PORTENTS OF OFFENSIVE

British and German Reconnoitring Thrusts Are Indicative of Big Events Impending.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 29.—Numerous raids, which today's British official communication mentions as having been conducted at various points along the front by both combatants, undoubtedly appear to distant readers as inconsequential in this greatest of world wars. But these tiny reconnoitring thrusts, which daily have been growing in number of late, are, in truth, highly significant in themselves, for they are a surface indication of the great tension existing along these nerve centres of the western theatre.

The material damage which small raiding parties inflict is of little consequence, comparatively speaking, to either side, but the information that these intrepid adventurers into No Man's Land may bring back is invaluable. The war along this front is far from being at stalemate, but these are not days of prophecy.

Despite the inactivity of the infantry, destructive artillery duels of great violence continue and are ever increasing in volume. Along the coast region the German guns have been pouring an unprecedented stream of shells into Nieuport and neighboring places, and the British have been no less vigorous in reply.

Further south, Vimy and other points overlooking Lens, as well as Armentières, are the object of unrelenting Teuton wrath, and the shelling from the guns of both sides at times reached the intensity of drumfire, which is heard for miles back of the lines.

POLES BALK AT OATH OF FEALTY TO KAISERS

Legion and Council of State Demand Release of General Pilsudski and Other Leaders.

LONDON, July 29.—Big street demonstrations have occurred at Warsaw as a result of the arrest of General Pilsudski of the Polish Legion and other leaders in the movement against imposing an oath of fidelity to the Austro-German sovereigns upon the Polish Army. Many of the legionaries have refused to take such an oath.

The Polish Council of State has protested to the Governor General against the arrests as unjustifiable and has declared that only the speediest possible establishment of a genuine Polish Government and army will quiet public opinion.

General von Beseler, the German Governor General, replied, refusing the release of the Poles and declaring that the German authorities had proof that General Pilsudski was organizing an armed movement against Germany.

Vienna dispatches indicate that General Pilsudski's following is far greater than the German reports give any impression of and includes a large part of the political Left.

A Zurich dispatch to Reuter's, Ltd., says that telegrams from Cracow report that not merely single units of Polish legionaries refused to take the military oath, but whole regiments, including four infantry, one cavalry, one artillery, and parts of other regiments, aggregating a majority of all the forces. Unless General Pilsudski is released immediately it is believed that serious consequences will ensue. The Polish Party intends to bring up the question at the next sitting of the Reichsrat.

SIAM DECLARES WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA

Note Dated July 22 Is Presented to the Foreign Minister at Vienna.

VIENNA, July 29, (via Copenhagen.)—The Siamese Minister has presented to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Siam's declaration of war against the Dual Monarchy.

The note was dated July 22.

PANIC AT COSSACK FUNERAL.

Nervousness of Petrograd Populace Shown During Great Procession.

PETROGRAD, July 28, (Delayed.)—Ten thousand Cossacks and representatives of the Petrograd military garrison today marched in a brilliant and colorful procession to bury eight Cossack victims of the Bolsheviki uprising of ten days ago. Glittering with the purple and gold of the high priests' robes and radiant with the bright multi-colored uniforms of various military organizations, including the violent red of a Hussar regiment, lacking all conventional solemnity, the funeral cortege was decidedly more like a pageant of the patriotic and loyal forces of the city.

A short distance behind the last bearer, attired in a suit of ordinary khaki and bareheaded, walked the greatest national figure of the day, Kerensky. He was practically without guard, and thousands of citizens, eager to see the face of the national hero, pressed in upon this part of the procession and at times threatened to halt or break up the parade.

The procession was headed by a small Cossack escort, immediately followed by hundreds of white-veiled sisters of charity, soldiers and civilians bearing enormous wreaths and all sorts of religious insignia. Next came the boys' choir from St. Isaac's Cathedral, followed by a long line of priests, variously clothed according to rank, and last came the Metropolitan himself, gorgeously arrayed in vestment and mitre, spangled with silver and jewels.

When the procession was half way down the Morskaia a sudden tremor ran through the crowd. Careful marching units became entangled in a hopeless disorder. Crowds broke and ran in all directions, no one knowing what had happened, but all recognizing a familiar sign of approaching panic. When no shots were fired, the procession gradually fell back into step, and it was discovered that the cause of the uneasiness was the rearing of a horse which had broken its harness.

No harm was done, and the procession was soon on its way again, but the incident served to show the nervousness of the crowd and the secret apprehension that the day would not pass without trouble.

CZERNIN ECHOES BERLIN INTERVIEW

Continued from Page 1.

later, and we shall fight in conjunction with them to the last extremity unless the enemy shows a willingness to understand our viewpoint.

Won't Discuss Cause of War.

"I shall not put the question who was responsible for the war, because it is useless to discuss the past in this connection. But I shall speak of the future, and I wish to express the desire that the world may succeed after the conclusion of peace in finding adequate means and expedients to prevent forever the recurrence of such a frightful war.

"Every man with any moral feeling must co-operate in this gigantic work. All States must unite in efforts to procure guarantees which will make impossible in the future such a frightful disaster as the present world war. The road may be difficult, but it is not impossible."

Referring to the internal situation, Count Czernin said:

"The democratization of Constitutions is the great demand of the time. Both in Austria and in Hungary the Governments are putting their hands to this great work, but they are against intervention from the outside. We do not intervene in the internal affairs of other States, and we demand complete reciprocity in this matter."

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RUSSIANS RETREAT OVER GALICIAN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

Our corps have reached Zbrocz. Others are approaching the confluence of the Northern Sereth and the Dniester.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the Russian rearguard made a stand. Our powerful attack broke through their positions. Pursuit is proceeding on both banks of the Dniester.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—On the slope of the Odobes Mountain group an enemy attack failed. On the Rumanian plain there was only slight firing.

A supplementary bulletin issued this evening reads:

In Eastern Galicia progress has been made on Zbrocz, along the Dniester and Pruth Rivers, and in the Cheremosh Valley.

VIENNA, July 29, (via London.)—The official communication from Austrian Headquarters today reads:

In the eastern theatre, at Putna, the enemy succeeded in somewhat advancing his fronts. Near Sovela his attacks were repulsed. Near Kirlibaba the Austro-Hungarian troops ejected the Russians from hill positions. Mount Tomnatic was stormed by German regiments.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—The official communication from Russian Headquarters today reads:

From the Baltic Sea to the Pripet there have been fusillades and air activity. In Galicia, in the region west of Mibarag, an enemy attack against our positions was repulsed.

In the direction of Tarnopol and further south the enemy's advanced elements approached the line comprising Okrimovice, Romanouvka, Jerebki, Colodievka, Polnankaletmanska, Eleonorouvka, and Soroki-Krogoulets.

In the region west of Goeslatine our elements, under enemy pressure, evacuated the line of Tchalaroutka-Dentirovka. West of Zalestchik the enemy occupied Jasseniouvpoiny and Toporovtse.

In the Carpathians, in the region of Mount Tomnatic and northeast of Kirlibaba, the enemy after a series of attacks pressed our elements somewhat further eastward.

On the Rumanian front, in the direction of Kezdivasarhely, the Rumanian troops advanced and occupied the line of heights about six miles west of Monestirka and the heights west of Dragosleave and in the region of Zaleaserey.

On the Caucasus front there is nothing to report.

LONDON, July 29.—A Rumanian official day, has been received here. It announces the capture of Teutonic allied positions on a front of more than eighteen miles and to a depth of more than nine miles, and also the taking of additional prisoners, guns, and munitions. The communication says:

We have widened northward the break in the enemy's front and captured the whole of his old positions on a width of thirty kilometers to a depth of fifteen kilometers. We have taken 1,245 prisoners and captured two batteries of howitzers, nine guns, and a quantity of munitions.

ARMY NOW RECOVERING.

Panic of Retreating Hosts Giving Way to Sense of Shame.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Already there are signs of a change of temper in the retreating armies. The panic is beginning to subside, a sense of shame is rising, and units that were in headlong flight are now intrenching and preparing to resist.

The shock of this disaster has stirred the truer instincts of the nation, and in spite of the general depression, the outlook actually is more hopeful than it was two weeks ago.

Negotiations for the formation of a genuine coalition Government of national defense are proceeding. There is every prospect that in two or three days' time a national ministry will be formed, and that the Government that will appear before the conference in Moscow will meet with national approval.

Retreat a Strain to Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—All that now remains for Russia to do is, in military parlance, straighten her front, and I have reason to believe this delicate operation already is in course of execution. The tried military chiefs, who only under heavy pressure of the talking liberty mongers consented to a plan of compaign involving vast strategic movements, are now reasserting themselves, and all that remains of sober common sense in Russia looks toward the fighting Generals to retrieve the consequences of the follies committed in the last nineteen weeks.

In the early stages of this war Russia several times bartered space to gain time. The latter factor has no longer the overwhelming importance which it had once at several crises, but Russia can now aid the common cause by bartering space against another of the constant factors in the problems of war, namely, numbers. This factor is today the weakest point of the Germans. Already their resources in men are strained to the utmost to hold the territory occupied. The straightening of the sinuosities of the Russian front means certainly giving up to the enemy still more territory, but it also means drawing increasing numbers of Germans deeper into Russia and lengthening their lines of communication, with corresponding weakness here and the release of forces from other tasks to follow up the advantages offered by the situation in Russia.

There will be no more electioneering grand strategic schemes overadvertised beforehand to the nation, but much of that humbler but infinitely more useful tactical work by which General Alexieff during the several months' retreat kept the Russian armies unbroken and did the maximum injury to the Germans, namely, short blows frequently repeated and spread well over the whole Russian line of the front. There is no answer to these tactics for an enemy reduced to the present condition of the Germans.

If General Kornilloff pushes to deprive the Russian Guards of their privileges as having headed and begun the disastrous débâcle on the Southwestern front, fleeing when no man pursued. There are plenty more troops, among whom probably adequate numbers have had their natural fighting instincts roused by the horrible story of last week. Matters are bad, but not hopeless, and the situation can in the military sense be saved.

It is far too early yet to estimate the total cost to the world of the nineteen weeks of madness in holy Russia, but even the appalling display of elemental ruin on the Southwestern front is not too high a price to pay if it restores the great Russian people once more to sanity.

GERMAN EYES TURN TO EAST.

Follow German Advance with Anxious Backward Glances to West.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—Events on the Russian front claim prominent headlines in the German newspapers, where they overshadow everything else, indicating that all eyes are straining tensely eastward, although, the military reviews show, not without occasional half anxious glances at Flanders, where the increasing thunder of the British guns has not gone unheard.

Colonel Richard Gaedke concludes his article in the Vorwärts on the German successes in the East as follows:

"For all that, we must reckon with the fact that heavy days may still await us in the West and that German leadership will also have considered that when resolved on an advance in East Galicia; but nothing ventured nothing won, and war in its last resort ever remains a game of luck."

Major Morath in the Tageszeitung emphasizes the fact that the army command dared to utilize forces requisite for great operations in the East simultaneously with threatening heavy British attack in the West, and says that this shows withdrawal of forces from other tasks to follow up the advantages offered by the situation in Russia.

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THRILL OF WARFARE ON ALSATIAN PEAK

Times Correspondent Visits the Trenches on the Summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf.

HIDDEN FOES EVER ALERT

French Thoroughly Organized to Hold Dominating Positions—Thann Blasted by Shells.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

A Glimpse of Alsace Under the French.

II.

THANN, Alsace, July 7.—In a previous letter the details of the journey from Paris and arrival in Alsace have been given. We turned out early the following morning for the greatest experience possible in Alsace—and in many respects anywhere—a visit to the battle line on the very tip-top of a mountain.

The route from Massevaux to Hartmannsweilerkopf takes one over the Rosceberg, through Thann and Bitschwiller. At the latter village we were joined by the local commandant, a Captain born in Mulhouse, or Mülhausen, and changing to a higher powered car we began the steep ascent. In an hour we had reached the end of the automobile road. We had stopped at an ambulance station on the way up, inspected the hospital which was hewn out in the side of the hill, and provided ourselves with steel helmets and gas masks.

It was a fine morning, affording exquisitely beautiful views, and Fritz was taking full advantage of it to pay his respects to Hartmanns with his 77s. When we started on the pedestrian part of the journey an airplane was buzzing in the blue sky above to give location and range to the German gunners three or four miles away.

Entering the Zone of Fire.

We walked right into the zone of fire, being able to pick up bits of shell that had fallen in the road within a few minutes. Our officers shook their heads over the prospect of our going to the top. At the first post the officer in charge pronounced against the attempt. The avion would certainly see us and the German gunners would pot directly at us. We took refuge in a dugout, where we listened in security to the bursting shells of the Germans alternating with the rattle of the French fire on the airplane.

Our hospitable officers meanwhile brought champagne for our refreshment. The opinion was that the 77s would keep busy until lunch time, but that Fritz would surely hold his midday feast sacred, and we might then proceed to Hartmanns, which lay twenty minutes' climb further up. Actually the firing ceased about 11, and the hostile airman having disappeared we made our way up a mule path to the communicating trenches. This path is not used in daytime as a rule, and every night the Germans shoot at it from their trenches on the other side of the valley.

When we entered the trench my guide ordered a stop to give me a drill in putting on the gas mask, which, he assured me, might prove very useful. I was taught first to throw down my cane, then my helmet with the greatest possible speed, and, thus debarrassed, to take the gas mask out of the bag in which it was carried on a strap over the shoulder and put it on, chin first.

Trenches Seventy-five Feet Apart.

It was a long walk for a tenderfoot up Hartmanns. My Captain spent half his time waiting for me. When we reached a point within a hundred yards of the top the trenches became a series of chambers hewn in the living rock. We crawled into one of these and looked through a loophole at the German trenches opposite. They were twenty meters, or about seventy-five feet, away—about the distance across Broadway. The hole through which we looked was just about big enough for the muzzle of a machine gun, which was always kept trained on the trench opposite—and a pair of eyes. We could see the trench quite clearly, but no signs of life.

The Germans were there just as we were here. If they had shown an eyelash we would have popped at it and we were restricted to very brief peeps least Fritz should become interested in us.

All this top part of Hartmanns has been denuded of its tree life and presents a desolate, bald-headed aspect. It is almost like fighting on the Cheops pyramid. At the very top a row of five blasted pines within a few feet of each other measures the distance between the Germans below and the French above. The problem of getting up food and supplies is a difficult one for the French, who have a fine new military road nearly all the way from the valley. How the Germans manage, we don't know. On the French road hundreds of pack mules toiled up as we came along. Three years' warfare on top of Hartmanns constitutes one of the tragic romances of the war.

View of Defenses on Crest.

We visited another chamber affording a different view; then we went back into the open trench and made our way to within a few yards of the very top. We found a place protected from the Germans from which we could see the French trenches at the crest at what seemed a few arm's length. This view brought home to us even more vividly this extraordinary mountain warfare, carried on grimly in the face of nature's difficulties, for possession of a toehold in Alsace. If the hardships were great now, imagine what they must be in the rigorous Winters pecular to the Vosges!

We went down a different way, stopping now and again to get the views. I was struck by the great supply of living water at the very top and all the way down. On the roadside here and there are baths for the soldiers made of rubble masonry.

We soon got back to the automobile road, and having driven to the ambulance headquarters we got out for a walk to the observation point affording the widest and best view of the Thur Valley. It is near the top of a lower peak than Hartmannsweilerkopf and is called Herrenflesh. It is one of the most valuable of the tops controlled by the French and, with others, enables them to dispense with airplanes for observation purposes almost entirely in this region. Herrenflesh commands the German trenches for miles and from it one sees several great potash factories (they are shut down at present lest the French be tempted to destroy them from the heights) and seven or eight towns in the valley. Although the two lines of trenches were visible the valley lay calm and peaceful in the Summer sunshine.

An Alert Young American.

When we walked back to the ambulance headquarters I had a chat with a clean-cut young American named Colie from Orange, N. J. He has been here several months driving an ambulance and like most of his kind had things sized up pretty well. You never meet one of these young Americans without a fresh access of confidence in all their breed. They will deliver the goods.

We slid down the hill past Bitschweiler and on to our lunch at Thann. The excellent White Bear Inn is under the management of M. Ortlieb, an Alsatian American. I asked, "Do you know Chicago?" "I have been there." "Hoboken?" "Yes, and Jersey City. New York still better, but New Orleans best of all." "Do you know the St. Charles Hotel?" "When it was built I opened it." So small is the world!

After luncheon we were taken to Alt Thann to see what the Germans had done to the church. It was a pitiful ruin, even the head of the Saviour on the cross, inside the nave, having been shot away.

Indeed, the lovely town of Thann has been half ruined by the boche, almost a worse state than total ruin. The only parallel that I can recall is the town of Port Tobacco in Charles County, Md. It lived by being the county seat. When the latter was moved to a rival town, La Plata, Port Tobacco dried up like a locust shell, and is today one of the saddest spectacles I can recall. When a roof in Thann is destroyed no one mends it. What is the use? The Germans are within a mile of Thann and can ruin it at will. Now and again they send over a few score shells. They call them "forget-me-nots."

Thann Cathedral Intact.

There is a cathedral at Thann. A saying in Alsace runs that the Strassburg Cathedral is the highest, that at Metz the largest, that at Thann the nicest. The Thann Cathedral has some precious stained glass, which fortunately has been taken away. On all sides of the square in which the cathedral stands the buildings have been blasted. The public school and the City Hall are ruined. The cathedral is still intact, and latterly the Germans have been less busy, for probable reasons which I will state later on.

Our Captain had been looking forward all day long to something, and when we started up the hill which overlooks Thann I could see "the lovelight in his 'een." When we reached the observation point he handed me his glasses, and, pointing to a steeple far away in the plain, said: "Look. There is Mulhouse." It was his native city, a city for which every heart in reconquered Alsace is wistful, a city once retaken by French troops early in the war, but impossible to hold against the Germans.

Here my Captain was born, as were his forefathers before him. They owned a great cotton manufacturing business. He was French in background and sympathy, and when he reached the age of 16 he was told that he would either have to attest his German citizenship by serving in the army or clear out. He moved to Belfort and motored daily to Mulhouse to look after his business, but, in accordance with the German regulations, he was not permitted to sleep there.

Peace and War Mingled.

Mulhouse nestles in the middle of the Rhenish plain. We were unable to descry the Rhine, fifteen miles distant. From our point of view the valley of the Thur was serene and lovely, an impossible picture of peace in war. Within two and a half miles of where we stood there was a bare, brown strip in the midst of the green. This was the "no man's land" between the French and German trenches. Through the glasses we could make out the two lines gashed into the plain. On the French side there was cultivation to within a few score yards of the first line trenches. Women were at work in the fields and teams of horses and oxen drew their loads along the roads.

We lay down on the grass and the two literary men talked of English poetry. They agreed on Shakespeare and Milton as belonging in a class to themselves, but there was a controversy over third place, which the Frenchman assigned to Shelley. The English critic was all for Wordsworth. Somewhat meekly in the presence of such literary overlordship, I piped up for Burns. "He is not in the discussion at all," said the Englishman. "Poetry must be song, or it must be revelation. Burns's work, while very good, is neither. He simply expresses human emotions. Wordsworth is clearly third among English poets."

Over our heads the droning avion came again. "We shall be leaving," said the Captain. "In a few minutes they will be shooting at us. It always happens—first the airplane, then the 77s. There is one advantage in dealing with the Germans. They always do the same."

As we turned to descend I noticed for the first time a ruined building that had probably served as a place of refreshment. "The boches did that last week," said the Captain. "They may get playful any minute now."

At the bottom he bade us good-bye and went back to his post at Bitschweiler. And right sorry were we to part with the gallant son of Mulhouse.

ARMY MUST HAVE 24,000 PHYSICIANS

120,000 Enlisted Men Will Also Be Required for the Medical Corps.

HALF ARE NEEDED BY OCT. 1

Three Months' Training Course Laid Out—First 12,000 Doctors Soon Ready for Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Announcement was made tonight that within the next year the medical service of the army would require the services of 144,000 men, of whom 24,000 must be trained physicians and the other 120,000 enlisted men in the Medical Corps. Half of these are wanted by Oct. 1, and plans are well under way for obtaining them.

Already commissions have been issued to about 5,000 medical officers in the Reserve Corps of the army. Between now and Oct. 1 enough other commissions will be issued to raise the total number of medical officers to 12,000. Two out of every nine physicians of military age throughout the United States and its principal possessions will be required for war service. This is probably the heaviest demand made by the war upon any profession, but the medical men of the country are meeting it readily.

There are in the United States approximately 90,000 physicians of military age—22 to 55 years—and fully 24,000 of this number will be needed, perhaps more.

These professional men will be mobilized through a system of selection which will operate in Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, as well as in the continental United States, and will draw from each community a contribution proportionate to the number of available physicians, but will not strip any city, town, or village of all of its physicians, however anxious they may be to engage in war work.

12,000 Doctors Needed by Oct. 1.

Some 12,000 medical officers and 60,000 enlisted men in the Medical and Sanitary Corps will be needed by Oct. 1, when the national army, the National Guard, and the regular army will all be in camp and at war strength. These men will be trained and ready when wanted. A detachment for each national army regiment will reach the cantonments ahead of the troops to supervise preparations necessary for safeguarding health.

These numbers—12,000 medical officers and 60,000 enlisted men—must be approximately doubled to meet the demands which will be made upon their service when the troops are overseas for battle. The order will be filled, too, as the men are required. In other words, before all the troops are abroad, a total of about 24,000 medical officers and 120,000 enlisted men for medical department work must be ready. Only trained men will be sent with the troops. Selection for each contingent about to sail for France will be made from those medical officers and men who are best fitted to go.

This is a measure of the task of training men which the war put upon Surgeon General Gorgas and the Medical Department of the Army of which he is head. The first 12,000 trained medical officers already are in sight, and work is being pushed now to bring the second 12,000 under training. As fast as shelter is ready the prospective medical officers are going into training camps—at present at the rate of 200 a day.

The training camps are at Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., each with a capacity of 1,000 student medical officers and 1,800 enlisted men, and in addition there are four ambulance companies, four field hospitals, one evacuation hospital at each camp. There is also a smaller training camp for negro medical officers and negro sanitary detachments to serve with negro troops. This is at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where 550 officers and men are under training. It is being operated as a part of the training camp there for negro officers of the line. A training camp for the United States Ambulance Service is located at Allentown, Penn., where about 4,500 officers and men are taking instruction. About 13,500 officers and men are now under training at all these camps, and this number is rapidly being increased to the full training camp capacity of about 15,000.

In addition to all this a course of training has been arranged for the sanitary personnel not able to attend training camps. Those serving at posts, garrisons, with troops in the field, at large hospitals, &c., come under this head. For this large class a systematic course has been provided which is pursued at times not taken up with other duties. All these men will undoubtedly be called sooner or later for duties different from those in which they are now engaged, and are being prepared to handle them to best advantage.

A course at a training camp is intended to cover three periods of one month each. During the first month of training the medical officer's time is largely devoted to familiarizing himself with the duties of the enlisted man—not that the officer himself is to do an enlisted man's work, such as carrying wounded off the field, but he must be prepared to instruct the recruits who will shortly come under his command.

The second month of the training camp course takes up the student's duties as an officer; the third month continues and extends this work. A large part of the third month's work is given over to practical application under field conditions of what has already been learned in theory. Officers are tried out under simulated war conditions in command of large numbers of enlisted men. The handling of men assumed to be wounded is included in this period of the training.

As a general rule, medical officers are sent to the training camps with a view to preparing them to serve the fighting troops. Officers too old for such service are held in reserve for specialists in the rear of the fighting zone.

SINKS A FISHING FLEET.

Dutch Vessels Are Said to Have Been Destroyed in Safety Zone.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—A German submarine yesterday sank five Dutch fishing vessels eighteen miles from the Dutch coast, between Scheveningen and Ymuiden.

SCHEVENINGEN, Netherlands, July 29.—Fishermen arriving here assert that the Dutch fishing boats sunk yesterday off the Dutch coast by a German submarine were within the so-called safety zone when destroyed. They believe that altogether ten vessels were sent to the bottom.

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TO REGULATE NEWS OF MOVING TROOPS

War Department Plans Greater Secrecy as to Dispatch of Forces Abroad.

WON'T ANNOUNCE ARRIVALS

But Official Reports of Armies' Activities After Landing Are in Contemplation.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The movement of American troops to France will be carried on absolutely without publicity if the present policy of the War Department remains unaltered.

Secretary Baker and some of his military advisers believe that no word should be published of the arrival of troops abroad, and it is probable that this will be made clear to all newspapers and press associations in forthcoming regulations under the voluntary censorship to which the press of this country has subjected itself.

Assurances have been given by navy and army officials that disasters will not be hidden under the veil of this censorship, and presumably under the new regulations also the American people will be expected to understand that no news is good news in this respect.

No official explanation has been made of the reason underlying the decision to withhold from publication announcement of the arrival of troops. It is understood, however, that Secretary Baker believes that with large troop movements in prospect as the new army or the National Guard is made ready for the front, it would be unwise to call the attention of the German authorities to what is going on.

Not all War Department officials agree with the new ruling. The Secretary is supported, however, by the opinion of some of the highest army officers, and there seems little doubt that the department is about to establish a system for the supervision of press dispatches to prevent the announcement of arrivals of troop transports in France.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, although he may not share Secretary Baker's views in this regard, will not permit the announcement from his department of army information which Mr. Baker desires withheld. The attitude of the Navy Department has been that the whole matter of troop transportation is a War Department matter, although the actual routing of the troop ships and the task of protecting them at sea belongs to the navy.

The objection to publication of troop arrivals is not expected to extend to properly censored reports of the activities of the American troops in France. It is possible, in fact, that a system of regular official announcements by the War Department on the military situation will soon be initiated. The Secretary is known to have some such plan under consideration."

ENDS SPANISH CENSORSHIP.

Government to Trust Papers in "Extremely Delicate" Situation.

MADRID, July 29.—The Minister of the Interior today called together the editors of the principal newspapers and announced the abolition of all censorship at once, except such as may be exercised by the editors themselves.

The Minister said he would limit his control of criticism of individual papers, because the Government was confident that the publications issued by Spaniards would realize that the internal situation in the country was extremely delicate. He also said that if the editors of journals did not take this situation into consideration further measures would be adopted.

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PAPER SHOES FOR GERMANS.

Professor Advises Going Barefoot to Promote "Health and Beauty."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 29.—Judging from frequent reports in the German press, it would appear that Germany is having the greatest difficulty in shoeing her people, owing to a lack of leather.

Factories for paper shoes have lately been started in order to put cheap shoes on the market. The Tägliche Rundschau says that although these shoes are worthless for hard usage they are good enough for everyday wear and tear. Students at many universities and schools continue to set an example of economy in this respect by going barefoot. A Professor, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, advocates this custom as healthgiving, saying that it is the best means of hardening and taking care of the feet. He concludes: "So economy is rewarded by health and beauty."

RELIES ON AMERICAN SHIPS.

4,000,000 Tons in a Year, Says London Observer, Will Be Needed.

LONDON, July 29.—The Observer in an article arguing that the western allies, even without Russia, are more powerful than the Central Powers says:

"The real crux of the whole war is to provide ships for American requirements. We refuse for a single moment to believe that the United States will fail to rise to the crisis. The cause needs every single ton of maritime carrying power that the United States can muster now or launch later.

"No possible shipbuilding effort of this country alone can provide the huge additional tonnage demanded by coming American requirements. To get fairly ahead of the submarine the United States must launch at least the same amount of tonnage as that mentioned by Lloyd George in Paris, as Great Britain's output for next year, namely 4,000,000 tons, and within the same time."

LANSING TELLS OF GERMANY'S DESIGN

Continued from Page 1.

sacred rights, or to perpetrate intolerable acts of inhumanity.

Proof of German Perfidy.

"It needed but the words reported to have been uttered by the German Chancellor to complete the picture of the character of his Government when he announced that the only reason why the intensified submarine campaign was delayed until February last was that sufficient submarines could not be built before that time to make the attacks on commerce efficient. Do you realize that this means, if it means anything, that the promises to refrain from brutal submarine warfare, which Germany had made to the United States, were never intended to be kept, that they were only made in order to gain time in which to build more submarines, and that when the time came to act the German promises were unhesitatingly torn to pieces like other 'scraps of paper'?

"It is this disclosure of the character of the Imperial German Government which is the underlying cause of our entry into the war. We had doubted, or at least many Americans had doubted, the evil purposes of the rulers of Germany. Doubt remained no longer. In the light of events we could read the past and see that for a quarter of a century there had been an ambition on the military oligarchy, which was the master of the German Empire, was for world-dominion. Every agency in the fields of commerce, industry, science, and diplomacy had been directed by the German Government to this supreme end. Philosophers and preachers taught that the destiny of Germany was to rule the world, thus preparing the mind of the German people for the time when the mighty engine which the German Government had constructed should crush all opposition and the German Emperor should rule supreme.

"For nearly three years we have watched the conduct of the Imperial Government and we have learned more and more of the character of that Government and of its aims. We came very slowly, came very slowly to a realizing sense that not only was the freedom of the European nations at stake, but that liberty throughout the world was threatened by the powerful autocracy which was seeking to gratify its vast ambition.

"Not impulsively, but with deliberation, the American people reached the only decision which was possible from the standpoint of their own national safety. Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, and this country united with the other liberal nations of the earth to crush the power which sought to erect on the ruins of democracy a world empire greater than that of Greece or Rome or the Caliphs.

Quotes President's Slogan.

"The President has said, with the wonderful ability which he has to express aptly a great thought in a single phrase, that 'the world must be made safe for democracy.' In that thought there is more than the establishment of liberty and self-government for all nations; there is in it the hope of an enduring peace.

"I do not know in the annals of history an instance where a people, with truly democratic institutions, have permitted their Government to wage a war of aggression, a war of conquest. Faithful to their treaties, sympathetic with others seeking self-development, real democracies, whether monarchical or republican in their forms of government, desire peace with their neighbors and with all mankind.

"Were every people on earth able to express their will there would be no wars of aggression, and, if there were no wars of aggression, then there would be no wars, and lasting peace would come to this earth. The only way that a people can express their will is through democratic institutions. Therefore, when the world is made safe for democracy, when that great principle prevails, universal peace will be an accomplished fact.

"No nation or people will benefit more than the United States when that time comes. But it has not yet come. A great people, ruled in thought and word as well as in deed by the most sinister Government of modern times, is straining every nerve to supplant the military oligarchy, which was the master of the German Empire, was for world-dominion. Every agency in the fields of commerce, industry, science, and diplomacy had been directed by the German Government to this supreme end. Philosophers and preachers taught that the destiny of Germany was to rule the world, thus preparing the mind of the German people for the time when the mighty engine which the German Government had constructed should crush all opposition and the German Emperor should rule supreme.

"For nearly three years we have watched the conduct of the Imperial Government and we have learned more and more of the character of that Government and of its aims. We came very slowly, came very slowly to a realizing sense that not only was the freedom of the European nations at stake, but that liberty throughout the world was threatened by the powerful autocracy which was seeking to gratify its vast ambition.

"Not impulsively, but with deliberation, the American people reached the only decision which was possible from the standpoint of their own national safety. Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, and this country united with the other liberal nations of the earth to crush the power which sought to erect on the ruins of democracy a world empire greater than that of Greece or Rome or the Caliphs.

Quotes President's Slogan.

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Germany Menaces America.

"Imagine Germany victor in Europe because the United States remained neutral. Who, then, think you, would be the next victim of those who are seeking to be masters of the whole earth? Would not this country with its enormous wealth arouse the cupidity of an impoverished, though triumphant, Germany? Would not this democracy be the only obstacle between the autocratic rulers of Germany and their supreme ambition? Do you think that they would withhold their hand from so rich a prize?

"Let me then ask you, would it be easier or wiser for this country single-handed to resist the German Empire flushed with victory and with great armies and navies at its command than to unite with the brave enemies of that empire in ending now and for all time this menace to our future?

"Primarily, then, every man who crosses the ocean to fight on foreign soil against the armies of the German Emperor goes forth to fight for his country and for the preservation of those things for which our forefathers were willing to die. To those who thus offer themselves we owe the same debt that we owe to those men who in the past fought on American soil in the cause of liberty. No, not the same debt, but a greater one. It calls for more patriotism, more self-denial, and a truer vision to wage war on distant shores than to repel an invader or defend one's home.

"I therefore congratulate you, young men, for your choice of service. You have done as splendid thing, and you have earned already the gratitude of your countrymen and of generations of Americans to come. Your battleflags will become the cherished trophies of a nation which will never forget those who bore them because they bore them.

"I know that some among you may consider the idea that Germany would attack us if she won this war to be improbable; but let him who doubts remember that the improbable, yes, the impossible, has been happening in this war from the beginning. If you had been told prior to August, 1914, that the German Government would disregard its solemn treaties and send its armies into Belgium, would wantonly burn Louvain, would murder defenseless people, would extort ransoms from conquered cities, would carry away men and women into slavery, would, like Vandals of old, destroy some of history's most cherished monuments, and would with malicious purpose lay waste the fairest fields of France and Belgium, you would have indignantly denied the possibility. You would have exclaimed that Germans, lovers of art and learning, would never permit such foul deeds. Today you know that the unbelievable has happened, that all these crimes have been committed, not under the impulse of passion, but under official orders.

Atrocities And Iron Crosses.

"Again, if you had been told before the war that German submarine commanders would sink peaceful vessels of commerce and send to sudden death men, women, and little children, you would have declared such scientific brutality to be impossible. Or, if you had been told that German aviators would fly over thickly populated cities scattering missiles of death and destruction, with no other purpose than to terrorize the innocent inhabitants, you would have denounced the very thought as unworthy of belief and as a calumny upon German honor. Yet, God help us, these things have come to pass, and Iron Crosses have rewarded the perpetrators.

"But there is more, far more, which might be added to this record of unbelievable things which the German Government has done. I only need to mention the attempt of the Foreign Office at Berlin to bribe Mexico to make war upon us by promising her American territory. It was only one of many intrigues which the German Government was carrying on in many lands. Spies and conspirators were sent throughout the world. Civil discord was encouraged to weaken the potential strength of nations which might be obstacles to the lust of Germany's rulers for world mastery. Those of German blood who owed allegiance to other countries were appealed to to support the Fatherland, which beloved name masked the military clique at Berlin.

"Some day I hope that the whole tale may be told. It will be an astounding tale, indeed. But enough has been told so that there no longer remains the shadow of a doubt as to the character of Germany's rulers, of their amazing ambition for world empire and of their intense hatred for democracy.

"The day has gone by when we can measure possibilities by past experiences, or when we believe that any physical obstacle is so great or any moral influence is so potent as to cause the German autocracy to abandon its mad purpose of world conquest.

"It was the policy of those, who plotted and made ready for the time to accomplish the desire of the German rulers, to lull into false security the great nations which they intended to subdue, so that when the storm broke they would be unprepared. How well they succeeded you know. But democracy no longer sleeps. It is fully awake to the menace which threatens it. The American people, trustful and friendly, were reluctant to believe that imperialism again threatened the peace and liberty of the world. Conviction came to them at last and with it prompt action. The American nation arrayed itself with the other great democracies of the earth against the genius of evil which broods over the destinies of Central Europe.

America's High Resolve.

"No thought of material gain and no thought of material loss impelled this action. Inspired by the highest motives American manhood prepared to risk all for the right. I am proud of my country, I am proud of my countrymen. I am proud of our national character. With lofty purpose, with patriotic fervor, with intense earnestness, the American democracy has drawn the sword, which it will not sheathe until the liberty and the freedom of absolutism go down defeated and broken.

"Who can longer doubt—and there have been many who have doubted in these critical days—the power of that eternal spirit of freedom which lives in every true American heart?

"My friends, I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is safe, that the liberty of no individual is sure, until the military despotism, which holds the German people in the hollow of its hand, has been made impotent and harmless forever. Appeals to justice, to moral obligation to honor, no longer avail with such a power. There is but one way to restore peace to the world and that is by overcoming the physical might of German imperialism by force of arms.

"For its own safety, as well as for the cause of human liberty, this great Republic is marshaling its armies and preparing with all its vigor to aid in ridding Germany, as well as the world, of the most ominous and most unprincipled autocracy which has arisen to stay the wheels of progress and imperil Christian civilization.

"It is to this great cause you, who are present here tonight, like thousands of other loyal Americans, have dedicated yourselves. Upon each of you much depends. You are going forth into foreign lands, not only as guardians of the flag of your country and of the liberties of your countrymen, but as guardians of the national honor of the United States. America's character will be judged by your conduct. American spirit by your deeds. As you maintain yourselves courageously and honorably, so will you bring glory to the flag which we all love as the emblem of our national unity and independence.

"I know that it is unnecessary to emphasize the responsibilities which will rest upon you as you lead the men under your command. To their officers they will look for guidance and example, not only in the battle line, but in the camp and on the march. Your responsibilities are great. As you meet them so will your services be measured by your country.

Reward of the Soldier.

"It is in the toil and danger of so great an adventure as you are soon to experience that a man's true character will become manifest. He will be brought face to face with the realities. The little things which once engrossed his thought and called forth his energies will be forgotten in the stern events of his new life. The sternness of it all will not deprive him of the satisfaction which comes from doing his best. As he found gratification and joy in the peaceful pursuits of the old life, so will he find a deeper gratification and a greater joy in serving his country loyally and doing his part in molding the future.

"And when your task is completed, when the grim days of battle are over, and you return once more to the quiet life of your profession or occupation, which you have so generously abandoned at your country's call, you will find in the gratitude of your countrymen an ample reward for the great sacrifice which you have made.

"If enthusiasm and ardor can make success sure, then we, Americans, have no cause for anxiety, no reason to doubt the outcome. But it is by overwhel

NEW LABOR ALLIANCE PLEDGES AID IN WAR

Gompers Heads an Organization to Insure Support of Nation's Workers to Government.

WILL SPEED UP INDUSTRY

Plans to Combat the Influence of the Workmen's Council — Fight in Labor's Ranks May Follow.

With Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, at the head, the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy was formed yesterday in this city to make it certain that the American Government receives the support of labor during the war, and that nothing is done in the name of labor to hinder the defeat of the German Government. On March 12, the labor leaders of the country, assembled in Washington, adopted this pledge:

We, the officers of the national and international trade unions of America, in national conference assembled in the capital of our nation, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress, or in storm, to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the ideals of our Republic.

It is to carry out this pledge, its leaders say, that the alliance was formed. Incidentally, it will aim at combating the influence of the socialistic Workmen's Council, of which the Socialist leader, Morris Hillquit, is one of the leading spirits. This organization has already started a propaganda which is regarded by the more conservative laboring men as dangerous to the successful prosecution of the war, in which the efficient conduct of the industrial forces of the nation is essential to success.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was made Vice Chairman of the alliance; Robert Maisel was made Director of Publicity, and the following Advisory Council was named: Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union of Manhattan; James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Chester M. Wright, former editor of The New York Call; W. L. Small of the Typographical Union of Newark; David J. Berry, manager of The National Labor Journal of Pittsburgh; Joseph Barondess, a member of the New York City Board of Education, and Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who has just been named a member of the National War Industries Board. Offices will be opened at 280 Broadway this week and immediately the work of organizing branches of the alliance all over the country will be begun. The alliance will conduct an extensive publicity campaign.

It was asserted on behalf of the alliance that it was considered that the success of the socialistic propaganda already under way in the United States would work to the benefit of the enemies of the nation. The alliance will give full attention to all labor activities throughout the country and the full strength of this outgrowth of the Federation of Labor will be directed at keeping the industrial strength of the nation at the maximum. Mr. Gompers, it is asserted by his friends, is determined that nothing he can do will be left undone to redeem the pledges the labor leaders gave last March that there would be no true charge made against the patriotism of American labor.

The meeting yesterday at the Hotel Continental was preceded by a gathering of about thirty labor leaders on Saturday. In the announcement of the formation of the alliance made public yesterday it was said that the whole spirit of the alliance was epitomized in a resolution adopted by the labor leaders, which said:

It is the sense of this conference that it is the duty of all the people of the United States, without regard to class, nationality, politics, or religions, faithfully and loyally to support the Government of the United States in carrying the present war for justice, freedom, and democracy to a triumphant conclusion, and we pledge ourselves to every honorable effort for the accomplishment of that purpose.

That the formation of the alliance may bring a fight in the ranks of organized labor is more than a possibility. Among the organizations which have allied themselves with the Workmen's Council are those unions which have consistantly fought the leadership of Mr. Gompers as head of the American Federation of Labor. He has twice survived their efforts to oust him as head of the federation. In a statement issued yesterday by the Workmen's Council, giving the list of its supporters who are members of the federation, was the name of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which at the present time is threatening a strike if the manufacturers do not give a 20 per cent. increase in wages. Other organizations are the Hebrew Butchers' Workers' Union, Cloak and Suit Piece Tailors' Union, Local 50; Joint Board Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, and many other needleworkers' organizations. There were also included the names of local unions of painters, carpenters, jewelry makers, and bakers.

A representative of the Federation of Labor asserted yesterday that, while the Workmen's Council gave the names of sixty-four supporting organizations, in most cases they were locals, and need not mean much in real strength, as there were thousands of locals among the unions which make up the Federation of Labor throughout the country. It was stated on the authority of Mr. Gompers that officials of some of the unions named in the council's list had informed him that the names of the organizations had been used without full authorization.

Mr. Gompers returned to Washington last night. He will come to New York again in the near future to assist in the nation-wide organization of the Alliance.

The Workmen's Council isued a statement yesterday in which it was said:

"Not only is the Workmen's Council, which is the labor wing of the People's Council, neither pro-German, nor un-American, but it is a very vital part of that very American labor organization which Mr. Gompers himself heads. Prominent among the component parts of the Workmen's Council is the United Hebrew Trades, all of which constituent bodies are American Federation of Labor bodies."

Then follows a list of threescore organizations given as parts of the Workmen's Council. The statement of the Council ends by saying:

"When Mr. Gompers speaks of Americanizing the labor movement, does he mean that these bodies, with their hundreds of thousands of union men, are to be expelled from the American Federation of Labor? Or does the fact that they belong to the American Federation of Labor mean that they are American labor men, as has always been supposed"?

The People's Council, which the alliance will fight, has its headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, the home of the Emergency Peace Federation and other ultra-pacifist organizations. It is a "peace without annexation or indemnity" organization, and in one of its pamphlets, widely circulated, said.

"It is hoped that our own People's Council will voice the peace will of America as unmistakably and effectively as the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in speaking for Russia."

The council plans a big meeting on Aug. 4, and in an appeal for funds sent out, it said: "You stood nobly by the Emergency Peace Federation and I thank you again for your support. The federation is one of several organizations now being merged into the larger and more powerful movement represented by the People's Council."

Joseph D. Cannon, the peace-at-any-price advocate; James H. Maurer, the Socialistic President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Dr. David Starr Jordan, Louis P. Lochner, Algernon L. Lee, Max Eastman, Prof. Emily Green Balch, and other anti-conscriptionists are active in the work of the Council.

MICHIGAN MINERS TO STRIKE

Men on Gogebic Iron Range Vote to Quit Work Today.

BESSEMER, Mich., July 29.—A general strike of all miners on the Gogebic iron range was called today, as a result of a vote taken at a mass meting this afternoon. The strike is to begin at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Operators declared that most of the men were now satisfied with working conditions and would not strike.

Wife a Suicide as Her Father Was.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 29.—Mrs. John Wirth, wife of the President of the Village of North Tarrytown, committed suicide this afternoon by taking carbolic acid. A few minutes after she had sent her two children to Sunday school she said: "Good-bye, John; I have taken carbolic." She died in a half hour. Four years ago her father, Jacob Kreidler, a retired merchant, committed suicide in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

KITCHIN WOULD ADD TO TAX ON WEALTH

Majority Leader Opposes Increased Burdens on Persons of Slender Means.

"ABILITY TO PAY" HIS TEST

Hopes to Defer Drafting a New Revenue Measure Until the Next Session.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Tax burdens of the poor must not be materially increased, says Majority Leader Kitchin, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in raising the additional $5,000,000,000 required to carry on the war until July 1, 1918.

Ability to pay should be the only standard upon which the tax should be assessed, Mr. Kitchin insists, and he believes the taxes on necessaries already contemplated put about as large a burden on the poor man as he can stand. The first and largest advances, he argues, should be made in normal income and excess profits taxes.

If the pending tax bill will provide sufficient funds to meet expenses until next year, as Administration leaders say, Mr. Kitchin believes Congress should not draft a new tax measure before the next session. He will confer on that point with Secretary McAdoo before he takes up the situation formally with his committee.

Advocates "Democratic Tax."

"This is a war for democracy, we insist, and hence its expenses should be met by a democratic tax," Mr. Kitchin said tonight. "The only possible way to levy a democratic tax is to base it strictly upon ability to pay.

"We are taking young men of military age into the army without consulting their wishes and asking them to make the greatest sacrifices. Often they will be forced to give up their business and always their earning capacity for their Government. In addition to that, we force them to risk their lives. When a man has given up his business and risked his life he comes near making 100 per cent. sacrifice.

"I intend that the men who can pay in money shall pay. I want the man who comes home with an empty sleeve to feel that the Congress which sent him away has not favored the profit-taker who stayed at home."

Members of the Ways and Means Committee are undecided as to what portions of the required $5,000,000,000 should be raised by taxation and by bonds. A general feeling appears to prevail on both sides of the Capitol that at least $2,000,000,000 should be raised by taxation.

Democratic House leaders deny vigorously that they favor ruinous taxes on any big business enterprise. They say they realize that many business concerns did not make profits for several years prior to the war, and they are willing that these industries shall be given time to adjust themselves before larger taxes are levied. In this connection strong arguments for delaying the framing of a new Revenue bill are being advanced.

Denies Rates Are Excessive.

Comparison of the normal income and excess profits taxes proposed by the House with those now assessed in England is sufficient, Mr. Kitchin says, to prove that the American rates are not excessive. Assessment of one-half the amount of the English rate in these two classes, he insists, will yield $4,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year.

Taking the ground that the changes made in the revenue bill now before the Senate Finance Committee are in the main unjust to almost all except the wealthy, Democratic House leaders are preparing a vigorous assault on the measure. Meantime, the Senate Committee will proceed with its revision of the bill along the lines it has laid down, leaving differences with the House leaders to be fought out in conference. The committee will hold a meeting tomorrow with a view to increasing the bill's total to at least $1,943,000,000, and probably somewhat nearer $2,000,000,000, with any further bond authorization omitted.

Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee said tonight that he hoped to report the bill by Thursday or Friday. Debate may follow at once, but probably will go over until the following Monday. That an unusually large proportion of war funds is being obtained from taxes and a comparatively small proportion from bonds was pointed out tonight by Senator Simmons, who said the difference from European financing was remarkable. Only about 19 per cent. of British funds, he said, were being secured by direct taxation.

ALL DRAFT CALLS IN MAIL TONIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

been instructed to apply common sense in interpreting the draft regulations governing exemptions because of dependents. The regulations say that a man who has a wife, a child, a widowed mother, aged or infirm parents, or an orphaned sister or brother under 16 years of age dependent upon his labor for support is entitled to exemption. To be dependent for support upon the labor of a man one must be dependent upon the man's income derived "mainly" from his physical or mental labor, and not "mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor."

The qualification of this regulation means that if a man has an income from stocks and bonds or real estate sufficient to support his wife or whoever is dependent upon him, he will not be exempted, provided he is physically fit. The Exemption Boards will have to determine in each case what income so derived is sufficient for the support of dependents. If, for example, a married man owns property that yields him $1,000 a year and earns $3,000 by working, his Exemption Board will have to determine whether the $1,000 a year that his wife will receive in the event of her husband's conscription will be sufficient for her support.

Another aspect of the exemption question will arise in the case of those married men whose wives are equipped to support themselves. If, for example, a wife without children, who is a stenographer, able to earn her living, claims exemption for her husband on the ground that she is dependent upon him for support, the Exemption Board will determine the validity of her claim. In doing so the board will be expected to investigate the case and use common sense. Mr. Conkling said that in such cases, as in others, no definite ruling had been made, but that everything would depend upon the particular elements in each case. Suppose that a wife worked until a few weeks ago at her trade or profession and earned a competent income, but stopped her work in order to furnish a basis for her husband's claim to exemption. In such a case the Exemption Board will be expected to deny the claim on the ground that it was based upon circumstances created especially for the occasion.

Aided by Times Numbers.

The publication of the numbers drawn in Washington last Friday week in THE NEW YORK TIMES facilitated the work of a number of exemption boards, it was stated yesterday. Louis Lande, Chairman of Board 146, with headquarters in Public School 186, at Broadway and 145th Street, said last night that two-thirds of the 350 men who called upon him for their draft numbers on Friday and Saturday had already obtained their numbers from THE TIMES, and only sought their verification from the official list.

"In practically every case," said Mr. Lande, "we found that the numbers which the men had obtained from THE TIMES were correct, so all we had to do was to verify them. It took us much less time to do this than it would have done to look up the numbers without any indication of them."

Exemption Board 41 of Brooklyn announced yesterday that it had changed its headquarters from 404 Fifty-fifth Street to Public School 140, in Sixtieth Street between Third and Fourth Avenues.

The first of the physical examinations will begin on Wednesday, and within a day or two every board in the city will be busy every day examining men summoned.

TRIBUTE TO MILITARY CENSUS.

Brig. General White Thanks Bureau for Aid to British Recruiting.

Brig. Gen. W. A. White, in charge of the British Recruiting Mission, now on tour in the West for the purpose of organizing recruiting work among British subjects there, has instructed his subordinates on duty at the headquarters of the mission here, 280 Broadway, to make public a letter of thanks which he has written to the State Bureau of Military Census of New York, expressing his appreciation of the co-operation the bureau has given him. Altogether, the bureau has reported the names and addresses of 8,000 British subjects residing in New York to the British Mission.

"This information is of great assistance to the work of this mission," General White says, "and I cannot sufficiently express my appreciation of the willing co-operation with which you have met me in my work." The mission has asked the Census Bureau also to furnish it with a list of names and addresses of British subjects over military age, and also of British women, so that they may be asked to volunteer for service with the recruiting committees being formed throughout the State.

VON HAESELER'S ESTATE RAIDED BY GERMANS

Food Authorities Find Only 65 Animals Fit for Butcher's Knife —Field Marshal's Pleas Vain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 29, (via London.)—Field Marshal Count von Haeseler, who looks the exact counterpart of the great Moltke, is at odds with the meat supply authorities on account of his almost Hindoo-like respect for animal life. Since his return from the front, where the Count, who is over 80 years old, was quite a popular figure among the troops, the Field Marshal has led a very secluded life on his large farm named Harnecop.

Visitors were not encouraged and trespassing strictly forbidden. But enough leaked out about the unusual methods of administration prevailing on the large estate to start many exaggerated tales. The truth is that the Field Marshal, even before he war, has not permitted the slaughter of any of his cattle that were multiplying to such an extent tha proper care of them could not be taken because of the lack of farmhands.

Recently the food authorities who do not permit anything to overawe them made a raid on the Field Marshal's estate, but the result was surprisingly meagre. Of the thousands of sheep only forty were fit for the slaughter house, the rest being underfed, while only twenty-five head of cattle were thought good enough for the butcher's knife.

The Field Marshal himself, who had been absent, arrived just about the time the cattle were being driven off. He pleaded to spare the lives of his beloved animals, but when it was made clear to him that the meat was necessary to keep the soldiers, children, and women in good health, he assented, and even promised to have a large herd well fattened as soon as possible.

KING GEORGE VISITS OUR TROOPS AT CAMP

Inspects Regiment of Engineers at Borden and Is Delighted with Their Appearance.

LONDON, July 29.—King George, accompanied by Queen Mary and Princess Mary, yesterday went by motor to the Borden Camp and inspected the American troops quartered at the outlying camps. His Majesty was delighted with the soldierly appearance of the men. A Court circular issued last night from the royal pavilion at Aldershot says:

"The King, accompanied by the Queen, Princess Mary, and Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught, drove to the American camp at Borden this morning and inspected the regiment of engineers of the United States Army, under command of Colonel Charles H. McKinstry."

The King's visit to the American troops was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony. The British officers in command of the district met the King's party and presented the American officers. The American engineers were under arms, and were drawn up on three sides of a square.

After introductions the King briefly addressed the men, welcoming them to England. The Americans then marched past, carrying the Stars and Stripes and their regimental flag, the King saluting as they passed.

WILL TRY TO END STRIKE.

Four of the Brotherhoods Send Representatives to Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Officials of the four great railroad brotherhoods came to Chicago today to offer their aid in bringing to an end the strike of switchmen in the Chicago yards. The men who arrived today were L. E. Sheppard, Acting President of the Order of Railway Conductors; M. W. Cadle, Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. J. Lovell, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen; L. G. Griffing, and H. E. Wills of Washington, both Assistant Grand Chiefs of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and W. P. Clark of Chicago, Vice President of the Order of Railway Conductors.

They had an unofficial meeting with James Murdock, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who is conducting the strike. Neither Mr. Murdock nor the visitors would say what was discussed.

Mr. Murdock said tonight that 98 per cent. of the members of his organization of 5,000 switchmen were on strike. This figure is disputed by the General Managers' Committee, which says not more than 2,500 men are out.

No cases of violence, but several minor switching accidents, in which no one was hurt, were reported today.

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9,000	5%	4 & Bas't.	Brick	Stores & Apartment	1,800	14,000
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Are Now Offering on the Sixth Floor

Men's Military Uniforms at $6.50

Owing to present market conditions there is a great scarcity of ready-for-service uniforms. Saks & Company are ready to supply Olive Drab Khaki Uniforms consisting of coat and breeches in regulation Army model (as *illustrated*), for men of all sizes, at the low price of $6.50. These uniforms are ready *now*, and you will not be required to do any waiting.

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MEN'S STRAW HATS

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES are now being offered in

Genuine South American Panama Hats reduced to . . . . . $3.45 & 4.85

Genuine Bangkok and Balibuntal Hats reduced to . . . . . $4.85, 5.85 & 7.50

Also in

Fine Milan & Leghorn Hats reduced to $2.85, 3.85 & 4.85

Sennit Straw Hats (sizes incomplete) reduced to . . . $1.45

(Men's Hats, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Post Toasties

"ring the bell" of every breakfast appetite!

— Bobby

WANTED

Storage room for newsprint paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad Terminal. Building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st

FOR MEN

A Sale Today and Tomorrow

Men's Silk Shirts $4.85

For $6.00 and $7.50 Values.

Broadcloth Silks and heavy Crepes of superior quality, in the smartest of novelty stripes.

$2.00 Pajamas, $1.65

Madras, percale and mercerized materials in neat stripes.

$1.50 Pajamas $1.10
$1.00 Four-in-Hands 55c
60c Silk Lisle Half Hose 45c

Shirts and Drawers, also Union Suits. Broken sizes at greatly Reduced Prices.

Men's Shoes

800 pairs of $5.00 to $8.00 Oxfords — $3.95 Tan and black

200 pairs of $5.00 Oxfords (broken sizes) — $2.50 Gun Metal and Vici Kid

Ground Floor.

The Interstate Commerce Commission says:

"The regularity of the sailings, the frequency of the service, the expedition with which through shipments are handled, and the promptness in adjusting claims for damage and overcharge were testified to by numerous shippers."

The above refers to the Steamship Service of the "MORGAN LINE" Operating between New York and New Orleans New York and Galveston Forming a part of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Announce a Very Important

Sale of 420 Men's Bangkok Hats at $2.95

¶ We secured these fine Bangkoks at a very low figure and in turn offer them to you today at much below their regular price. A Bangkok is the coolest hat made. No other is as light and none as porous. There are eight good shapes to select from, affording ample selection for men of every taste and preference. Not a soiled or damaged hat in the lot, and not one that can be duplicated when these are gone for anything near $2.95.

All Straw Hats Reduced to $1.65

Both Imported and Domestic. Not one excepted.

Panamas now $3.95 to $10.95

Formerly $5 to $30

None C. O. D., Exchanged or Credited.

Important Offerings in Men's Furnishings

Men's Summer Shirts, $1.20

¶ Cool looking, light-weight shirts, made of an exceptionally fine lot of cloths selected because of their firmness of weave and richness of patterns. Tailored with a great deal more care than can be said of most shirts at this price, and equalled for beauty of pattern by none.

Town & Country Shirts at $1.20

¶ The ideal garment for all outdoor wear as well as for business. Obtainable in a splendid collection of cloths, in plain white, khaki, and rich plain colors.

Men's Summer Neckwear Greatly Reduced

¶ All from regular stock, reduced to insure prompt clearance. The patterns are unusually good and the silks of excellent quality.

$1 Bow Ties . . . . . Reduced to 50c
69c and 85c Scarves . . . . . Reduced to 55c
$1 Scarves . . . . . Reduced to 69c
$1.50 and $2 Scarves . . . . . Reduced to $1

Men's Lusterette Pajamas, $1.65

¶ Perfectly tailored garments made of Lusterette, a soft silk-like cotton fabric which retains its silky sheen till the very end. A host of plain colors to select from.

5,000 Men's Handkerhiefs, 6 for 55c

¶ Clean, crisp 'Kerchiefs, with self-color satin stripe or corded borders, offered at this low price because of a special purchase. Look them over—they are worth buying for future use.

Stern Brothers

West 42d and West 43d Streets

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned, means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

TAMMANY ATTACKS FUSION COMMITTEE

Declares That Twenty-two Members Do Not Vote in New York City.

QUOTES ELECTION RECORD

In List, Committee of 170 Says, Are Men "Who Frankly Proclaim Allegiance to Rockefeller Group."

The Democratic Fusion Committee of 170 of which Tammany Hall is at once the guiding and the ruling spirit gave out a list yesterday of members of the Republican Fusion Committee who, it asserts, are non-residents of the city, but who are seeking to elect a Mayor. The statement says:

"Records of the State Superintendent of Elections show that twenty-two members of the Mitchel Republican Fusion Committee do not vote in New York City. In the list are men who frankly proclaim allegiance to the Rockefeller group which is seeking to perpetuate its hold upon our public schools and our city government by the re-election of Mayor Mitchel. The list is as follows:

Samuel McRoberts, 23 East Sixty-fourth Street, in 1915 swore off $50,000 personal tax assessment, declaring his residence in Westchester County. Mr. McRoberts is Vice President of the National City Bank and one of the most conspicuous of the Rockefeller group. He is also a Director of the American Sugar Refining Company, Armour & Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, and fifteen other large corporations. The total capital and resources of the corporations he represents are $1,240,362,720.

A. G. Milbank, 339 Park Avenue, swore off $10,000 personal tax assessment, declaring residence in Huntington, L. I. Mr. Milbank is a representative of the Borden Milk Company and four other corporations that total a capital and resources of $43,404,200.

Robert W. De Forest, 7 Washington Square North, swore off $20,000 personal tax assessment. He is one of the most conspicuous of the Foundation group. He is Vice President and General Counsel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and is interested in other corporations which require large docking facilities in New York City. The capital and resources of the corporations represented by Mr. De Forest are $737,392,255.

S. A. Lewisohn, 881 Fifth Avenue, pays no personal taxes, holds offices, and is Director of thirteen corporations, with a total capitalization of $83,450,870.

Daniel E. Pomeroy lives at Branch Road, Englewood, N. J. He is Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company and is interested in the New York, Susquehanna and Western Coal Company, Penn Coal Company, J. G. White Corporation, and many others. The total resources of the corporations in the management of which Mr. Pomeroy participates is $452,207,452.

Ancell H. Ball, 130 West Seventy-fourth Street, has not voted in New York since 1911. His assessment for personal taxes was $500,000, which he swore off, claiming residence in Water Mill, Suffolk County, L. I.

Irving T. Bush, 20 East Sixty-fourth Street, votes at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. He also swore off a personal tax assessment of $500,000, claiming residence in Westchester County. Mr. Bush is head of the Bush Terminal Company. The city has under consideration the purchase of valuable properties from that corporation.

Martin W. Littleton, 113 East Fifty-seventh Street, is head of the City Democracy, in 1917 he swore off a $50,000 personal tax assessment, claiming residence at Hempstead, L. I.

J. R. Truesdale, 42 Park Avenue, Secretary of the City Democracy, swore off a personal tax assessment of $25,000, claiming residence in Westbury, L. I.

Other members of the Republican Fusion Committee who do not vote in New York City are: George Blumental, 23 West Fifty-fourth Street, who represents corporations the total assets of which are $189,000,000; Arthur C. Coxe, Jr., 21 East Sixty-first Street; Elliott H. Hilbrook, 480 Park Avenue; L. N. Hammerling, no present residence in New York City; Charles D. Hilles, 501 West 106th Street; L. P. Marvin, 104 East Fortieth Street; E. P. Maynard, 80 Montague Street, Brooklyn; W. V. Cranford, 200 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, subway and paving contractor; Dr. A. J. Riley, 447 Rugby Road, Brooklyn; F. R. Norwood, 288 Decatur Street, Brooklyn; W. J. Wasson, Jr., 156 Stratford Road, Brooklyn; Patrick Buler, the Bronx, and Howard Hanlin, the Bronx.

The Democratic fusion statement also says: "The record of the State Superintendent of Elections further shows that some distinguished Democrats now posing as Wilson men and seeking to gain support for Mr. Mitchel on that plea did not vote for President Wilson last year. In this list are Frederic R. Coudert, A. A. Cook, G. F. Thompson, and Joseph H. A. Symonds."

ASSAILS MITCHEL GOVERNMENT

Black Says City Revenues Have Decreased with Higher Taxes.

Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black, President of the Citizens' Independent Democracy, issued an attack on the Mitchel administration last night on behalf of his organization. Mr. Black said:

"After a careful study of the subject we find that the net result of four years of fusion is, first, decreased city revenues; second, increased taxes beyond what anybody ever dreamed would be the rate here; and, third, a tremendously higher cost of running the city. Any business manager who showed such a result to his employer would be unceremoniously thrown out. After four years of playing with the taxpayers' money, instead of a promise of relief, we are threatened with higher and higher taxes by the same fusionists who were elected to reduce them.

"The present orgy of silly rule by so-called experts is a satire on efficiency. These experts are running up and down the halls of the city departments with complicated papers in their hands getting in one another's way. Children are being taught at public expense in our schools how to play. Vacant lots turn out over night to be gold mines for their owners, who somehow knew in advance that the city would buy these wastes, one of which (the Court House site) costs the city daily $1,067.50 in interest charges on the stupendous amount already laid out through the fusionists."

Frank E. Carstarphen, First Assistant United States District Attorney, is Vice President of the organization, General Henry De Witt Hamilton heads the list of honorary Vice Presidents, and Joseph Ferris Simmons is Treasurer. The organization states that it has no particular candidates for any office in mind.

Business Men Still Seek Candidate.

The Committee on Nominations of the Business Men's League will hold a meeting tonight at its headquartetrs, 50 East Forty-second Street, to select a candidate for Mayor. Last week the league offered its nomination to Preston B. Lynn, General Manager of the Wanamaker Company. Mr. Lynn declined to accept the nomination, and the men now under consideration are Justice Cropsey, John F. Galvin and Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education. Joseph Yeska, Chairman of the league, announced yesterday that Mr. Lynn had been elected Chairman of the league's Executive Committee.

McCABE HITS TAMMANY.

Repeats His Charge That It Did Not Support Last Democratic Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29. — Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany County, in a statement continues his criticism of the conduct of Tammany Hall in last Fall's campaign when he charges Tammany "laid down" in the campaign to elect the Democratic State and national tickets, and he makes it plain that the Albany County Democrats have severed their allegiance to Tammany leadership in the State. Mr. McCabe says:

"Last February, I think it was, I said through the press of the State that the leadership of Tammany Hall was believed by many to have been treacherous to the Democratic national and State tickets last Fall.

"The manner in which the charges have been treated by the accused reveals a condition in the party below the Bronx which is incredible beyond the understanding of the broadest and deepest of political minds, and which must be charged entirely to the hardened front of the Tammany leadership of today, which must be of the density and consistency of flint when it assumes to prosecute its leadership in the campaign about to begin without first answering a serious charge against its political integrity in the last campaign, which circumstances tend to support. No member of the Democratic Party is so far above the other members as to presume that his potency is an immunity against answering an indictment properly registered by any member of his party."

Divorce Expert Sued by Wife.

Henry W. Scott, lawyer and author of "Uniform Marriage and Divorce," is defendant in an action for divorce begun by his wife, Marion L. Patton, of 310 Sixth Avenue, Newark, in the Chancery Court in Newark. The Scotts have two children, Ludlow Wilson Scott, 8 years old, and John Patton Scott, 5. According to Mrs. Scott, her husband was married before in the West and divorced.

Tennessee Beauties Here Today.

Forty-five Tennessee girls will arrive in New York this afternoon on a Hudson River steamboat from Albany, and be escorted to the Hotel Majestic. The girls have been voted the prettiest in their State in a popularity contest conducted by The Memphis News-Scimitar. They left Memphis last Tuesday after a big dinner that had been given for them.

Range without Variety

For the individual with only a few valuables to keep, there is a tiny safe deposit box. For the corporation, with many valuables essential to its welfare, there are spacious compartments. Yet no matter how the size of the box may vary, the degree of safety remains constant: Absolute.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

YOUR BANKER

is your best source of information about financial matters. Don't invest without investigating. We are glad to inform you about investment opportunities that interest you.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

CLEARANCE SALE
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
Maternity Apparel
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
Lane Bryant adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear, eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public, and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.
"The Loveliest Baby Shop"
is on the mezzanine of the Maternity Department.
Complete Layettes
7.95 to 350.00
Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38TH ST.
Just West of 5th Ave.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Men's Japanese Crepe Bath Robe Sets, $2.95
Including bag and slippers to match. Made of hand-loomed Cotton Crepe in a splendid variety of colors and patterns. All sizes. *Fifth Floor*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Store opens 8:45; closes 5:30. Saturdays 1 o'clock

Genuine Vachette Strap Books, $2.95
Top handle book of real Vachette, with two pockets, double compartment, purse and mirror. Size 5½x7 inches. Remarkable value. *Main Floor*

Today and Tuesday, on the Second Floor, a Very Important

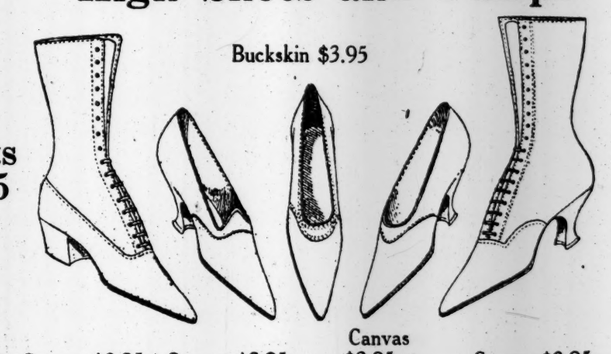
Sale of Children's Summer Dresses
Sizes 2 to 6 Years
at Half Regular Prices

A prominent manufacturer of children's dresses, about to readjust his stock, found that he had a surplus of 2,160 garments on hand. On account of the large business we do with him he offered us these new and clean dresses at exactly half price. We invite our customers to share the advantage with us by selecting from these dainty frocks today and tomorrow at the following half regular prices:

	75c	$1	$1.25	$1.50	$2	$2.50
Regularly	$1.50	$2	$2.50	$3	$4	$5

All this season's models, immaculate, clean and perfect. Made of Ginghams, Dimity, Lawn, Chambray and Poplins. Look them over—they are wonderful.

Beginning Today—A Very
Important Sale of 1,300 Pairs Women's High Shoes and Pumps



Buckskin Pumps and those of White Canvas are now very much in demand. They are fashionable, are cool looking, and have won the unstinted approval of well-dressed women everywhere. The models in this important sale are unusually graceful and have been designed to afford maximum comfort for hot weather wear.

Made with white ivory leather soles, and covered Louis XV heels. Sizes 2½ to 8 and width AA to D.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are the Last Three Days of the
Sale of Washable Kid Sport Shoes
For Women and Misses
Oxfords now $2.95 Boots now $3.95

This has been one of the most successful events we ever planned, and you have only three days left in which to take advantage of these remarkable prices. Only sizes 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 included in the lot. None C. O. D. or on approval.

Sweaters Have Seldom Been So Popular—
or half as attractive as they are now to be seen at Saks. We shall feature today:

Fibre Silk Sweaters at $5
Low in price, but a very attractive model. Has sailor collar and large patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Purple, Green, Gold, and Copenhagen Blue.

Shetland Wool Sweaters at $8.95
In full-belted model with new collar and patch pockets. In all good colors, trimmed in White. Splendid for the links or tennis.

Sweaters of Pure Silk, $19.95
In very becoming models with sailor collar and sash, in Turquoise, Pink, Rose, White and Purple. Others up to $35. All in models decidedly individual.

Values That Would Be Hard to Duplicate in
Dainty Summer Blouses at $2

Chic and fluffy Voile and Organdie Blouses in simple tucked effects finished with hemstitching. Also very charming lace trimmed blouses with panels of organdie and insertions of Val. or Venise Lace. Priced very low.

New Tailored Blouses at $5
In clever styles, developed in Crepe de Chine with fronts of cluster tucks, and novel collar which buttons on to revers. Bound buttonholes and large pearl buttons finish front. To be had in White or Flesh color.

Summery Smocks at $2.98
Button and slip-on models—cool and light of weight. Made of Voile or Batiste with hand-smocked fronts. Collars and cuffs hand-embroidered in delicate colorings.

Women's Fashionable Silk Skirts
Formerly $12.50 to $18.50
Reduced to $7.75
These skirts are in exquisite models for sports and dress wear, beautifully tailored and finished. Made of Striped and Fancy Silks, Silk Faille, Taffeta and Khaki-Kool. The values are so remarkable that none will be sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Women's Washable Summer Skirts at $2.50
Cool, originally styled garments, exceptionally well made of Gabardine, Russian Cords, Corduroy and Pique. Waistbands to 36.

Important Offerings on the Fourth Floor
Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats at $16.50
For travel, storm and motor wear, showing new convertible collar and smart belts. Made of Waterproof Tweeds in rich Grey and Tan tones. Sleeves and yoke lined with Satin. Only by seeing these fine garments can you possibly appreciate the import of this offering.

300 Women's Linen Dusters
Most Remarkably Priced on the Fourth Floor
$1.50 $2.95 and $3.95
Very attractive full length belted and ripple models, with Raglan or set-in sleeves. Made for the most critical retail trade, and may be had in sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Mohair and Palm Beach Coats Reduced to $7.50
Formerly $9.75 to $12.50
Well proportioned and carefully tailored coats, cool, light of weight and exceptionally well made. At this reduced price they are most extraordinary value.

Also—Pongee and Tussah Coats, $12.50
Formerly from $19.50 to $25

Women's Smart Bathing Suits
at very modest prices

At $2.95—New smocked bathing suits in attractive slip-on model, showing new pockets and tie girdle. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $3.95—Stunning bathing suits of Lustrous Silk Poplin, Surf Satin, Mohair and All-Wool Knit, trimmed in colors or white. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $4.95—Dainty Slip-on, Princess and Waistline suits in Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Satin, and All-Wool Knit Fabrics. Sizes 34 to 46.

Two Important Offerings Today in
Women's Cotton Voile and Gingham Frocks
The styles are unusually smart—Prices Very Low

At $4.85—Dresses of Flowered and Figured Voiles, with dainty Organdie collar, vestee and cuffs. Both dark and light colorings included. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $7.50—Cool, striped, flowered and figured Voile Dresses with two-tier or plaited skirts and hand-crocheted buttons on pockets. Collars and cuffs are of Organdie and Voile. Sizes 34 to 44.

Also—Delightfully fashioned Pink or Blue Voile Dresses for large women, in sizes 42 to 48.

Beaded Georgette Crepe Dresses, $25
These are the newest dresses for mid-Summer wear—cool, dressy and practical. Made with large tucks in skirt. Waist embellished with beading. White and Flesh color.

New Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses, $14.50
In the most exquisite models, displaying dainty Georgette Crepe collars edged with lace. Skirts are in smart gathered and tunic effects. Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 42. *Fourth Floor*

Reflections About Summer Clothes
We do not prophesy—but August and early September generally call for lightweight clothes. Therefore we suggest:
Mohair Suits, $14.75
Palm Beach Suits, $8.75
Silk Suits, $14.75
Worsted Suits, $19.75
Flannel Suits, $11.75
Flannel Trousers, $4.75
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Men's Silk Hose at $1.39
Of a heavy, pure silk fabric in smoke, white, gray, russet or black. Full fashioned, reinforced toes, soles and heels.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

Silk Shirts at Savings
Satin Striped Shirts in various colors on white grounds, $3.89.
Broadcloth Silk Shirts in various satin stripes and flat weave effects, $4.89 and $5.89.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Athletic Union Suits, $2.89

Free and easy about the waist, the knees, and the arms—assuring cool comfort. Well finished garments of good quality silk mixture, in white, champagne, Nile green or pink. Sleeveless and open knee length.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Let Us Develop Your Films
In our own laboratory on the premises skilled workers develop your films and make prints of fine quality. Our prices for printing are "Lowest-in-the-City." Roll films developed free when prints are ordered.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, 35th Street.

How to Reach the Men's Departments
Come in at the Broadway and 35th Street Entrance, you will find all the men's departments right at hand. On the Main Floor: Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Books and Stationery.
On the Fifth Floor, quickly reached by elevator: Clothing, Sporting Goods, Motor Goods, Cameras and Cigars.

If You Drop Your Glasses
bring the pieces or your prescription to our Optical Department, where a staff of experienced opticians is always ready to serve you promptly and efficiently. All our lenses are ground in our own workroom on the premises.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St., Rear.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE
Beginning August 1st, owing to advance in cost of wool we will charge $2.40 per pound instead of $2.00, as heretofore.
Comforts Committee, Navy League
509 Fifth Avenue

Army Auction Bargains
Immediate Delivery.
Rifles (20,000), with ctgs. $4.75 up
Rifle Equipments (150,000) .90c set
Summer Uniforms (20,000) $1.25 up
Colt's Revolvers (3,500), with ctgs. $7.50 up
80 Naval Cannon, with ammunition.
100 Field Cannon, with 30,000 shells.
250 Machine Guns, with 1,750,000 ctgs.
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'way, New York

Chicago Limited
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway — Cor. Wall St. / " Park Pl. / " 28th St. / " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

GOING to the COUNTRY?
Don't forget that you will need your newspaper. Have The New York Times delivered regularly at your Summer hotel or residence. Ask your newsdealer to enter your order, send direct to The Times publication office or telephone Bryant 1000. The rate by mail is $1.00 per month for the daily and Sunday editions or 75c per month for the daily alone.

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To Our Customers
and
THE CONSUMING PUBLIC
OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

This announcement is made for the purpose of acquainting you with our enlarged service, our policy as to selling prices and profits, and the necessity of further price advances effective August 1st, 1917.

"BORDEN THREE-WAY SERVICE"

We believe it a worthy aim and of assistance in meeting the living problems of the day to furnish every possible additional means of procuring the quality products of this Company at varying prices, dependent upon the amount of service involved. We have, therefore, acquired additional milk supply, arranged for new and additional avenues of outlet, as well as the service of men of ability and large experience in the distribution of milk products, all for the purpose of inaugurating this "BORDEN THREE-WAY SERVICE," details of which follow:

HOME SERVICE

This means our products delivered at your home, whenever you say, in properly protected packages, at a proper temperature and at a price which necessarily includes the maximum service cost. This service in all territories now covered by our wagons.

STORE BOTTLE SERVICE

Our bottled milk and cream sold to thousands of retail grocers, delicatessen shops, etc., in Greater New York, in wholesale quantities, at a price which should in turn enable you to effect a saving by purchasing at these stores, provided you render your own delivery service by calling for and taking home your purchases. If you exact delivery by the retailer he may well add for his service expense.

With this store bottle service a bottle deposit of 5c. (present cost over 4c. each) will be asked of the customer at the time of purchase, which deposit will be refunded by the storekeeper when the empty bottle so purchased is returned. A special bottle will be used in this store service for purposes of identification.

This service should, in addition to the economy feature, prove of great convenience to consumers in emergencies when an extra package is needed quickly and may by this arrangement be purchased in your neighborhood.

BULK MILK SERVICE

Grade "B" Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Pot Cheese will be on sale in bulk at upwards of 5,000 stores in Greater New York. By furnishing your own container and taking home your purchase you can procure these Borden products at the lowest cost.

Stores handling these products, both bottle and bulk, will be furnished with metal display signs as soon as conditions will permit. Temporarily, blue and white paper window strips will be furnished these stores reading

BORDEN'S MILK

If interested in the store service ask your neighborhood dealer if he is handling these Borden products.

Back of all these products and this **"BORDEN THREE-WAY SERVICE"** there will be the well-known Borden standards of quality and sanitation, including inspection at the source, clarification at the plant prior to pasteurization, and the utmost care in handling, including proper icing to destination.

Our Policies in the Matter of SELLING PRICES AND PROFITS

The very small and unsatisfactory margin of profit realized per quart of milk handled by this Company during the year ended June 30th, 1916 (about one-quarter of a cent), is a matter of public record and comment. The Wicks Committee which investigated the milk business during the past Winter officially confirmed this fact in its report to the New York State Legislature of 1917. The results for the year just ended, June 30th, 1917, will show a much smaller margin of profit than the previous year, 1916.

This result is for the most part accounted for byhigher prices paid producers since last Fall, the added cost of all raw materials and supplies, and the reduced consumption following increased selling prices, which prices were not sufficient to overcome added costs.

It is but just to the producers to say that while the prices exacted by them seemed at the time alarmingly large, price of feed, labor conditions, etc., have undoubtedly operated to considerably reduce their profits.

Under present conditions we believe that our first thought should be to pay those prices that will encourage production. Production and still more production is of paramount importance at this time. To bring this about the prices paid must be sufficient to give profit to the producer having highest costs. This necessarily means a higher price range than would obtain under normal conditions.

We fully appreciate the fact that the quality and price of milk is of vital importance to the public. We recognize also our responsibility in the handling of this daily food necessity and believe it to be our duty to make it possible to procure pure, wholesome milk at the lowest price consistent with costs, which costs must include a fair and proper recognition of labor, as well as a price to producers that yields them a fair margin over their costs, and sufficient not only to maintain present production but to encourage increased production.

Beyond this there must be included in the selling price a fair and reasonable profit to the distributors in order that the capital invested by them may be properly remunerated for the risks taken and sufficient to encourage continuance therein and in addition provide for growth and expansion of field and facilities; also continuity of the organization.

You ask—what is a fair margin of profit?

In answer we say—we believe that a 10% return on the actual cash capital invested in an industrial business is necessary to properly remunerate capital and provide for growth and contingencies.

The necessary margin per quart is largely a matter of volume. With a given capital investment, the greater the number of units sold the less will be the necessary margin of profit per quart to bring about a given return on capital invested.

In order that this Company may realize these aims, it will, with present estimated sales, be necessary to realize an average net profit of approximately five mills or ½ cent per quart of milk handled.

This margin of profit represents the only charge for our service; every other mill that you pay us is in turn paid out by us for milk, labor, freight, bottles, ice, horses, wagons, feed, etc., etc., etc.

We believe there is no more reason for a fixed and unchanging selling price of milk than of any other commodity of fluctuating supply and cost. It naturally follows that when costs increase sufficiently to encroach upon a safe margin of profit, that selling prices must be advanced.

It is just as true that when costs are reduced (whether as the result of lower costs of raw materials and supplies, greater volume of sales, or economies resulting from savings and greater efficiency, or a combination of all three factors) to a point where selling prices can be reduced and still maintain this same fair and reasonable average profit, it should be done. We give you our word that it will be done.

This means that we do not intend to add to this margin of profit those savings made possible by lower costs, increased volume or added efficiency, but rather to give the consumer the benefit thereof.

This is a frank statement. We feel, however, that the conditions call for frankness and believe that the public will better appreciate our position and better understand price matters when they know the policies that guide us in the naming of selling prices and the fraction of a cent only that we retain for our services as distributors.

AUGUST 1ST PRICES

Because it is necessary in order to cover steadily increasing costs and in conformity with the policies stated above, further price advances will be necessary, effective August 1st, 1917.

The price paid for raw milk to the farmers beginning August 1st will be one cent per quart higher than we are now paying them for July milk.

Raw milk, beginning August 1st, including premiums for butter fats, will yield the farmer from 5¾c to over 6c per quart, dependent upon the amount of fat content. The difference between this cost and the average selling price realized by us on all milk sold at various prices will, except for the few mills paid us for our services, represent the cost of handling in the factory, including clarifying, pasteurizing and bottling, freight to New York, delivery expense, bottle loss, credit loss and all other expense.

We desire to call the attention of our house customers to the fact that they can be of great assistance in materially reducing the bottle loss by co-operating with our Route Salesman in the return of the bottle.

Bottle losses are a tremendous item and during the year 1916 amounted to $500,000.

Unless bottle losses are reduced during the coming year the added cost will be much greater because of bottle prices having already advanced over 50%.

We will welcome and encourage anything in the way of suggestion and constructive criticism from our customers and would be pleased to be advised of faulty service or lapses of any nature on our part.

Now that you know our aims and intentions we ask for your co-operation, and hope for the avoidance of possible misunderstanding, both of which will materially aid us in making this business of greater value and usefulness to those whom it serves. August 1st, and until further notice, selling prices will be as follows:

HOME SERVICE

Delivered at your home, whenever you say, in properly protected packages and at a proper temperature—Borden responsibility to your door.

Half Pts. Condensed Milk... .12	Qts. Fluid Milk, Grade B.... .12⅛
Half Pts. Route Cream..... .14	Qts. Selected Milk Past., Grade A .13⅛
Half Pts. Extra Heavy Cream. .20	Qts. Certified Milk, Grade A .18
Pts. Fluid Milk, Grade B.... .06⅛	Qts. Buttermilk..... .10

STORE BOTTLE SERVICE

Our bottled milk and cream delivered at stores for distribution by them, you taking delivery at the store. LESS DELIVERY SERVICE ON OUR PART AND MORE SERVICE ON YOUR PART.

Our delivered prices on quart packages at stores will be as follows: Grade "A" Milk, Quarts, 12c each, Grade "B" Milk, Quarts, 11c each, plus bottle deposit of 5c.

BULK MILK SERVICE

Grade "B" Milk, Creams, Buttermilk and Pot Cheese delivered in cans to stores for sale in bulk, you furnishing the container. THE MINIMUM OF DELIVERY SERVICE ON OUR PART, THE MAXIMUM OF SERVICE ON YOUR PART. Grade "B" Milk, the product in which the public is chiefly interested, will be delivered at stores for 8½c per quart.

The selling prices asked by the stores for both bottle and bulk goods are matters for their own decision. It can be readily seen, however, that if a whole cent is added to the price paid us it will still be possible for you to effect savings of from ½c to 3c on the quart of milk.

All matters of business and information in connection with the store service should be taken up at either of our wholesale branches listed below:

CENTRAL DAIRY BRANCH---322 EAST 103D STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
MR. JOHN D. TIETJEN, Manager. Telephone 7815 Lenox.

R. F. STEVENS BRANCH---90 THIRD AVE., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
MR. THEO. G. CALDWELL, Manager. Telephone 730 Main.

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
108 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK CITY

MISS BROWNE AND R. L. MURRAY WIN BRILLIANT MIXED DOUBLES MATCH

RARE TENNIS SEEN IN MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Browne and R. L. Murray Defeat Miss Bjurstedt and C. M. Church, 14—12, 6—3.

COAST TEAM IS BRILLIANT

Los Angeles Woman Excels in Placements and Ability to Handle Volleys of Opponents.

Mixed doubles tennis of a quality rarely seen in this country was witnessed by some 3,000 spectators at the Field Club of Greenwich yesterday when Miss Mary Browne of Los Angeles, the versatile Californian exponent of the game, and Robert Lindley Murray defeated an equally notable team composed of Miss Molla Bjurstedt and George M. Church. The score of the match was 14—12, 6—3, and the first set took rank among the remarkable long doubles encounters. It was the opinion of several yesterday that this was the longest set ever played in mixed doubles between such formidable contestants.

It would have been hard to pick two rival teams of greater prominence. Miss Browne was three times holder of the women's national championship, while Miss Bjurstedt is the present title holder. Of the men, Church was placed third in the national ranking of a year ago, being superseded only by Richard Norris Williams, 2d, and William M. Johnston. Murray, who possesses a harder service than almost any other player, was fourth. Sometimes such a gathering of stars fails to reveal the quality of game which is expected, but yesterday the match glittered with exceptional efforts.

Standing foremost among this array of stars was Mary Browne, who came East not long ago to do her bit in bolstering up interest in tennis. This little Californian revealed herself as an adept of the doubles game, and it was her sterling play which counted more largely in the victory that was eventually scored, than even that of her partner, Murray. Only the day before Miss Browne had demonstrated her superiority over Miss Bjurstedt in a singles match, when she accomplished the downfall of the champion by tennis of superlative excellence. But her game then did not begin to approximate the quality which was displayed yesterday.

Women Handle Severe Service of Men.

It has often been said of mixed doubles that it was listless, but for those who have made this remark there was a revelation in this match. Murray and Church possess unusually severe service and they used their bullet-speed of delivery against the women without the least show of favoritism. The same was true of the driving and volleying, and the rallies, which every now and then ensued, made the blood tingle. There was the quick flash of the ball from racquet to racquet and back again, and when the point finally was finished it was by a shot that invariably brought forth applause and now and then a cheer.

In the work which Miss Browne gave to the match there was a reminder of the doubles play of Peck Griffin. The Californian woman was alert to the advantage of the opening for a passing shot and her volleying at the net was more than either Church or Miss Bjurstedt could combat. She cut off the terrific driving of her opponents calmly and surely and the angles were no share that now and again her antagonists were unable to get their racquets on the ball. Miss Browne was not alone an expert at the net, for her ground strokes approximated perfection, particularly a cross-courting forehand drive that came as a complete surprise to her opponents.

Miss Bjurstedt never stands out in doubles competition and this was in a measure true yesterday because there could no help but be a comparison of the Norse girl and Miss Browne, and the latter was attaining such heights that Miss Bjurstedt suffered by parallel. Actually Miss Bjurstedt was playing far beyond her doubles ability. As for Church and Murray, they seemed to be endowed with the same dash that would mark their work just before a national championship.

Some degree of how furiously the contest was played is shown by the fact that the first set went twenty-two games, with each player winning on service. Miss Browne's was then broken through, but immediately afterward Miss Bjurstedt's was broken through, so that the match stood at 12— all. Before the Norse girl relinquished her service she came within two points of taking the set, only to have the rival pair draw even, and break through in a deuce contest.

Miss Browne Decides Long Set.

Murray's hard service was largely responsible for the next game, which was taken at love, and then ensued a stern battle when Church was serving. Three times Miss Browne and Murray were within a point of set, and finally they pulled the game out at 9—7. Miss Browne's hard drive to Church's feet as he was coming to the net decided the issue.

There was not nearly as sharp a battle in the second set. Miss Browne and Murray took a 4-to-1 lead when they broke through Church in the fourth game. That was the only break in service, and it gave Miss Browne and Murray the set at 6—3.

William M. Johnston came to the fore with a powerful game to oppose Harold Throckmorton, and won the honors at 6—4, 6—3. The former singles champion occupied his favorite position in the forecourt with success, and his sharp volleying was more than Throckmorton could withstand. Throckmorton started well by breaking through the Californian's service in the opening game, and he took the second on his own service. The next three games, however, fell to Johnston, and the sixth and seventh games followed service. Johnston's game was steadily improving and Throckmorton had increasing difficulty in establishing his service, while Johnston took his service games easily. After the contest reached 4 all, Johnston, with superior placing, took the next two games for the set. The games in the second set were stubbornly contested by Throckmorton, but the faults of the Jersey youngster's service in the second game proved fatal.

The doubles match which followed the mixed doubles, resulted in a victory for Johnston and Church, who defeated Karl Behr and Murray at 6—4, 7—5.

The point scores:

Miss Mary Browne and Robert Lindley Murray vs. Miss Molla Bjurstedt and George M. Church.

FIRST SET.

Miss Browne and Murray—
4 2 4 0 4 3 4 5 4 3 5 2 4
2 4 2 4 0 4 1 5 2 1 5 4 9—84—14

Miss Bjurstedt and Church—
2 4 1 4 1 5 1 4 0 5 3 4 0
4 0 4 1 4 1 4 3 4 4 3 0 7—73—12

SECOND SET.

Miss Browne and Murray—
4 1 4 5 4 1 4 0 4—37—6

Miss Bjurstedt and Church—
2 4 2 3 1 4 0 4 1—21—3

William M. Johnston vs. Harold A. Throckmorton.

FIRST SET.

Johnston .....2 1 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 4—35—6
Throckmorton.4 4 1 2 0 5 2 7 0 0—25—4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Johnston	10	5	12	0	1		
Throckmorton	10	10	9	0		3	

SECOND SET.

Johnston .....8 4 4 3 5 2 4 6-7—43—6
Throckmorton ..6 2 0 5 8 4 1 8 5—34—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Johnston	11	8	14	2	3		
Throckmorton	13	13	10	2	1		

MARS TRIUMPHS ON WATER.

Warrior Yacht Leads Star Class Craft in Manhasset Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 29.—L. A. Percival upset several other skippers in an interclub race of star class yachts over the six-mile triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club in Manhasset Bay this afternoon when he crossed the line a winner. Mr. Percival sailed his yacht Mars and won by a margin of ten seconds over George A. Corry, the veteran skipper of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. George W. Elder, Jr., was third in his consistent Zete.

Charles E. Hyde's Hydra and E. V. Willis's Altair, usually two of the fastest craft in the bay, did not get under way soon enough and finished far back.

E. C. Unitt had a mishap in the Banshee II., which he was sailing for M. Edgerton, who steered his other entry, Banshee. The boom on the Banshee II. snapped and she was forced to retire.

The summary:

Start, 3:30. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Mars, L. A. Percival	4:36:30	1:06:30
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:36:40	1:06:40
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:38:15	1:08:15
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	4:38:25	1:08:25
Vega, J. D'Oench	4:38:40	1:08:40
Banshee, M. Edgerton	4:39:20	1:09:20
Little Bear, A. Walker	4:40:15	1:10:15
Shadow, W. L. Insles	4:43:00	1:13:00
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	4:45:40	1:15:40
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:48:52	1:18:52
Banshee II., Mr. Edgerton	Did not finish.	

DYER'S YACHT FIRST HOME.

Jack o' Lantern Sailed to Victory in Indian Harbor Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 29.—Commodore Leonard H. Dyer's Jack o' Lantern, sailed by Abbott H. Brush, was the winner among the arrow class yachts at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club today. She crossed the finish line just four seconds ahead of the Rani, owned and sailed by Commodore C. D. Mallory. The fleet started at 11:03 this morning over the five mile course.

The summary:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time.
Jack o' Lantern, Leonard H. Dyer	12:38:41
Rani, C. D. Mallory	12:38:45
Bubble, R. T. Bailey	12:39:00
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	12:40:20
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	12:41:51

SQUALL HALTS RACES.

Rough Water Off Canarsie Proves Dangerous to Power Boats.

Owing to the breaking of a nasty squall from the west by north, the Regatta Committee of the Motor Boat Club of Jamaica Bay cut the course in half at the annual regatta of the organization off Canarsie yesterday afternoon. Two divisions of motor boats and a sailboat class filled, all racing under handicap times.

The race was an interesting contest until the wind swept across the bay, making it exceedingly dangerous for the little craft to continue. When the boats were stopped Thelma II. was leading in the first division of motor craft and Iris was ahead in the second division of the same class. Among the sailboats Alert was the first across the line.

LEONARD MAY BOX DUNDEE.

Offers by Four Promoters for Bout Between Lightweights.

Scotty Montieth, manager of Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, announced last night that four of the leading boxing promoters of the country have offered purses for a no-decision bout between Dundee and Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion.

Tom Andrews of Milwaukee has offered the lightweight titleholder $8,000 for a bout with Dundee to be held at the Cream City A. C. of Milwaukee during the first week in September. Matt Hinkel of Cleveland is out with a like offer for a bout in Cleveland. Equally flattering offers have been made by John Weismantel of Brooklyn and John Shibe of Shibe Park, Philadelphia. None of them has yet been accepted.

KILBANE STILL IN RING.

Featherweight Champion Not Discouraged by Leonard's Victory.

Jack Farrell, well known in local boxing circles, returned yesterday from Atlantic City, where he had visited Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, and announced that in a conversation with him Kilbane had denied that he was going to retire from the ring. Instead, according to Farrell, Kilbane intends to continue defending his featherweight title, and is negotiating for a match at twenty rounds to a decision, with Knockout Eggers, a west side featherweight. This match, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with both boxers, will be held at New Haven, Conn.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville A. C.—Young Ahearn against Walter McGirr. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Kid Norfolk against Al Benedict. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Benny Coster against Dutch Brandt; Freddie Reese against Ray West. Both ten-round bouts.

GIANTS TAKE FINAL CONTEST FROM CUBS

Bone Play by Williams Saves New York from Trouble in Ninth—Score Is 6 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Cubs waged an uphill fight to make it three out of four from the pennant-picked Giants, before 10,000 fans at Weeghman Park today, and after they had scored five times in their battle to overcome a six-run lead, Cy Williams pulled a boner that robbed the North Siders of whatever chance they had to nose out a ninth inning triumph. This mistake of the brain permitted a Giant victory, 6 to 5.

Seventeen Bruins were ushered in and out of the line-up during the strategic moves of the home boss. Aided by some weird fielding by Leslie Mann the leaders ran riot on the bases and counted six times before the North Siders realized they were in a ball game. Half these runs were collected from Jim Vaughn, two coming in the first inning and one in the third, when he quit. Nick Carter took up the task and allowed two more before the third inning was over and another in the fifth.

This one-sided handicap moved the Cubs into action and by dint of hard plugging they drove Rube Benton to the shower and then hammered away at his successor, Anderson, until five runs showed in their tally columns. Three of these came in the eighth. The Giants appeared to be pretty well frightened by this time and Fletcher showed his nervousness by booting Merkle's roller, to begin the Chicago half of the final session.

McGraw immediately waved away Anderson and called in Slim Sallee to pitch to Williams, who had orders to sacrifice. Cy did as he was told, dropping a bunt in front of the plate. Catcher Rariden made a lightning move, grabbed the pill and tossed to Fletcher, forcing Merkle. In the meantime Williams stood as if dazed in the batting box, never as much as making a move toward first. Even the Giants were surprised at this lapse, but Fletcher finally relayed the pellet to first, completing an easy double play.

The old alibi for this blunder is that Cy thought the ball was foul and forgot all about running to first. It was a raw ending for such an exciting pastime, for prior to this blunder the rival athletes scrapped as though the pennant depended upon the outcome.

The difference in speed between the Cubs and the Giants asserted itself to the credit of the New Yorkers in this contest, for they made every blow count, ran bases with intelligence, and took advantage of the wooden arms of the home outfielders. They were outhit almost two to one, for the Bruins grabbed thirteen safeties, whereas the champs-to-be were limited to eight.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Herzog,2b	3	2	1	4	2
Kauff,cf	3	2	2	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	3	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	2	1	6
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Holke,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Rariden,c	4	0	0	2	4
Benton,p	3	0	0	0	3
Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	1
Sallee,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	8	27	20

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Welter,rf	3	0	0	1	0
aDilhoefer	1	0	0	0	0
Flack,rf	1	0	1	0	0
Hendrix,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Mann,lf-rf	5	1	3	2	0
Merkle,1b	5	0	1	1	5
Williams,cf	5	1	1	1	0
Zelder,3b	5	1	1	1	2
Wortman,ss	4	0	2	2	2
Wilson,c	4	0	0	8	0
Vaughn,p	1	0	0	0	1
Carter,p	1	1	1	0	2
bBillett	1	0	0	0	0
Prend'g'st,p	0	0	0	0	0
cDeal	1	1	0	0	0
Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	5	13	27	13

a Batted for Welter in sixth.
b Batted for Carter in sixth.
c Batted for Prendergast in eighth.

Errors—Herzog, (2,) Fletcher, (3,) Mann, Wortman.

New York	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	—5

Two-base hits—Burns, Zimmerman, Fletcher, (2,) Mann. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hit—Kauff. Double play—Rariden, Fletcher, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 4; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 5 hits, 5 runs in 2 1-3 innings; Benton, 11 and 4 in 7, (none out in eighth;) Carter, 3 and 1 in 3 2-3; Anderson, 2 and 1 in 1, (none out in ninth;) Prendergast, 0 and 0 in 2; Sallee, 0 and 0 in 1. Douglas, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 2; Carter, 2; Prendergast, 2; Benton, 1; Douglas, 2. Time—2 hours, 12 minutes. Umpires—Harrison, Branafield, and O'Day.

JOHNSON BAFFLES INDIANS.

His Pitching and Three Doubles Helps Washington Win, 9 to 5.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Cleveland did not have a chance against Washington here this afternoon and lost, 9 to 5. It was a slugging match, twelve of the twenty-three hits being for extra bases. Walter Johnson pitched a good game and helped the scoring along by obtaining three doubles. Graney made a home run.

Lambeth started for Cleveland, but the first two men up hit triples. He was yanked in the first inning.

Coumbe was touched for four hits in the fifth inning, when five runs were made.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Judge,1b	4	1	2	9	0
Foster,2b	6	1	1	1	1
C. Milan,cf	5	1	1	4	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	8	1
McBride,ss	3	0	1	3	3
Shanks,ss	1	1	0	0	1
Leonard,3b	2	2	0	0	1
Menosky,lf	3	1	2	1	0
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	4	0
Johnson,p	5	2	3	1	1
Total	35	9	13	27	10

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	4	2	1	4	0
Chapman,ss	4	2	2	3	4
Speaker,cf	5	1	3	2	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Harris,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Turner,2b	4	0	0	3	1
Evans,3b	4	0	1	8	3
Billings,c	3	0	1	2	4
Lambeth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	0
Gould,p	1	0	0	0	0
aO'Neill	1	0	0	0	0
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
cDeberry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	10	27	15

a Batted for Coumbe in fifth.
b Batted for Billings in ninth.
c Batted for Gould in ninth.

Errors—Leonard, Chapman.

Washington	2	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	—5

Two-base hits—Johnson, (3,) Judge, Speaker, Roth, Rice. Three-base hits—Judge, Foster, Evans, Chapman. Home run—Graney. Stolen bases—Rice, Speaker, Judge, Graney, (2,) Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Rice, Menosky. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Double play—Leonard, Judge and McBride. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 4; off Johnson, 3; off Gould, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth, 3 and 2 in 1-3 inning; Coumbe, 6 and 4 in 4 2-3; Gould, 5 and 3 in 4; Johnson, 10 and 5 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Lambeth, (Shanks;) by Johnson, (Harris.) Struck out—By Johnson, 2; Coumbe, 1; Gould, 1. Time—3 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Owens and McCormick.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 9; Cleveland, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Chicago, 5.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	61	35	.635
Boston	57	35	.620
Detroit	50	45	.526
Cleveland	51	47	.520
New York	47	45	.511
Washington	40	54	.426
Philadelphia	34	55	.382
St Louis	36	60	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	55	29	.655
St. Louis	51	41	.554
Cincinnati	54	45	.545
Philadelphia	44	39	.530
Chicago	46	48	.489
Brooklyn	42	46	.477
Boston	37	50	.425
Pittsburgh	30	61	.330

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

OESCHGER BLANKS REDS.

Schneider Beaten in Mound Duel by 1 to 0 Score.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Oeschger had the better of Schneider in one of the best pitching duels seen at the local park this season, Philadelphia winning 1 to 0.

Six hits were made off Oeschger and were distributed among as many innings, Schneider allowed only six hits, but three of these came in the fourth inning and accounted for the only run of the game.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	0	4
Stock,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Whitted,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Evers,2b	3	0	0	2	5
Adams,c	3	0	0	1	0
Oeschger,p	3	0	1	1	2
Total	32	1	6	27	14

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	4	0	2	0	3
Kopf,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Roush,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Neale,lf	4	0	2	0	0
McK'nie,2b	3	0	0	0	4
aClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Wingo,c	4	0	0	7	1
Schneider,p	3	0	1	0	0
bThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	6	27	11

a Batted for McKechnie in ninth.
b Batted for Schneider in ninth.

Errors—Bancroft, (2,) Wingo.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Cravath. Stolen base—Whitted. Double play—Bancroft, Evers, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Oeschger, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 6 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Oeschger, 1; by Schneider, 5. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Hart.

BRAVES CHECK CARDINALS.

Goodwin Gets Poor Start and Boston Wins, 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Boston bunched hits off Goodwin in the first and sixth innings today and won from St. Louis, 3 to 1. A single by Betzel, Kelly's error, an out, and Hornsby's sacrifice fly gave St. Louis its only run.

Boston got one in the first on two singles and a stolen base. In the sixth Powell hit to Baird, who threw the ball over Paulette's head, Powell reaching third. He scored when Rehg tripled. Rehg scored on a single by Kelly.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Mar'ville,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Powell,cf	4	1	0	6	0
Rehg,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Kelly,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Konetch'y,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Smith,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Rawlings,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Tragesser,c	3	0	1	2	0
Nehf,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	33	3	7	27	10

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Long,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Betzel,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Miller,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Hornsby,ss	2	0	1	2	3
Cruise,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Baird,3b	3	0	1	5	4
Snyder,c	3	0	1	4	2
Goodwin,p	1	0	0	0	1
aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Horstman,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	1	6	27	12

a Batted for Goodwin in eighth.

Errors—Maranville, Kelly, Baird.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Paulette. Three-base hit—Rehg. Stolen bases—Rehg, Kelly, Tragesser. Sacrifice hit—Goodwin. Sacrifice fly—Hornsby. Double play—Maranville and Konetchy; Maranville, Rawlings and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 1; Goodwin, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Goodwin, 7 and 2 in 8; off Horstman, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Nehf, 1; Goodwin, 4. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6	13	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	1

Second Game.

Newark	2	0	1	1	2	2	7	3	—18	21	7
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6—	2	9	7

AT MONTREAL.

First Game.

Rochester	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	—8	15	5
Montreal	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—7	12	1

Second Game.

Montreal	0	1	0	3	1	1	..	—6	10	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	1	3—	5	5	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	..	—11	10	2
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3—	9	10	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	58	37	.611
Providence	58	38	.604
Baltimore	54	42	.563
Toronto	53	42	.558
Rochester	48	49	.495
Buffalo	41	57	.418
Richmond	36	58	.383
Montreal	35	60	.368

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Providence at Newark.
Richmond at Baltimore.
Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto.

SELLERS OUTFOOTS FIELD IN LONG RUN

New York A. C. Athlete Takes 1,000-Yard Handicap Featuring Engineers' Games.

J. R. Sellers, New York A. C., yesterday romped off with the laurels in the 1,000-yard handicap run, the feature of the eighteenth annual athletic games of Local 20, I. U. S. and O. E., held at Celtic Park. Following closely on the heels of Sellers at the finish line was Wilson Adams, a clubmate. Charles McSorley, another Winged Foot standard bearer, occupied third position. Sellers's time was 2:18 1-5.

This event furnished the large crowd with its greatest excitement. The thrills came more through the efforts of Mike Devaney, the Millrose A. A. distance runner, who was on scratch, than from the apparently easy-going Sellers. Devaney started against a field of about twenty-five representative athletes, and conceded handicaps ranging up to sixty yards, but he fell far short of overcoming the leaders, who were carried along by a stiff pace from the start. At the finish line the Millrose athlete was far in the ruck, as was also Eddie Frick, New York A. C., former 900-yard champion, who started with an allowance of five yards.

Sellers had a handicap of sixteen yards, and he made the best of this advantage from the start. Sellers was on even terms with the limit men before the first lap had been traversed, and kept with the leaders until the last turn of the journey was reached, when he uncorked a burst of speed which carried him abreast the tape about three yards ahead of Adams, who had started with an allowance of twelve yards.

George Dernell of the Boys' Club, junior 300-yard champion, led home a select field from the scratch mark in the 220-yard handicap event. Dernell's sprinting ability carried him over the tape with an advantage of about two yards on E. A. MacCannon, St. Christopher Club, who had started with an allowance of eleven yards. Dernell's time was 0:23. Another interesting event was the two-mile bicycle race, in which Jerry Nunziata, Unione Sportiva Italiana, came through with a hard sprint on the last lap, and led home by about twenty yards. Eugene Aichelm, unattached, in 6:22 4-5.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Harry Appel, Clark House; R. Freed, Kings County A. A., second; Thomas Clowry, Paulist A. C., third. Time—0:11 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by William Harte, unattached; John J. Whelan, Union Settlement A. C., second; W. Sheridan, Glencoe A. C., third. Time—2:17 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Jerry Nunziata, Unione Sportiva Italiana; Eugene Aichelm, unattached, second; Anthony Attardi, Unione Sportiva Italiana, third. Time—6:22 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. R. Sellers, New York A. C., (16 yards;) Wilson Adams, New York A. C., (12 yards,) second; Charles McSorley, New York A. C., (47 yards,) third. Time—2:18 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by Robert D. Spear, Bronx Church House; Eddie Young, Alpha P. C., C., second; L. Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A., third. Time—10:43.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by George Dernell, Boys' Club, (scratch;) E. A. MacCannon, St. Christopher Club, (11 yards,) second; James J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:23.

MISS ARTELT SWIMS BEST.

Philadelphia Girl Takes Three Firsts in Pentathlon Contest.

Miss Gertrude Artelt of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, last night won the Women's National Pentathlon Swimming Competition held in the waters of the Pool and Surf Baths, Staten Island, compiling a low score of ten points for the five events contested. Miss Artelt's total was five points better than that of Miss Elizabeth Becker, a clubmate, who finished second. Miss Josephine Bartlett of the National Women's Life Saving League, the champion woman diver, was third with twenty-three points. The Misses Marion Gibson of Brookline, Mass., and Elizabeth Ryan of the First Regiment, Philadelphia, were tied for fourth, with 26 points each.

In demonstrating pentathlon supremacy, Miss Artelt displayed wonderful all-around ability. She was credited with a new American record for the 50-yard back stroke, which she swam in 0:40 2-5. In the 100-yard swim the Philadelphia girl distanced Miss Claire Galligan, the local champion, in 1:00 1-5, the best time that has ever been made by a woman in local waters.

Out of the five events Miss Artelt gained three clean-cut victories, a tie for first place, and a second placement. The event in which she was forced to share premier honors was the 50-yard breast stroke, in which Miss Marion Gibson touched off at the finish on equal terms with her, in 0:43. In the fancy diving Miss Bartlett was first and Miss Artelt second.

The summaries:

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Miss Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; Miss Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League, second. Time—1:09 1-5.

50-Yard Back Stroke.—Won by Miss Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; Miss Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second. Time—0:40 2-5.

50-Yard Breast Stroke.—Miss Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, and Miss Marion Gibson, Brookline, Mass., tied. Time—0:43.

Fancy Diving Competition.—Won by Miss Josephine Bartlett, National Women's Life Saving League; Miss Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second.

Rescue Race, (distance 75 feet.)—Won by Miss Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; Miss Marion Gibson, Brookline, Mass., second.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 4; Little Rock, 0.
Chattanooga, 5; New Orleans, 4.
New Orleans, 1; Chattanooga, 0.
Mobile, 3; Nashville, 2.
Nashville, 4; Mobile, 3.

SPEEDWAY RACING REVIVED.

Catherine P. Makes an Impressive Showing in Harness Feature.

Matinée racing on the Harlem Speedway was revived yesterday, after a short lull, when the first of the mid-summer meetings was decided. Four events were on the program, including a special trotting race, and they furnished a large crowd with interesting performances. Each of the three class races were won in straight heats.

Chief interest centred around the 1:07 class trotting event, which resulted in an impressive victory for E. Carpenter's Catherine P. The Carpenter mare came under the wire in the first heat in 1:07, leading home Lester M., and in the second heat Catherine B. did 1:07½, closely followed by Dr. C. F. Martin's Bon Todd. The latter mare, in the special trotting event, scored over Kinetic by a convincing margin, in 1:07.

The summaries:

1:07 CLASS.—TROTTING.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1 1
Lester M., b. g., (J. Flaherty)	2 3

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

OUR BURDEN IN THE WAR.

Sir EDWARD H. CARSON, speaking as a representative of the British Ministry, expresses his confidence in the triumph of the Entente Allies. On the eve of the fourth year of the conflict Sir EDWARD is able to view the situation calmly and even cheerfully. He admits no doubt that Russia will again be brought into effective co-operation with the Allies. But he puts the strongest emphasis on his faith in the influence of the United States. He believes that we shall, in good time, "give material aid of overwhelming "power which will make an end of all "doubts as to the completeness of the "victory of the Allies." So also Major Gen. FREDERICK B. MAURICE, representing the British War Office, is confident of victory because the Allies "have the whole power of the United States to draw upon."

The United States is today the general reserve of the Entente. With that reserve intact, we may look the fourth year in the face with entire confidence.

Premier RIBOT of France also bases his hope of victory largely on American co-operation. On the third anniversary of the first military operations of the war the whole American people should have a realizing sense of the burden that has been forced upon them by Germany, and the huge responsibility which can be met only by the effective and disciplined co-operation of every citizen of the nation. The Paris correspondent of THE TIMES, Mr. WYTHE WILLIAMS, after a visit to the training camp of the American soldiers now in France, set down his impressions in a dispatch which was printed yesterday. Of the work we have thus far accomplished there can be nothing but praise. It is a remarkable fact which compels a thrill of pride that before the end of the fourth month of our participation in the world struggle we have the well-equipped vanguard of a mighty force encamped 3,000 miles from our shores, that so many promising military plans have already been put in operation. But we have barely begun, and we cannot hope successfully to carry forward what we are beginning without subjecting ourselves to a great strain. As Mr. WILLIAMS says, this is a much harder job than any Americans have yet undertaken. Standing among our Sammies in their French camp, he realized what it means to send 2,000,000 armed men to fight so far from home.

To produce the motor vehicles, the tools, the iron and steel, the field and siege guns and gun carriages, the clothing, the boots, the machine guns and rifles, the ammunition they must have, and transport them to the battle front, will tax to the utmost the nation's resources in raw materials, manufactures, and shipping facilities. Thousands of miles of railroads must be built. Food for the whole army, good food and plenty of it, must be continually supplied. A vast fleet of ships must be kept ever moving. The soldiers must be cared for when they are ill, when they are wounded in battle. Two out of every nine physicians in this country must be summoned to the front. There must be 12,000 medical officers of the United States and 60,000 enlisted men of the Medical Department behind the battle line in the Autumn. All this apart from the gigantic military air service we have begun to construct, and apart from the great and increasing extension of our navy.

The money cost is the least important matter to be considered. It is the national habit not to quibble over money. The billions will be forthcoming as they are needed. But much more is now demanded of the American people than money. They must come to a clear realization of the truth that successful prosecution of a war demands personal sacrifice from all. The making of the plans from day to day requires only the co-operation of trained minds. But in the execution of all the plans the people must do their share. There must be great losses, there must be privation, individual ambitions must give way to the national good. Unless the spirit to do all a patriot's part requires, to endure bravely all that may befall us, is shared by the whole people, the hopes of our allies expressed by General MAURICE, Sir EDWARD CARSON, and M. RIBOT cannot well be realized. We must bear in mind, too, that while our appearance in the field as combatants is justly regarded by them as co-operation which must result in their victory, yet this is our war, too, we are fighting not so much for France and Great Britain and our other allies as with them, we are fighting for ourselves, for the maintenance of our freedom, for the security of all our people from the desolation and degradation that a Prussian triumph in the world's conflict would mean.

Unless these expressions of faith not only in our will to do, but our power to execute quickly and thoroughly, uttered by the representatives of England and France, (a faith by no means shared by our common enemy,) inspire us all to subject ourselves to discipline, to perform our share of the work required to save the nation loyally and with zeal, to forget ourselves in our devotion to our cause, they will go for nothing. Our soldiers alone cannot win this war, nor can the billions of money to be expended upon its prosecution; our own steadfast faith, unfailing courage, obedience to constituted authority are factors just as essential to success.

THE DELAYED FOOD LAW.

The control of food supplies and distribution should be in the hands of a single Administrator responsible to the President. Divided authority in such times as this always causes confusion. But the Senate's conferees on the Food bill have persistently stuck to the provision for a Board of Control of three. So the country, facing all the perils of war, must wait still longer for its essential food control law.

Representative LEVER, the sponsor of the original bill, who has always favored a single head, will confer with the President today. Mr. WILSON has lately had to deal with the sad results of divided authority in the matter of shipping. Although the conferees have agreed on all other points of dispute in the Food bill, until it reaches the President's hands there will be danger of further obstruction. The delay has been a shameful scandal. We cannot hope to make full preparations for the successful prosecution of the war while one house or the other in Congress is disposed to resort to obstructionist tactics over war measures.

WE MUST NOT HELP THE ENEMY.

At our Atlantic ports there are now seventy-five Dutch ships. The fifteen at Baltimore are loaded with 3,000,000 bushels of grain. A majority of the fifty at New York have cargoes of wheat, corn, oilcake, lard, and bacon. All these ships are waiting for export licenses, which our Government thus far has withheld. Probably they have on board more than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn. A Dutch Commission appointed to ask for release of this food will soon arrive in this country. A member of it says that the enforced idleness of so many of his nation's ships is "a great disadvantage to the "Allies, in view of the shortage of "carriers." But if they should be permitted to cross the Atlantic under the protection of our licenses and British letters of assurance, they would not assist the Allies. And the disadvantage due to their idleness is slight in comparison with the disadvantage and loss which the Allies, and the United States, would suffer if these supplies or a considerable part of them should in some form go to Germany. The Commissioners will be asked to explain why their country, which is exporting to Germany a part of what its Government recently called a "superabundance" of foodstuffs, now needs the cargoes of seventy-five ships. Do they expect the American people to believe that these imports are required for Holland alone?

Dr. NANSEN, the Chairman of Norway's Commission, says his country must have 15,000,000 bushels of our grain, and will not permit the shipment of any part of this quantity to Germany. He asserts that the Germans are getting nothing but fish from Norway, and that this food is carried in their own ships. "It would "be inadvisable to prevent German "ships from coming to our ports." Does he remember that the workingmen of Norway recently asked Congress to exclude German ships from those ports because they were taking grain and other food which the people needed? Norway, he continues, could only protest against the sinking of 537 ships and the murder of 600 sailors. There are some on this side of the Atlantic who think she might and should have done something more. "We think," he says, "that the whole world is mad." Until a few weeks ago Norway was supplying Germany with the nickel used in making the torpedoes by which Germany was sinking Norwegian ships. Were there signs of madness or insanity in this? And were the submarine commanders insane when, a few days ago, they attacked and sank the boats of Norwegians who were catching fish for the German people? Was another protest suggested by this act?

So far as can be learned, no licenses for exports of foodstuffs or war material to the Scandinavian countries or Holland have yet been granted. Our Government's purpose is to prevent the reception by Germany of American supplies that can be used in supporting her armies and people. It was the estimate of Dr. PRATT, recently at the head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that every ton of American food withheld from Germany now would be equivalent to the withdrawal of ten men from her battle front and the saving of one American soldier's life. Others at Washington have said that the loss of supplies which have been going to Germany from neutrals, a loss which could be caused by a rigid embargo here, would be worth as much to the Allies as an American expeditionary force of 500,000 men. The waiting cargoes of food and fodder should not go to the neutrals. Our war partners need these supplies. If they should be carried to neutral ports, they would surely give some help to the enemy.

POTABILITY OF THE NON-POTABLE

To what dost thou not compel the human stomach, (mortalia pectora,) accursed thirst for strong waters? Stalwart is the breed of men brought up in the sephyrs of the Banana Belt, yet at the oak-and-triple-brass interiors of some of them, the sociologist marvels. Those South Dakotans, for instance, clients of a druggist whose arrest reveals their powers, seem incredible. The State prohibition law allows a druggist to sell "non-potable" alcohol. This druggist was haled into court for vending a mixture, an intoxicating bowl, compounded, he told the Judge, fearfully and wonderfully, thus:

Denatured alcohol, one gallon; carbolic acid, two drams; wintergreen, one dram.

Is this potable? After deep potations, the potators thereof live and give evidence. Is it non-potable? By any human being, you would say, by any imaginable animal except a cross between a shark and a salamander. The South Dakota connoisseurs prove that you are wrong.

While we may shudder their taste, their viability stirs admiration.

SOCIALISM GOING AND COMING.

Senator NEWLANDS expressed his belief, in an interview published in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES, that price regulation by the Government increases the prospect that this country will be "permanently socialized" after the war. He thinks it reasonable to predict that no industry which is taken over by the Government for the sake of reducing its prices will ever go back into private ownership. In the same number of the Magazine there is a striking article by KERENSKY, the Dictator of Russia, indicating strongly the revulsion from socialism by one of its adherents, under the reaction against its practical application. To the world the Russian crisis has seemed political and military. KERENSKY describes it as a "gigantic economic crisis," obscured by myths not unfamiliar elsewhere. "Traitors," "conspirators," "speculators," have been the suggestions by which demagogues have turned the delusions of the common herd to their own advantage, for the protection of "the system" which has disappeared.

It may be hoped that both of these pictures may never be realized. The adoption of socialism as a sequel to a price regulation adventure is an effect disproportionate to the cause. First, the price regulation may not result as well as is expected, and, secondly, if it should work well in war, there is no conclusive argument that it would work well in peace. It is not possible to imagine that socialism under normal conditions would produce steel more cheaply than the Steel Trust, or work steel more cheaply than the Bethlehem company. By the use of extra-legal war powers, Government might arbitrarily reduce prices under abnormal conditions. But when peace returns the war powers would lapse, and the people would not submit to control justified only by patriotic considerations. In one striking passage the Senator suggests the possibility of the creation of "public utilities" in commodities as well as in services. It is not entirely a feat of fancy. In the fight against the Sugar Trust Louisiana enacted that the sugar industry was a public utility. In that manner we might come to have coal utilities, iron utilities, and so on, the conditions in the industries being regulated in the manner of railways and express companies. That seems likelier than the adoption of socialism. By that time it may be hoped that the science and art of regulation may have so advanced that the industries will not be regulated to a standstill. The lack of railways is deep and acute, but it does not affect individuals as would the lack of coal or copper or other commodities. A famine in them akin to the shortage of railway facilities would recoil upon somebody.

The spectacle of what is happening in Russia is of a nature to make the thought of socialism repulsive everywhere. It will be in vain that the Socialists will declare that their intentions are different. It is true that Socialists would create a Utopia, but they would erect it only upon the ruin of existing institutions. Some do not fancy the Utopia of the Socialists, and more dread the disturbance of institutions which do not seem to them so bad as Socialists paint them. But socialism is unconquerable precisely because it is a myth itself, fit to be classed with the myths of KERENSKY's catalogue. Truly advanced thinkers no longer stop with socialism. That is only a preparatory stage, leading to the abolition of the State and property, rather than to the setting up of a Socialist State and productive activities. What is occurring in Russia was not intended by Socialists, least of all by KERENSKY. But it illustrates what may be expected of a proletariat revolution. By comparison, the French Revolution was an affair of the middle classes. It was dreadful and bloody enough, but nothing more extravagant ever occurred than the destruction of an entire army division by its own artillery. Here was the general strike exemplified and put down by a counter general strike. It was chaos rather than revolution, and the Czar gave way to a Dictator. The turmoil must result in good, for Russia cannot be annihilated, and the national health cannot be restored until such conditions shall have been controlled. But what Socialist can hope that his talk of revolution shall be listened to with patience until the Russian picture shall be forgotten? Orderly processes of reform will be endeared to rational Socialists, and the general strike will seem to most the general enemy rather than the inauguration of the millennium. It is a naïve idea that there is any magical virtue in the State, Socialist or otherwise, when all the States of which there is any history have proved faulty and succumbed. If that experience is to be falsified hereafter, it can only be because democracy has learned self-rule and is no longer to be cosened by mythmakers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sensitiveness Veils a Refusal.

Not a few admirable sentiments were admirably expressed in the letter of HENRY WEISSMANN, replying to the request or suggestion of the National Security League that the organizations like in membership to the German-American Alliance, of which he is President, should make a public declaration of loyalty to the Government of the United States and express as publicly their condemnation of Germany's acts and aims in the war. He wrote, for instance, that "we have but one country, America," that "a German statesman who expects aid directly or indirectly from German-Americans in this conflict would be an incorrigible dreamer," and that "we shall aid you in every good work you undertake to insure America's early success in a war which was undertaken to insure an early world's peace."

Those and other statements in the letter we are all eager to accept as both true and sincere, but some of us have better memories than Mr. WEISSMANN, and we cannot say, as he does, that "I know of no organization nor of any man of responsibility in the ranks of German-Americans who by their acts have given cause for your or your society's fears." Moreover, his refusal to "approve of the idea of having the Americans of German stock conduct an agitation separate and apart from the bulk of our citizenship" indicates a notable change of heart since the not very remote days when great numbers of German-Americans held meetings at which they emphasized their separation and apartness from "the bulk of our citizenship" with all the vigor and eloquence that the command of two languages of large vocabulary would permit.

And Mr. WEISSMANN thinks that any attempt to draw from German-Americans an assertion of their loyalty to the United States would deeply offend their sensibilities, be taken by them as an offensive evidence of distrust, and have an effect contrary to the one intended. Why should it? Organizations other than those of German-Americans decidedly enjoy making frequent profession of their whole-souled allegiance to their country and its Government, and their members do not think themselves insulted, if, having done so once, somebody comes along and proposes that they repeat the pledge, even though it be as often as the members of several churches repeat their creed.

Consciences Strangely Perverted.

In the opinion of Bishop J. R. COOKE of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as expressed in a letter to The Tribune, "the conscientious objector has no claim upon a Government he disavows, upon a country—its laws, institutions, its life and civilization—he will not defend." And the Bishop's conclusion of the whole matter is that the conscientious objector "is a man without a country, and if he is not a cowardly shirker he will be sufficiently moral to abide by the natural consequences of his convictions."

What those consequences are can readily be deduced by anybody with a mind at all logical. An objection to war that is consistent as well as conscientious involves a firm refusal to accept and profit by any of the protections and benefits that result from the exercise of that larger police power which war for other than predatory purposes unquestionably is. Nobody who feels that way—nobody who prefers peace at any price to war and thinks that for killing there can be no excuse—should consent to live for a day in a country that has gained its rights and preserved its existence by war. Such a person should go off to some desert island and live by himself, for nowhere else can he remain without taking advantage of conditions that were brought into being by men who did not hesitate to fight for what they wanted, and without owing whatever of safety he and his family may enjoy to the fact that the majority of his neighbors are ready to take up arms themselves in case of need.

The defense of the soldier's trade is as easy as that of the policeman, who is also an exponent of force and not infrequently uses it, even to the taking of life. As Bishop COOKE pointed out, the kind of conscientiousness illustrated by the objectors to war leads only to a refusal to risk any of war's dangers or hardships, but it keeps silent when there is nothing to do except to profit by the acts of the men for whom a rifle or cannon is not repulsive merely because it can be put to bad as well as good uses.

In short, the conscientious objector wants something for nothing—he is a voluntarily insolvent debtor. His claim to moral superiority is the wildest of absurdity. At his worst he is a public enemy, and at his best he is little better.

A West Point Anniversary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these military times it may be of interest to many who think as much and as well of West Point as I do to know that a hundred years ago today (July 28) Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, known as the "Father of the Academy," assumed charge of the Institution as Superintendent. His monument stands in one of the corners of the parade ground, directly in front of the cadet barracks.

The academy was founded in 1802, but during the first fifteen years it appears to have been of little consequence. Colonel Sylvanus Thayer accomplished wonders when he took hold.

WILLIAM C. MUSCHENHEIM.
New York, July 28, 1917.

PAN-GERMAN IDEAS.

Their Hold on the People Before the Opening of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is in Germany an association of political malefactors known under the name of Alldeutscher Verband, or Pan-Germanist League, whose President is—or rather was, for he was forced to resign—one Heinrich Class. This worthy gentleman has just been convicted of receiving from several manufacturers large sums of money to be used for the "propaganda in favor of the continuation of hostilities." Herr Heinrich Class, who is a lawyer of note in Mainz, entered the league in 1897, and in 1908 he succeeded Professor Ernest Hasse of Leipzig as President of the association. He is a rabid megalomaniac and his chronic state of mind appears to be one of fury and rage against all the powers that dare to enter into competition with Germany; but more especially against France and Great Britain does this demoniac vent his spleen. His pamphlet, "West-Marokko," which appeared three years before the war, in 1911, contains some remarkable pages, as, for instance, the one where the Pan-Germanist League calls upon the Government to demand of France the cession to Germany of the "Department of the Rhône, with the City of Lyons." This in time of peace, mind you; the insolent presumption being that France would yield rather than go to war. In the language of the street, "What d'you know about that?" and can this be matched for impudence and insanity?

This was not the ravings of one single individual. As early as 1911, and presumably many years before, such was the trend of thought throughout Germany among the educated classes, officers, professors, lawyers, Government officials, and even pastors of the church. These are the men, with the Kaiser at their head, who are the great criminals who have plunged the world into the present disaster.

It is useless, at this date, for Germany to try to make neutrals believe that the Alldeutscher Verband had neither the importance nor the influence attributed to it by the "enemies of Germany." The watchword has been given to the press to deny all credit to Pan Germanism; but these tardy denials deceive no one. In 1914 Pan Germanism had become the state of mind of nearly the whole nation. And it was under the pressure of Pan Germanism that the Kaiser waged this most iniquitous of all wars.

There is a disposition in the United States to distinguish between the Kaiser, the Kronprinz, and the Junkers who, it is said, wanted war, and the German people who did not. That is a great mistake. If the people had really been peace-loving why then did they so eagerly read the Pan-Germanist papers which were doing their utmost to bring about the catastrophe?

The Alldeutsche Blätter was not the only paper that spread the poisonous doctrines of the Pan-Germanist League. They were disseminated all over the empire by such papers as the Deutsche Tageszeitung, with a daily circulation in 1913 of 200,000 copies; the Rheinische-Westphälische Zeitung, with 140,000 copies; the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten, with 137,000 copies, and mention only of the leading papers is made here.

The plain truth is that the liberal press was losing ground, while the Pan-Germanist press was gaining every day, and it was easy to foresee that the Government would soon rally to their side. Did not the Berliner Tageblatt of April 21, 1913, confess as much, in these words: "It has lately been clearly demonstrated that numerous threads connect the clamoring leaders of Pan Germanism with the official world"?

It cannot be too often repeated to those who continue to deny the influence of Pan Germanism that the proofs of its evil action are manifest. Backed and encouraged by the Kronprinz, Pan Germanism had become in 1914 an irresistible force.

Let it then no longer be said that the Kaiser and his Junkers alone brought about the war, but rather that the Kaiser went the way his people wanted him to go. But what a light the Heinrich Class scandal throws upon the morality of those German manufacturers abject enough to propose to the Pan-Germanist League the shameful bargain recently revealed!

"Good, honest Germany, the home of all domestic virtues," was a sentence the writer remembers translating, when he was a boy, but that was fifty years ago. If it were not all so tragic one would feel like exclaiming: "It is to laugh!"

R. L. S.
Duxbury, Mass., July 12, 1917.

For a Day of Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this solemn hour, when the democracies of the world are bracing themselves for the final overthrow of tyrannies, would it not be well if the churches and peoples of so many stricken lands were to unite in one day of prayer and supplication? The Hand which divided the waters of the Red Sea and stayed the sun in the heavens is still all-powerful. Let us, then, in humble and contrite spirit, seek God's help. If our cause is just, He knows. If we are worthy to recreate the world, He alone can show the way. So I urge most earnestly that a Day of Appeal—say the first Sunday in September—should be set apart for a worldwide petition to the Most High that He should grant full and speedy victory to the Allies. Let the prayer be in our hearts, as on our lips. Let our soldiers know that, while they face a strong but ruthless foe, we, the millions at home, are on our knees beseeching the Lord of Hosts to lead them. Who can measure the effect of such a wave of passionate entreaty welling forth from more than half the human race? It might prove the one great factor needed to end the war, and the press can set it in motion.

LOUIS TRACY.
Montclair, N. J., July 24, 1917.

HAIL TO THE HIGHLANDERS.

Above the rolling drums is heard
The tune of Bonny Doon,
And Annie Laurie keeps her tryst
Beneath the misty moon.
The Flowers of the Forest fall,
And rocky road and glen
Are ringing to the tramping feet
Of Cameron's marching men.

The Campbells they are coming, too,
By gloomy lochs and braes,
And Afton Water gently flows
Through Summer's golden haze.
The melancholy pibrochs call
The scattered clans again
From miles of heather wild and wet,
And sheep-folds gray with rain.

For lo! the pipes are all awake
And playing as of yore
They played before the Highland chiefs
On Scotia's ancient shore.
The flash of tartan plaid is seen
Along the front in France
Wherever hearts beat high and strong,
And dauntless troops advance.

The crimson cross, the tricolor,
And the star-flag are unfurled,
And charging side by side to bring
Salvation to the world,
And the Kilties blow the skirling pipes
Until they're out of breath,
To cheer the Allied Armies on
To victory or death.

MINNA IRVING.

FEARS NO COAL FAMINE.

Merchants' Association's Committee Thinks Legislation Is Unnecessary.

The Merchants' Association announced yesterday that an investigation by a special Coal Committee showed that there was no good reason for New Yorkers to be alarmed over the fuel situation. James G. White was Chairman of the special committee which made the inquiry, and in his report recommended the following resolution, the adoption of which was announced by the association:

Whereas, The Coal Committee of the Council of National Defense, the Federal Trade Commission, the coal operators, and the railroads are conferring together with a view to arranging by voluntary agreement for a sufficient increase in the output of coal, effective means for its distribution, and equitable adjustment of prices; and,

Whereas, The production of both bituminous and anthracite coal has recently very materially increased and the movement of coal has been greatly accelerated by the steps taken by the railroads' War Board for the provision of an adequate supply of cars through the medium of pooling arrangements as to bituminous, be it

Resolved, That, in view of the probability of satisfactory agreements for the protection of the public being reached through the methods above indicated, any legislation fixing prices and controlling the distribution of coal is at this time unnecessary; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federal authorities be urged to continue to co-operate with the coal operators with a view to consummating an agreement that will secure a proper supply of coal and its equitable distribution at fair prices to consumers, and that in the event of the failure of such efforts the Federal Government be urged to establish just prices and arrange for the equitable distribution of coal; and, be it further

Resolved, That all coal mined be properly inspected and graded to conform to adjusted prices, and that where pooled it be properly classified in order that purchasers may be assured of receiving substantially the qualities required by their respective industries.

The report concludes by saying: "As a result of the inquiries made and the facts and figures presented to and considered by your special committee, we feel reasonably confident that the public need not be unduly apprehensive as to a lack of coal supply or exorbitant prices in the future."

PRIZE FOR NEWPORT ARTIST.

Portrait of Aviator Killed in France Most Popular in Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—By a large plurality, the Mrs. Livingston Hunt prize for the most popular picture in the exhibition of the Art Association of Newport, which closed tonight, went to John Elliott of Newport, for a red chalk portrait of Victor Chapman, son of John J. Chapman of New York, one of the first American aviators to be killed in France. The picture showed the aviator in a hospital after he had been wounded in the air, with his head bandaged and wearing the aviator's cap.

Miss Mary Danforth Page of New York had the second favorite picture, that of mother and child.

The closing day of the exhibition served as a welcome to army officers stationed about Newport, and their wives. Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant was Chairman of the Reception Committee, assisted by Mrs. Howard Spencer Graham, Mrs. Oliver W. Huntington, Mrs. William Paine Sheffield, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawnen, Miss Fanny Foster, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Marsden G. Perry, Mrs. Edmund Quinn, Mrs. Clark Burdick, and Mrs. Walter A. Wright.

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS.

Woman's League Engages Teachers of Conversational French.

The French School for Soldiers and Sailors of the National League for Woman's Service will be opened tonight at 257 Madison Avenue, the league's headquarters. The school will be conducted under the auspices of the Social and Welfare Department.

Two teachers of French have been engaged. The classes will meet every night each week except Saturday and Sunday, from 7 o'clock until 9, and any man in uniform will be admitted.

"We are going to give the men such practical French as will be useful to them on the other side," said Mrs. Herbert C. Halcomb, Chairman of the Social and Welfare Department. "The Government has found it necessary to send interpreters abroad to help the soldiers out in making their very simple demands known, and we hope to teach the men just enough French to enable them to get along without an interpreter and do away with this expense to the Government. We will attempt only conversational French, and from the time the man enters our classroom nothing but French will be spoken."

Before Nietzsche.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nowadays Nietzsche's philosophy of force and frightfulness is blamed for German ruthlessness of warfare. It would appear, however, that this influence is overestimated, as German pitiless campaigns were notorious long before Nietzsche was born.

After the battle of Waterloo Robert Southey thus describes a visit to Belgium:

> You will be rejoiced to hear that the English are well spoken of for their deportment in peace and war. It is far otherwise with the Prussians. Concerning them there is but one opinion; of their brutality and intolerable insolence I have had but too many proofs.

The Duke of Wellington, writing to his mother, thus describes the operations of the German legion:

> I can assure you that from the General of the Germans down to the smallest drummer boy in their legion the earth never groaned with such a lot of murdering, infamous villains. They murdered, robbed, and ill-treated the peasantry wherever they went.

Bluecher was with difficulty restrained by Wellington from plundering the Bank of France.

That time has made an improvement in the individual character of the German soldier can hardly be denied. But the same cannot be said of the German General Staff, which under the direct influence of the Kaiser insists on extreme barbarity to the enemy, and is as uncivilized today as it was at the time of Bluecher.

Although the German soldier may be inclined to humaneness, such fair impulses are squelched by the fact that he is a slave to authority and obedience in civil life, and is a worshipper of the military autocracy at all times, and obeys his commanders implicitly, regardless of his own conscientiousness.

AUGUST FAST.
Silverton, Col., July 23, 1917.

War Relief and Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the proposed affiliation and co-operation of the various allied war relief associations with the Red Cross, there is one point that, so far as I know, has never been brought up. It is this: The Red Cross is, by its very nature, a neutral organization; therefore, when this war is over, it will return to this basis.

Now I think it safe to assume that none of those who are working for the Allies will ever again harbor a neutral thought toward the Central Powers; nor will their activities cease with the war.

In view of these facts, is it wise or indeed fair that those who have labored untiringly for a cause which they feel very keenly to be the right one should be dominated by or inextricably bound to what must eventually become a neutral society?

ALICE M. DITSON,
Secretary Duryea War Relief.
Jackson, N. H., July 27, 1917.

Draft Troubles of 1863.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 1, 1863, General Halleck wrote Sherman:

> "Your ranks cannot be filled by the present draft, as nearly everybody is exempt. Moreover, the Copperheads have done everything in their power to render it inoperative."

Which goes to show that history repeats itself, at least so far as the trail of the serpent is concerned.

JOHN C. STILES.
Brunswick, Ga., July 24, 1917.

THE RED CROSS AND THE INDIVIDUAL.

A War Charity That Could Not Go On if the Direction Were Surrendered to the Big Society.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to quote from two letters just received from Paris:

> I do not remember if I have written you about the various grievances of ——. As you know, we had to leave our former offices because the house was sold; then we were given an apartment on the Place de la Concorde, which was very satisfactory, and I went to some personal expense having it cleaned and arranged and a telephone put in; when, lo and behold, the American Red Cross comes along, offers a large sum of money for it, and lifts it right away from us as you would lift a tiny puppy dog off the floor. Since then we have been trying everywhere to find a place for offices without success, as everybody who has a vacant apartment or shop is hoping the "Americans" will rent at a big price. An office at the Depot des Dons (where the barraques, or warehouses, are) is out of the question; it is simply boiling down there in Summer, and next Winter will not be heated. Then, besides, we have every inch of space allotted for our supplies and the American cases.

And from the other:

> • • • The Red Cross people are acting like so many nouveaux riches turned loose in a poverty-stricken, grief-stricken country.

As Dr. Morton Prince remarked the other day, the new Red Cross is acting exactly as all of the great arrogant trusts have acted since they began to crush the ambitions and prospects of the individual, and without the foresight to see that they will eventually defeat their ends in the hatred they will incur, not only here but in France, where they are likely to end by turning the present tide of enthusiasm and sending it roaring in the opposite direction. The French people are intensely grateful to us now, but they are the proudest nation in Europe, and quick to resent an assumption that some other nation knows what is best for them.

As for Le Bien-Etre du Blessé, so far, it is in no danger from the assumption of the American Red Cross that all American war relief organizations should flock to its banner, turn over their stores, and permit the central authority to distribute as it sees fit. I am the agent of a French organization, not the founder of an American one, and our consignments are distributed through the French Red Cross, and will continue to be. It is, in fact, an auxiliary of the French Red Cross, as it was founded by the President, Countess d'Haussonville, at the request of the Government. I undertook to raise the money for it in this country, not only for the sake of the miserable victims of the war, whom I saw myself in the hospitals of the Zone des Armées, but out of friendship for Mme. d'Andigné, who is one of the finest, most self-sacrificing and capable women I have ever known. For over a year I have, with the exception of my book on the war work of the French women, just published, neglected my own work, sacrificed my desire to write fiction, as well as the considerable income always accruing from it, in order to devote myself exclusively to raising the funds that meant the saving of thousands of lives for France—incidentally for the United States of America. The response has been entirely from the public. If any one will take the trouble to read the donation page in THE TIMES he will notice that where many organizations remain stationary from month to month, merely stating their "fund," Le Bien-Etre du Blessé always shows a list of contributions amounting to never less than $5,000 a month. This means constant work, constant appeals, constant thought, and invention of new methods. In consequence, Le Bien-Etre du Blessé ranks, after fifteen months of life, as one of the most successful and useful oeuvres in France.

Is it to be imagined, if I am ordered, in spite of representing a French, not an American, organization, to turn over all I may raise to the American Red Cross, to be doled out at their pleasure to Mme. d'Andigné, that I will continue to devote all my time and energy to this work, not knowing whether or not the money or supplies will reach their destination? Is it to be imagined that the American people who have conceived a very lively interest in Le Bien-Etre du Blessé will continue to give when they are no longer able to visualize their contributions as directly succoring the poor sufferers in that inexpressibly dreary war zone? Not for a moment. Le Bien-Etre du Blessé will simply cease to be. Mme. d'Andigné's work will be wasted, as well as mine.

I have no doubt that the new Red Cross will be as efficient (cursed word) in the future as it has been lackadaisical in the past. It will raise tremendous sums of money, and our own men will be well cared for, no doubt of it. That is a simple business proposition and may be done on the grand scale. But the original relief organizations for which the French and the American women have worked themselves half to death, which are genuinely creative and whose tremendous labor was inspired by love and enthusiasm and the sincerest spirit of self-sacrifice and disinterestedness, they must be content with a bone, reduced to impersonal units out of which every spark of enthusiasm, and, incidentally, ingenuity, will vanish.

As regards Mr. Moffat, the American public should understand just what he has accomplished. He came to America at what for want of a better term is known as the psychological moment. The Red Cross was in disrepute, quite unable to handle so vast a labor. In an incredibly short time he organized first the Committee of Mercy, and then the National Allied Relief Committee, and was sending supplies of every sort to meet the desperate needs of the Allies. In all, he has raised something like $20,000,000. Without Mr. Moffat and the admirable men and women he induced to work with him the suffering and the deaths would have been incalculably increased. He did his part in saving the United States from Prussian domination, and if this country understood its debt to him it would vote that his organizations should continue their great work undisturbed.

I do not deny that my plea for Mr. Moffat has a selfish element. I could not burden THE NEW YORK TIMES with weekly appeals; it was necessary that leaflets should be sent out to 10,000 people at a time. This, Mr. Moffat, with his large staff, lists, and ratings, did for me. Thousands of lives in the war zone of France have been saved by Mr. Moffat's generous co-operation. (With the exception of Miss Elsa Maxwell and our Treasurers, Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Mr. Moffat is the only person on my imposing committee who has given me any help at all.) Moreover, Mr. Moffat is always accessible. There are no airs, and there is no red tape. He listens to us all, (with a phenomenal patience, poor man,) and what he promises he performs. Is it to be imagined that I could go to the Red Cross with my grievances, induce them to send out my appeals on a certain date to a list of carefully selected names? I shouldn't even make the attempt. When red tape can be cut I cut it, but to dangle at the end of it, rolling it up an inch at a time, cooling my heels in antechambers, makes no appeal to me. I would retire to the densest wood and write a novel.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, July 28, 1917.

RED CROSS TO STUDY ITALY'S WAR NEEDS

George F. Baker, Jr., Will Head Commission, the Fourth to be Sent to Europe.

$200,000 TO GIVE FIRST AID

Notable Men Give Services Without Cost—Americans In Rome to Help in the Work.

George F. Baker, Jr., Vice President of the First National Bank of New York, has been appointed head of a special Red Cross Commission to Italy. This raises the number of commissions detailed by the Red Cross to distribute relief in Europe to four. Of the three other commissions, one was sent to France under Major Grayson M.-P. Murphy, a second to Russia, headed by Dr. Frank S. Billings of Chicago, and the third to Rumania with H. W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., as Chairman.

The commission to Italy, following the program outlined for the others, will make an extensive study of conditions and advise the Red Cross how best to alleviate suffering among the soldiers and how to assist the civilian population.

With Mr. Baker will go John R. Morron, President of the Atlas Portland Cement Company; Dr. T. W. Huntington of California, President of the American Surgical Association; Dr. Victor G. Heiser of the United States Public Health Service, Nicholas F. Brady of the New York Edison Company, and Chandler R. Post, Professor of Greek and Fine Arts at Harvard, an authority on Italy.

Through the American Academy in Rome it has been arranged that the Commission to Italy shall have detailed to assist it Gorham Phillips Stevens, Director of the School of Fine Arts, and Charles Upson Clark of Yale, Director of the School of Classical Studies, both of whom are now resident in Rome.

An emergency appropriation of $200,000 was made to the Commission by the War Council of the Red Cross to enable it to meet the more urgent needs. Other work in Italy will depend, Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council, announced yesterday, on the reports of conditions.

"When the Red Cross War Council asked the country to contribute $100,000,000 to a war fund," said Mr. Davison yesterday, "we of course could not know how much would be given, and therefore what area Red Cross activities could cover. We knew there were such great needs in all the countries which are suffering from this war that $100,000,000 or ten times that sum would not cover them. There was work of overwhelming magnitude to do.

"If the American people had contributed only a small sum to the war fund, of course the money would have had to be devoted almost exclusively to the care of our own troops, for that cause must continue to be the subject of first and supreme attention by the American Red Cross.

JEWS STILL MOURN FALL OF JERUSALEM

Give Day to Fasting and Prayer on Anniversary of Roman Massacre, 1,848 Years Ago.

SEE HOPE FOR RESTORATION

Aged Rabbi Quotes Book of Zoar for Belief That Zion Regained Is Only Seven Years Away.

"And so it was that Jerusalem fell and we became a people without a country, wanderers over the face of the earth."

This was the refrain of the orthodox rabbis in the synagogues yesterday when their congregations assembled to commemorate with solemn prayers the anniversary of the fall of Jerusalem. It was Tish'ah B'ab, a day of fasting and lamentations for the pious because it was on this day 1848 years ago, according to the Hebrew calendar, that the Romans destroyed the temple in Jerusalem, pillaged and massacred the inhabitants and brought the Jewish nation to an end.

After the services, many an old, bearded Jew, still clinging to the lore and traditions of his ancient faith, sat at his window for hours in the heat of the afternoon and read and reread these sad events until his eyes burned with tears. Paris, London, Berlin and Petrograd, with their world-stirring occurrences, meant nothing to him; Jerusalem and its tragic fall almost 2,000 years ago meant everything.

Likewise in the little talmud torahs of the east side Jewish schools, where the orthodox send their young to be instructed in the ancient faith, the rabbis, with the children, prayed and mourned over the fate of Palestine. They chanted the songs of Judah Halevi, the ancient poet, and especially that ode to Zion that brings to every heart, no matter how remote from the orthodox faith, a real yearning for Palestine.

In many quarters yesterday an added significance was attached to the day. It was on Tish'ah B'ab three years ago that the European war began. In the three years that have elapsed much has happened in the Holy Land that has inspired many Jews with the hope that Zion is not far off. With the capture of Jerusalem by the British they are firm in their belief that the allied Governments will consent to the restoration of the Holy Land to the Jews for the re-establishment of the Jewish nation.

The Rev. G. W. Margulies, director of the United Hebrew Community, and one of the leading orthodox rabbis in this country, said yesterday that he hoped to see Palestine restored to the Jews within the next seven years.

The aged rabbi was found in his room poring over an old volume from which he immediately picked his authority for a few startling predictions. It was the book of Zoar, a compilation of the wisdom of the old prophets, in whom the rabbi placed unswerving faith, and whose prophecies he regarded as absolutely infallible.

"The Jews will reach Zion. That is true," declared the rabbi. "It won't be very long, only a few years—perhaps not more than seven years. But they won't get Jerusalem through the British, or the French, or the Germans. There is no mention of such a thing in the book. It is impossible to say how it will all come to pass. God alone knows, and He may be trusted."

In the Book of Zoar, too, the rabbi said, there were prophecies that led him to believe that the Germans might win the war. "It says here," declared the rabbi, "that in the time when we shall hope to regain Jerusalem a powerful conqueror shall arise, who will fight on the east and on the west, and who will proclaim that he was over all. Now that sounds like the Kaiser, who must, therefore, be the man implied in this book. If he is, it is too late to stop him. He will certainly win. Zion, however, will not come through him, for he is stained with blood. Zion can only come through God."

The commemoration of Tish'ah B'ab was made the occasion in many synagogues and Jewish organizations for a special appeal for contributions to the $10,000,000 relief fund for Jewish war sufferers.

Y. M. C. A. ACTIVE IN FRANCE.

Francis Sayre Reports Full Co-operation from Our Military Officers.

PARIS, July 29.—Francis B. Sayre, President Wilson's son-in-law, who recently arrived here to take charge of the camp activities of the American Army Young Men's Christian Association, said today that thirty-five trained Secretaries were expected to reach here in a few days from the United States to assist in the establishment of Y. M. C. A. centres at the American training camp, at ports of debarkation, and at other American military, naval, and aviation bases.

More than a score of Secretaries are already in the field with the troops and at ports of arrival supervising the erection of centres. The military authorities, Mr. Sayre said, were co-operating in every way and aiding the Y. M. C. A. authorities in providing recreation and canteen facilities. He added that all the Y. M. C. A. centres were being well patronized, and that they were greatly appreciated by the soldiers

Mr. Sayre and Louis A. Crossett, special representatives of the War Work Council of the American Y. M. C. A., returned to Paris Friday night from a five days' visit to British Y. M. C. A. centres along the British front behind the fighting line. They studied the British methods with a view to their adoption by the American Y. M. C. A. forces.

WILL WELCOME OUR AID.

Italians Rejoice at Promised Co-operation of American Airmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 29.—The announcement from Washington that America is ready to co-operate with Italy in the air service has caused great encouragement and pleasure here as a practical proof of Italo-American fraternity.

Stories of the heroism and capacity of the American airplane squadron during the battle of Verdun and other great episodes of the war on the French front have caused Italians to realize how very valuable will be the co-operation of the airmen from across the Atlantic in the Italian war theatre, with its special difficulties.

Frank admiration is expressed by the official American mission at the marvelous development of Italy's air service and production of machines.

MORE AMERICANS AT FRONT.

Ambulance Section 31 Takes Cars of the New York Cotton Exchange.

PARIS, July 28.—Ambulance Section No. 31 of the American field service left for the front this morning.

It is commanded by Charles Battershell Milton of Illinois, and its cars are the gift of the New York Cotton Exchange.

RESTRICT FRENCH TRAVEL.

Must Not Leave or Enter Certain Cantons Without Permits.

PARIS, July 29.—The Official Journal today publishes a communication regulating the movements of French citizens and foreigners in certain cantons of the Department of Loire-Inferieure, in Western France.

Residents in the specified cantons must obtain special permits to travel, and residents outside the cantons need special permits to enter them.

PACIFIST MESSAGE HELD UP.

Secretary Lansing Makes No Reply to People's Council Request.

The People's Council, the organization of pacifists which recently has taken up the propaganda activities of several pro-German organizations defunct since the United States entered the war, sent word to the newspapers last night that the Organizing Committee had applied to the State Department at Washington for "aid in transmitting a message of greeting to the majority bloc of the Reichstag," which on July 19 adopted a German peace resolution. The council has been urging upon our Government the acceptance of the Russian peace formula of "no annexations and no indemnities." It says now that the Reichstag majority "substantially favored" this formula.

Secretary Lansing, the council says, "has made no reply to the committee's request," which was made in a letter of July 23, signed by Dr. J. L. Magnes, Morris Hillquit, Professor H. W. L. Dana, and Max Eastman.

FIGHTING 69TH HEARS CATHEDRAL SERMON

Thousands Cheer Famous Regiment in Fifth Avenue as It Marches to Mass.

IRISH LOYALTY PRAISED

Chaplain Duffy Hopes America Will Not Forget Ireland as a Small Nation at War's End.

Thousands in Fifth Avenue yesterday cheered as the Fighting Sixty-ninth marched to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where they attended mass and heard a sermon by the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the regiment. The regiment, nearly 2,000 strong, occupied the front and centre pews, while the rest of the cathedral was occupied largely by relatives and friends. In his sermon Father Duffy said:

"The Sixty-ninth has never hesitated to do its duty when the call came and it is ready now as ever. The Sixty-ninth is an Irish regiment. It is a Catholic regiment, 95 per cent. of its members being Catholic.

"Not alone the members of the Sixty-ninth, but the members of the Irish race all over this State and the other States have been loyal and patriotic Americans whenever the call to the service of this, their adopted country, has come, and they are ready now to make any sacrifice for this great Republic. They are going into this war as Americans, as patriotic, loyal Americans, fighting for America and American ideals.

"Loyal to the ideals of liberty they are willing and anxious to fight in the war for the United States, which they believe is engaged in a war to preserve the rights of small nations, and we all cherish the hope that the interests of Ireland, one of the small nations, will be represented after the war by America and we trust that America will see to it that the rights of the Irish and other small nations are safeguarded.

"Before the war in some sections and from some sections the Catholics were accused of not being patriotic. The Sixty-ninth and regiments like it and the response of Catholics all over the country to the call to service proves this is not true. The very voices raised against us are the ones shown to be the least patriotic."

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church scored conscientious objectors in his address last night at the flag-raising ceremonies of the Boston Road Methodist Episcopal Church, 172d Street and Boston Road.

"I object," he said, "to a little group of men and women assuming the monopoly of the conscience of the country. The people of America do not yet fully realize that America is actually at war, and many do not appreciate that the time for discussion is past. There is no real patriot who would in this day give utterance in private to sentiments that, if they were known to the Governments of Central Europe, would give encouragement to those Governments."

Other patriotic speeches were made at the ceremony by Franz Sigel, son of General Franz Sigel; the Rev. Dr. Howard Cavanagh, and the Rev. W. B. Maskiel.

"Young man, you'll go to hell if you don't fight for righteousness," said Dr. Benjamin N. Briggs, President of the City College Club, who made a stirring address at the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived recently from a port in France were.

Miss Marie Allen, M. Appleton, R. T. Bowes, Miss S. Burrowes, S. J. Colford, Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell, J. H. Denton, H. C. Evans, Mrs. Blanche Evans, Miss G. Holmes, Miss A. Henley, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hill, E. C. Ingram, J. Halsey, H. L. Kelley, William R. Lowe, L. J. Larson, J. J. Marshall, Mrs. A. Madbury, Miss Isabelle Michou, Mrs. J. Nicole, Thomas L. Orr, R. B. Purdy, the Powell, H. Quintan, R. F. Robin, Miss C. Tobias, A. D. Tucker, R. H. Weller, T. White, G. Houston, and W. Jones.

Some of those sailnig recently for Havana and Colon were:

F. Delgado, H. Gonzalez, R. K. Henderson, E. Hubbard, Mrs. P. Thurston, Mrs. Hurtin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Montaro, Mrs. L. M. Morgan, A. Pardo, George Callin, Miss Violet Ayling, Charles D. Platt, H. Perez, H. M. Merry, Mrs. I. Bowes, E. del Valle, and R. U. Borin.

GERMANY LOSES MORE GOLD

Sends Out Yellow Metal to Help Exchange Situation Abroad.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—The Reichsbank statement, just issued, again shows a decrease in gold of 56,225,000 marks. The decrease is due to shipments made abroad in an endeavor to improve the exchange situation. The gold reserve is given as 2,400,000,000 marks, which is well below that of a year ago and less than 8,000,000 marks above the stock of the corresponding week of 1915.

The note circulation, which customarily decreases heavily at this season, shows a contraction only of 11,000,000 to 86,000,000 marks. Only 28 per cent. of this note circulation is covered by gold.

NEGROES MAKE DEMANDS.

Want Negro Firemen, Policemen, and Exclusive Bathhouses.

Delegates from negro clubs, churches, and fraternal organizations adopted resolutions at a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Palace Casino, Madison Avenue and 135th Street, demanding that they have representation in the State Assembly and Board of Aldermen, that a squad of negro firemen and a squad of negro police be appointed for New York City, and that a bathhouse be provided for the exclusive use of negroes.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the United Civic League and was presided over by John M. Royall, founder of the organization.

Royall said that denial of political justice and repressed industrial opportunities made it imperative for the negroes to take action demanding that their rights be respected.

Another meeting will be held on Sept. 28, and in the interim churches, clubs, and fraternal organizations will carry on an active campaign to bring about a realization of the hopes of the race in New York and elsewhere.

Addresses were also made by John E. Earles, Mrs. M. C. Lawton, and W. H. Willis.

SCREEN CLUB GIVES "REEL."

Moving Picture Actors Start Fund for Clubhouse.

The Screen Club, which in five years has enrolled 500 movie actors of America who are not all Chaplins as yet, held its first "reel" at the Casino last night, the proceeds to start a fund for its clubhouse near Times Square. "Screener" Hal Crane had written "An Episode of the War," which was acted right out loud and made a hit with the sympathetic house. As a recruiting proposition the crippled boy who sent heroic words with his bandages to the men at the front wasn't so far from the recent Barrie plays at the Empire, up the block.

Raymond Hitchcock introduced all the volunteers, his partner, James J. Morton, having encountered a moratorium on the way to the show. Edward C. White unloaded late comers to the stage, and Hitchcock greeted them in the aisles. He discovered John Charles Thomas, invited him up to sing, and got two songs on the third call. Francis Bushman made a brief talk for the "movies," asking the metropolitan press to give the "movie" place in the sun, and saying that "the film is going to help nations understand one another after the war."

There were many on the program, the Mazzettis, Alice Brady, John Davidson, Josephine Earl, Jean Sothern, a Gus Edwards "revue," and the Lew Fields children. These last were brought to light by the interlocutor and the spotlight man at the same moment in a stage box. The end of last night's "reel" was a comparison of one of the first motion pictures made in America and a section of an elaborate movie of the present day.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Lights Fleet, convoyed by the South Shore Yacht Club, start their third annual cruise today from Freeport, winding up in New York next Sunday at the Astor Theatre.

Lieutenant Walter S. Pogue's farce, "Who's Looney Now?" will be presented by the Shuberts at the Belasco Theatre, Washington, tonight for the first time.

The New York Central's new "safety" film, "The Rule of Reason," will be privately shown at the RiaRto tomorrow morning by courtesy of S. L. Rothapfel.

New members of the Music and Drama League of the People's House are asked to meet next Thursday evening at the Rand School, 140 East Fifteenth Street.

First performance of "Friend Martha" at the Booth has been postponed from next Monday, Aug. 6, to Tuesday, Aug. 7, due to a Monday opening at the Bijou.

Ten reels of the Italian Government's official war pictures will be shown publicly for the first time in New York on Aug. 7 at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Arthur Lewis has a role with Wilton Lackaye in "The Inner Man," opening at the Lyric on Aug. 8. Laura Arnold is cast in "Maytime" Aug. 7 at Stamford.

The Workshop of New York will present Dunsany's "Tents of the Arabs" among a series of performances beginning Aug. 11 at Bar Harbor, Me.

Donald Macdonald has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for "Have a Heart," which opens the season at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, on Aug. 20.

M. A. Vachell's new comedy, with the provisional title of "Humpty Dumpty," is announced among early season productions of the firm of Charles Frohman, Inc.

Theodore Bendix has signed contracts with Oliver Morosco and John Cort to furnish their orchestras for next season.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, Leon Rothier, John O'Malley, Teresa Cerutti, and Nahan Franko are among those assisting at the Manhattan benefit tonight for disabled aviators and for the mothers of France.

Margaret Owen, a former member of the Chicago Opera, has been engaged by Max Rabinoff to sing leading roles with the Boston Opera Company, beginning this Fall.

Caruso, Farrar, Paderewski, Kreisler, Gardeu, and others are among the twenty-five artists just announced for the Biltmore Friday musicales, to resume Nov. 9.

Edoardo Petri is considering an offer to repeat in Washington his series of operas now ending at Columbia University. A previous request came from Newport, R. I.

The Allied Exchanges for Arts and Crafts announce three war charity entertainments—one at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, and two later in New York.

SLAIN WOMAN IDENTIFIED.

Sister Telegraphs from Boston That She Was Fannie King.

While the detectives believe that Kenelon Chase Winslow, the Elizabeth (N. J.) youth who killed the woman he knew as Frances Bradley in the Remington Hotel on Saturday morning, simply acted on the impulse of the moment, it is probable that several women who have been recently attacked by men will be present to see if they can identify him as their assailant when he is arraigned in the Coroner's Court. Since the murder the detectives of the Second Branch working on the case have heard several stories of women who have been choked or beaten by men, and it is because of these stories that they will try and have the victims in court.

The identity of Frances Bradley was settled yesterday by the receipt of a telegram from Miss Mary King of Boston. She telegraphed that she would come to New York to identify the body as that of her sister. "I am Mary King," she wired, "sister of Fannie King. Her married name was Mrs. Richard Lang. My mother's name is Marsoff, she being married a second time."

The police say that the family live at 129 Hutchins Street, Roxbury, Mass. Fannie King came to Now York about eight years ago. She lived at 126 West Forty-ninth Street. She was known under the name of Bradley, and also as Mrs. Lang.

DEFORMED BABY IS SAVED.

Operation on Misplaced Spinal Cord Gives Life to Boy.

A boy baby, born on July 15, so deformed that it could live in that condition only a short time, was discharged from Sydenham Hospital yesterday with every chance of growing up a strong individual. The parents of the baby were given as Mr. and Mrs. J. Block of 153 East 113th Street. Dr. Jacob M. Mayer explained that the baby was born with a protusion of the spinal cord and with clubfeet. The abnormality of the spinal cord meant death unless corrected.

The parents consented to an operation, and it was performed a few days after birth by Dr. A. Lighstone. To save the baby it was necessary to put the spinal cord, with its vital nerves, back where it belonged and keep it there. When the baby left the hospital it was pronounced in good health. Dr. Mayer said that most babies born with the spinal cord misplaced or exposed had no vertebrae. The Block baby had a normal backbone, and that made the operation possible which saved its life.

ROB CONGRESSMAN'S SAFE.

Burglars Get $900 at the Factory of Henry Bruckner.

Agents of Representative Henry Bruckner of the Twenty-second Congressional District reported to the police yesterday that burglars had broken into a safe in the wholesale soda water branch of Bruckner Brothers, at 412 East 161st Street, on Saturday night and stolen about $900 in cash.

Henry Tietjen, foreman of the factory, did not think the theft of enough importance to report to Mr. Bruckner. It was said that the thieves were evidently professional burglars, for the safe was torn almost to fragments, but Mr. Tietjen, who lives nearby, heard no noise whatever.

Man Found Dead in Hotel Room.

A man who registered under the name of "James Nolan, New York City," on Saturday night at the Globe Hotel, 300 West Forty-fourth Street, was found dead in bed there yesterday. Dr. Coppler of the Polyclinic Hospital said death was probably due to heart disease. The man was about 35 years old. He had $50 in gold in his clothing, but no letters that could lead the police to a positive identification.

Rev. Edward F. Seebeck.

The Rev. Edward F. Seebeck, rector of the Church of Mary Immaculate at Bellport, L. I., and formerly curate of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at Far Rockaway, died on Saturday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway. Father Seebeck was born in Brooklyn forty years ago. Two sisters and three brothers survive.

Dr. James A. Nichols.

Dr. James Allen Nichols, 58 years old, died on Saturday night at his home, 125 West Seventy-fifth Street, following a short illness. He was a well-known surgeon and an expert in medical jurisprudence.

Dr. Nichols was at one time a professor in the medical school of the Post-Graduate Hospital, and belonged to many medical, social, and patriotic societies.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES H. BOYLAN, an estimator for Thomas Dillon & Sons, and formerly a resident of New Haven, Conn., is dead at his home, 289 Lenox Road, Brooklyn. He was in his forty-ninth year.

JOHN HENRY TWEEDY, formerly in the grocery business in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 117 Wilkinson Avenue, Jersey City. He was born in Ireland 78 years ago.

JOHN O'DONNELL, a painter and decorator, with offices in Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 172 Tillary Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Liverpool, England, on Jan. 18, 1861.

JAMES HUMPHERY died on Saturday at his home, 348 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. He was for many years employed by the real estate firm of A. H. Howe & Son.

Mrs. EMILY MARTINEZ died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. T. Beggs, 411 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Martinez was born in Southport, Conn., and was the widow of Raymond Martinez, a cigar manufacturer.

Miss AMY J. MILLER, Assistant Principal of Public School 152, Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 934 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn.

ROGER McFADDEN, 78 years old, an expert in gardening, and for many years employed on the estate of David Dudley Field at Hastings-on-Hudson, died yesterday at the home of his son, David McFadden, at White Plains, N. Y.

CHARLES R. CRANE RESIGNS.

Stay in Russia Forces Him to Give Up Relief Treasurer's Trip.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief announced yesterday the resignation of Charles R. Crane as Treasurer of that organization. Mr. Crane, now in Russia as a member of the Root Commission, explained that he may be detained there for several months. Cleveland H. Dodge of this city has been selected to succeed Mr. Crane. He was a classmate of President Wilson, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, he not only gave $1,000,000 to the Red Cross, but engineered the campaign which resulted in the raising of a ten-million-dollar fund. The Treasurer's office has been removed from 70 Fifth Avenue to 1 Madison Avenue, the general headquarters of the committee.

A letter urging the committee to send at least $150,000 a month for relief was given out yesterday, and a promise was made that the money would reach American missionaries and natives in need of aid. The letter says that members of the embassy staff still in Constantinople and the Swedish Legation, now in charge of American interests in Turkey, will see that none of the money is misapplied.

"We cannot impress upon you too strongly the need of prompt action if the remnant of the Armenian people is not to perish," says the letter. "It seems a horrible thing to sustain them thus far and then let them die through neglect. We do not think our missionaries remaining will suffer bodily harm, but living conditions are growing steadily worse, and they must have a large increase in funds to make up for the high prices of food."

Funeral of Admiral Luce Tomorrow.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The funeral of Rear Admiral Stephen Bleecker Luce will take place at Trinity Church Tuesday morning with the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes officiating. The honorary bearers will be high officers of the navy and the army. There will be no military functions.

Augustus Knapp.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 29.—Augustus Knapp, of the brokerage firm of Tate and Hays, 71 Broadway, New York, is dead here in his fifty-seventh year. For twenty-five years he had been connected with the firm, and about six years ago he was made a member.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FISCHMAN.—July 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Sol Fischman, (nee Hannah Lewin,) of 750 Beck St., a son.

GERSEN.—July 27, 601 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Gersen, a daughter.

KATZ.—July 25, 445 West 153d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Katz, a daughter.

MEYER.—July 23, 828 West 157th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer, a son.

SINGER.—July 27, Brunor Sanatorium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Singer, a son.

SPIRO.—July 29, Sydenham Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Spiro, twin sons.

STONE.—July 22, 872 East 23d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Stone, a son.

WOLFF.—July 28, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wolff, a daughter.

Engaged.

LARAWAY—PETERS.—The engagement is announced of Mrs. Edward Gould Peters, widow of Edward Gould Peters of New York City, to Mr. John Erskine Laraway of Spokane, Wash.

MENDOZA—BAB.—Elsie Bab to David Mendoza.

MOLL—WASSERMAN.—Sadelle Wasserman to Robert Moll.

MORCH—SIDNEY.—Helen M. Sidney to Glover C. Morch.

SALLOP—SCHIRFRIN.—Mildred Schrifrin to Harry A. Sallop.

WEIL—ISSELBACHER.—Rose Isselbacher to William Weil.

Married.

COHEN—ROSENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Rosenberg of 148 West 111th St. announce the marriage of their daughter Harriet to Mr. Herbert L. Cohen of 515 West 124th St. The Rev. Dr. Spiegel officiated.

OCHS—SILBERSTEIN.—July 22, Irene Silberstein to Bertram Ochs.

Brooklyn.

MAGUIRE—LOWENSTEIN.—July 24, Alveretta Lowenstein to Augustus X. Maguire.

WYMAN—BIRCHALL.—July 28, Mary A. Birchall to Luther B. Wyman.

Died.

BEEBE.—Entered into rest at his residence, 244 West 104th St., Frederick William Beebe. Funeral from the residence of his only sister, Mrs. Helen Raymond, at Akron, Ohio.

CANNON.—On Sunday, July 29, 1917, Elizabeth Josephine Cannon, daughter of the late John and Mary Davol Cannon, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 453 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 31, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Warren, R. I.

COLLIS.—Mrs. Septima M., at Aix-les-Bains, France, on July 26, 1917, widow of the late Major Gen. Charles H. T. Collis and mother of Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis of Philadelphia, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Collis, and Mr. Charles Collis of New York. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COUGHLIN.—Suddenly, on July 26, at her home, 137 West 127th St., Annie M., niece of the Misses Bridget and Mary A. Coughlin and sister of Catharine Coughlin. Requiem mass at St. Aloysius's Church, 132d St. and 7th Av., on July 30, at 9:30 o'clock.

CUTLER.—At Roosevelt Hospital on July 28, 1917, Mary B. Hinchman, wife of Willard W. Cutler. Funeral at her late residence, No. 2 Cutler St., Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 31, at 3:45 P. M.

DEANS.—George De Wolf. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Building, Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

FARREN.—Catherine R., (nee Murphy,) Saturday, July 28, at her late residence, 276 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass at St. Charles Baromeo Chruch, Sidney Place, Brooklyn, on July 31, at 10 A. M. Funeral private.

FRISBEE.—Amy E., widow of Junius C. Frisbee, at her late residence, 225 East 17th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn. Interment Fredonia, N. Y.

HINDLEY.—At Larchmont Manor, N. Y., Saturday, July 28, 1917, John Henry Hindley, beloved husband of Ada H. Walker, in his 70th year. Funeral service at his late home, 34 Park Av., Larchmont Manor, Monday evening, July 30, 8:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Larchmont Manor railroad station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station, (N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.,) 7:30 o'clock P. M. Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

JONES.—Mary Beirne Harman, at West Point, N. Y., July 28, wife of Lieutenant Junius W. Jones, U. S. A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Harman, 420 Riverside Drive. Funeral services at the Cadet Chapel at West Point, at 4:30 o'clock Monday, July 30, 1917.

Died.

KNAPP.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, after a brief illness, Augustus Knapp, aged 57. Funeral from his late residence, 50 Brookside Drive, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, July 30, 2:30 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 1:06 P. M. Interment private.

LOWEREE.—At his residence, Thompson, Conn., on Sunday, July 29, Edwin Lloyd Lowree. Services Tuesday afternoon at 5:30.

McCORMICK.—Ellen, beloved wife of Charles McCormick, at her home, 24 Beach 144th St., Rockaway Park, L. I., Sunday, July 29. Mass at St. Francis de Sales R. C. Church, Belle Harbor, Tuesday, July 31, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

McGRATH.—Timothy, suddenly, on July 27, husband of the late Annie McGrath and brother of Patrick McGrath, retired member of N. Y. F. D. Funeral from his late residence, 1,030 Washington Av., on Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

MILLER.—On Sunday, July 29, Amy J. Miller, assistant principal of P. S. 152, Borough of Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at 934 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, July 31, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

NAUGHTON.—On sunday, July 29, 1917, Mary A., wife of William J. Naughton, in her 30th year. Funeral services from Lady of Victory Church, Harrington Park, N. J., Tuesday, July 31, 11:30 A. M.

RIPLEY.—On July 28, Ethel Lee, beloved wife of Ernest H. Ripley of Pleasantville, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the Kensico Cemetery Chapel on Sunday, at 3 P. M.

ROSE.—On Saturday, July 28, 1917, at Westwood, N. J., after a brief illness, Anna Rose, nee Gerken, in her 60th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, July 30, at 8 P. M., at her late home, 57 Midwood St., Flatbush. Interment at convenience of family.

ROSS.—At Roosevelt Hospital, July 29, Helen M. Ross, daughter of the late Sarah Moulton Walker, formerly the wife of De Witt Clinton Ross. Funeral private. Interment at Mt. Auburn, Cambridge, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—On July 29, Maria, widow of John Russell, in her 85th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, July 31, at 2 P. M.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 27, Emma J. Scott, widow of the late William Scott, in her 63d year. Funeral services from her late residence, 425 West End Av., New York City, Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M.

SEEBECK.—On July 28, at the rectory, Rev. Edward F. Seebeck, pastor of Mary Immaculate Church, Bellport, L. I., son of the late Richard and Mary Seebeck. Solemn requiem on Monday, July 30, at 10 A. M. Funeral from the residence of his sisters, 38 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem at St. Augustine's Church. The reverend clergy, relatives, and friends invited. Albany papers please copy.

SKELTON.—At Evanston, Ill., on July 29, 1917, Pierson A. Skelton, Jr., beloved son of Pierson A. and Mary Crabtree Skelton, aged 5 years 8 months and 4 days. Interment private in the family plot, Mount Olivet Cemetery, Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

SMITH.—Ellen, on July 28, 1917, beloved mother of Pauline Thomas, William J., and George A. Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 320 Manhattan Av., on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. Funeral private.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 28, at his late home, in Suffern, N. Y., Charles H. Smith, in his 71st year. Funeral private.

STRATTON.—At Cranford, N. J., on July 29, 1917, Charles A. Stratton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

URE.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, 1917, Martha Louise, widow of William A. Ure of Newark, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Saturday, July 28, 1917, John W. Van Nostrand. Funeral services at his late residence, 416 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, at 8 P. M.

VOLZ.—Anna Margaret Volz, Sunday, July 29. Funeral from her late residence, 547 Valley St., Maplewood, N. J., Tuesday, July 31, at 2 P. M.

VON PUSTORE.—At her residence, 222 West 23d St., New York, Saturday, July 28, 1917, after a short illness, Mary Maude, beloved wife of Carl von Pustore. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 31, at 10:30 A. M., at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 342 West 20th St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Nova Scotia papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—On July 28, at his home, 69 Chester Place, Sherwood Park, the Rev. Clark Wright, D. D., aged 74 years. Funeral services at the First M. E. Church, 8th Av. and 2d St., Mt. Vernon, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—Hawkins Zouaves, 9th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. Comrades: Our Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, has been called to his eternal rest. You are requested to attend the funeral services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, 8th Avenue and 2d St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

JOHN W. JACOBUS, President.
C. H. HERRING, Secretary.

BRADY.—John, 326 West 424 St., July 28, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

CALLIGAN.—James, 485 East 178th St., July 28. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

COHEN.—Levy, 121 West 105th St., July 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DIAMOND.—Margaret, 153 East 107th St., July 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Margaret, 428 East 122d St., July 28, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FAULKNER.—Maude L., 207 West 85th St., July 28. Funeral private.

FLEMMING.—Bartholomew, 14 East 89th St., July 28. Funeral today.

HERBERT.—Maurice, 524 West 160th St., July 28. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Lena, July 28, aged 32. Funeral 101 8th Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KELLY.—Michael, Jr., 722 Washington St., July 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KIDDER.—Catah, 1,450 Webster Av., Bronx, July 28, aged 102. Funeral private.

LEONARD.—Michael, 834 East 154th St., July 27, aged 48. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Edward, 322 1st Av., July 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MONTGOMERY.—Mary J., 455 Central Park West, July 28.

MORAN.—James J., 318 East 123d St., July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MULLER.—William, 464 West 43d St., July 28, aged 42. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

O'DONNELL.—John, 739 East 95th St., July 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ROES.—Sophie, 32 Greenwich Av., July 28. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SMART.—John, 500 West 50th St., July 28, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

STOLP.—Antonia, July 28, 478 East 83d St. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

WALSH.—Ellen, 543 East 148th St., July 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

POLO PLAYERS IN CAVALRY.

Form First Unit at Garden City for State's New Guard.

The first unit of the new State militia, or National Guard, as it will probably be called, which must be organized in compliance with the State Constitution to take the place of the National Guard units drafted into the National Army, was mustered into the State service yesterday at Garden City, L. I. It is a troop of cavalry, largely made up of polo players from Meadow Brook, Woodmere, Cedarhurst, and adjoining towns. It already numbers forty troopers, and is captained by Edgar Treacy of Cedarhurst.

The State must eventually raise 10,000 men for its new organized militia to take the place of the troops called into Federal service.

Mrs. Ruth Newey Smith.

Mrs. Ruth Newey Smith, widow of Albert Smith of Patchogue, L. I., and owner of extensive property, died yesterday at her home there, 575 Ocean Avenue, in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Smith was a member of an old Long Island family, being a direct descendant of Rock John Smith, who settled Smithtown, L. I., in 1640. Mrs. Smith in her youth took many prizes for skating here and abroad, and several years ago in spite of her age took part in a skating race across Great South Bay, defeating many younger persons. She gave two large tracts of land to Patchogue for use as a park, and was interested in other charities in the village. Surviving her are one brother, one son, several grandchildren, and a nephew, Jesse Smith Butcher.

Wilner E. Johnson.

Wilner E. Johnson, 37 years old, for more than fifteen years engineer of car construction of the New York Municipal Railway Company, died on Friday at his home, 1,120 Elmora Place, Flatbush. He was the designer of the low-step "bobble car" now used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Johnson made a study of space allotment on transit lines, especially regarding seating capacity, and the result of this study was the production of the scientifically arranged seating capacity used in the Fourth Avenue subway. He was a member of the American Electrical Railway Association and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

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RESERVE BANKS' AID TO POTATO GROWERS

Loans on Warehouse Receipts for the Tuber May Now Be Rediscounted.

IN NONPERISHABLE CLASS

Food Administration Says Step Is in Line With Banking Practice in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In order to make growers of potatoes and local dealers independent of speculators who seek to control the market, the Food Administration and the Federal Reserve Board have agreed upon a plan for classifying potatoes among the non-perishable staples.

Under the regulations of rediscounts covered by Section 13 of the Federal Reserve act, loans upon warehouse receipts for potatoes may now be rediscounted at the Federal Reserve Banks and thus became negotiable paper throughout the country at the Federal Reserve rates, which in most States is 3½ per cent.

It is believed that the potato crop this year will be a huge one because of the response made by the people to Mr. Hoover's appeal to aid in increasing the production of the country. Thousands of acres of land which were idle, it is said, have been planted.

The men who have worked out the scheme believe that it not only will stabilize the market and encourage production by assuring the producers the means with which to finance their potatoes, but will have the added effect of stimulating proper storage, and thus make for a minimum of waste.

Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Boad and Louis D. Sweet of the Food Administration conferred over the details of the plan. An announcement made by the Food Administration reads, in part, as follows:

"In accepting the proposal of the Food Administration that the Federal Reserve Board classify potatoes as a non-perishable staple, a unique step has been taken in the financing of American vegetable products, and one that brings American banking practice into line with practice in Europe, which has been so material to the preservation of potatoes throughout the year and the stabilization of their prices.

"The letter of Governor Harding to Mr. Hoover on this subject is as follows:

"'In reply to your inquiry through Louis D. Sweet, I would refer you to the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, series of 1917, and particularly to Regulation A, relating to rediscounts under Section 13 of the Federal Reserve act of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange.

"'Section 7 of this regulation relates to commodity paper which can be rediscounted for a member bank under the general terms of the regulations, but which may, if it complies with the conditions laid down in Section 7, be rediscounted at a referential rate, which is now 3½ per cent. in most of the Federal Reserve districts.

"'Potatoes, properly graded and packed and stored in weatherproof and responsible warehouses, as evidenced by its receipt, would undoubtedly constitute a readily marketable, non-perishable staple, within the meaning of the regulation. The member bank making loans against warehouse receipt for potatoes, properly insured, would, of course, have to satisfy itself as to the margin of its security and the conditions of warehousing, but, after having done so and making the loan, it could rediscount such paper with the Federal Reserve Bank for periods not longer than ninety days.'

"It is considered by the Food Administration that this step taken by the Federal Reserve Board is the most important financial aid that has yet come to growers and consumers of potatoes. Moreover, it will greatly assist local and State organizations and authorities in providing and stimulating increased and properly regulated storage. In order to make acceptable warehouse receipts, it will be necessary for potatoes to be sorted and graded, properly sacked and deposited in acceptable storage warehouses; thus the preservation of potatoes and the quality to the consumer will have been materially improved.

"At a meeting recently held in Boston between representatives of the various New England States and representatives of the Food Administration it was determined by the New England representatives to create additional storage through their agencies, and this step by the Federal Reserve Board will greatly assist such activities through the United States."

TO OPEN PROHIBITION FIGHT.

Debate in Senate Begins Today—Sheppard Confident of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The fight for nation-wide prohibition will be inaugurated in the Senate tomorrow, when debate will be begun on the resolution offered last week by Senator Sheppard of Texas providing for a "bone dry" constitutional amendment. The resolution provides for submitting the proposed amendment to the forty-eight States for ratification.

Senator Sheppard expressed confidence tonight that he would be able to muster the necessary two-thirds vote to adopt the amendment. Anti-prohibition leaders in the Senate felt equally confident that the resolution would be sidetracked.

The Senator from Texas estimated tonight that he had at least sixty-four votes, exactly two-thirds the total membership of the Senate. To adopt the resolution would require only two-thirds of the Senators present at the time of voting. Senator Sheppard believes all those upon whom he counts as advocates of the resolution will be present to vote.

Under the general consent agreement reached last week, debate on the resolution will take place tomorrow and Tuesday, and the vote will be taken on Wednesday. The resolution of Senator Sheppard provides for a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture, sale, or distribution of intoxicating liquors within the States or the export or import of intoxicating liquors. The Senator will offer an amendment to provide six years' time in which the States may ratify this amendment.

FOOD ROTTING ON THE FARMS.

Officials of Orange County Bureau Welcome the Club Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 29.—Speaking of Food Commissioner Dillon's plan to form clubs of consumers to buy direct from the farmers and thus prevent waste of produce, T. E. Milliman, manager of the Orange County Farm Bureau, said he thought the idea an excellent one, but that it had been tried a number of times, seldom successfully. He admitted that conditions were different now, the need of co-operation between the producer and the consumer being greater than ever before, and that the plan might work this time, provided Mr. Dillon's clubs would buy regularly and make known the wants of the clubs to the farmer in advance. It would require marked efficiency in Mr. Dillon's department in the handling of the great quantity of produce shipped to him or his clubs.

There has been a waste of cabbage, beans, lettuce, and other vegetables, as well as fruits, because of the low prices the farmers have received from commission men in New York, which frequently do not cover the cost of shipping and labor.

John Arenman, Vice President of the Orange County Farm Bureau and one of the most successful farmers and dairymen in the State, said that food was rotting on the farm because the returns from the commission men in a number of instances did not pay the shipper.

"It is everybody's duty at this time," said Mr. Arenman, "to save food in every possible way. The chief surplus so far this season is beans and cabbage. One way to get rid of this surplus and not let it rot is in establishing public markets where the consumer buys direct from the farmer, the farmer receiving retail prices and paying no commission for the sale of his products. Such a market has been established in Middletown. Yesterday, the ninth day of the market, fifty-six farmers were there with loads of goods, and there were hundreds of buyers.

"The farmers of Orange County will ship to Mr. Dillon's clubs on the same terms as to the commission men, if they can see enough in it to pay the cost and a small profit. If the New York end is taken care of satisfactorily, I believe the clubs would be a good thing for the farmer."

Women Wear "Hoover-alls."

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 29.—Women prominent in the food conservation movement in Montclair are appearing on the streets wearing "Hoover-alls," a one-piece dress. The "Hoover-all" is of blue or gray chambray. The belt that crosses in the front buttons at the back. The detachable cuffs, white in color, fastened with large pearl buttons, are a feature of the costume. The flat collar is of white pique. The skirt is gored and has large patch pockets and a very deep hem. The cap, which completes the costume, is a helmet of white pique.

PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR FOOD CANNING

Asks Women of Nation to Join in Avoiding Waste of Vegetables and Fruits.

CALLS IT BIG HELP IN WAR

Intensive Campaign to be Conducted Throughout the Country by Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—An appeal from President Wilson to the women of the nation, whether living in city, town, or country, was issued today through Secretary of Agriculture Houston, urging them to take immediate steps to avoid the threatened loss of great quantities of perishable fruits and vegetables, especially in twenty-four States that have asked governmental assistance and information on the subject of "How Housewives May Immediately Start Canning, Preserving, Pickling, Drying, and Storing."

Advance organization work to this end has been completed by a special committee working nationally under the direction of Secretary Houston, and an intensive campaign, especially in the twenty-four States for which help has been asked, will be conducted during the next three weeks.

Letter of the President.

The President's letter reads:

Mr. Secretary and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I very earnestly desire to commend your plans and to second your efforts to secure the conservation of surpluses of perishable food products. Out of the depths of their patriotism the farmers of the nation gave an immediate and effective response to my appeal to increase production. Providence favored them, and we have not only the prospect of increased crops of a number of staples, but also the certainty of a large production of fruits and vegetables.

But increased production, important as it is, is only a part of the solution of the food problem. It is of the first importance that we take care of what has been raised and make it available for consumption. This task is of peculiar urgency with reference to our perishable farm products. It is essential not only that adequate measures be taken to secure their conservation, but also that the Department of Agriculture redouble its efforts to assist producers in the matter of marketing.

I am informed that in many sections in which fruits and vegetables have been produced in abundance the people already are canning and drying them in large quantities. But we should be content with nothing short of the perfection of organization, and should be unwilling that anything should be lost. In this hour of peril I am concerned, as I know you are, with the necessity of avoiding waste. Every bushel of potatoes properly stored, every pound of vegetables properly put by for future use, every jar of fruit preserved, adds that much to our insurance of victory, adds that much to hasten the end of this conflict. To win we must have maximum efficiency in all directions. We cannot win without complete and effective concentration of all our efforts.

We can all aid by increasing our consumption of perishable products. Such of them as we can efficiently utilize we must utilize, and, by so doing, relieve the strain on our store of staples. We must aim to consume these things locally so far as possible, and thus relieve the pressure on transportation agencies, freeing them for the more efficient handling of products required for military purposes. What we cannot presently consume we must conserve.

The service we are asking the people to render in this matter is a public service. It is one primarily for the household. Upon the housewife much of the burden of the task will fall. I join you in your appeal to the women of the nation, whether living in city, town, or country, to devote their time, so far as it may be feasible and necessary to the performance of this very essential work. Among them some will be found who are fitted by experience to teach others, and they will put their knowledge wholeheartedly at the service of their neighbors.

I am sure that we may confidently count upon the co-operation of the editors of the nation in disseminating the necessary information. I am equally certain that the Governors and the food committees appointed by them in the States in which this problem is urgent will leave nothing undone to attack it promptly and to assist in solving it. Faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Organizing National Movement.

The National Volunteer Committee on the Preserving of Fruit and Garden Products, called to Washington last week, of which A. D. Lasker of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, is Chairman, is devoting its time to this intensive public service.

The twenty-four States which have grown large crops of perishable fruits and vegetables, which it is considered especially necessary to conserve in order to avoid great waste, are: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Washington.

The particular vegetables that have been raised in home yard gardens in cities and rural communities, as well as by farmers, and of which heavy loss is threatened, are tomatoes, beets, potatoes, beans, cabbage, onions, sugar corn, peas, and carrots. The fruits are peaches, pears, apples, and in some of the States blackberries.

The resources of the Government, with the volunteer help of neighbors to each other, schools, clubs, Governors, and the press, will be put behind this intensive effort. In the simplest detail, the housewife and Mother and Daughter Clubs everywhere will be told how they may render this patriotic service in their homes. They are to be asked first to put by food for their own consumption, and, second, to devise the best methods of marketing their surplus products locally.

Owing to the shortage in the supply of tin containers, most of the preserving and canning will have to be done in glass jars, of which 900,000 gross have been distributed through the manufacturers for the present season's needs.

ASKS WILSON ABOUT SHIPS.

Merchants' Association Wants to Know What U-Boat Losses Are.

The Merchants' Association sent a letter to President Wilson yesterday, asking for full information as to the amount of shipping destroyed by U-boats and urging haste in the Government's shipbuilding plans. The letter contained a resolution urging:

That the Government inform the nation of the exact figures of shipping destroyed by submarines;

That the Government shipbuilding program be hastened to the utmost possible degree;

That ships constructed under that program be of a speed sufficient to enable them to escape attack by submarines;

That in arming merchant ships the Government place thereon guns of a type as to calibre and range at least equal to those carried by submarines.

Copies of the resolution were sent also to Secretary Daniels and to the Federal Shipping Board. A statement issued by the association said said: "The delay in the building of ships by the Government and the destruction of merchant vessels by submarines, decreasing the cargo-carrying fleets of the world, have caused concern among the members of the Merchants' Association.

"Careful consideration has been given by the association to the shipping losses caused by the use of submarines in the war and the best means of minimizing the destruction. The military needs of the United States and the necessities of the situation from the standpoint of foreign commerce have received attention. As a result of its study of the situation, the association reached the conclusion that a definite policy involving four cardinal points should be adopted by this country. These four points have been embodied in a resolution which has been adopted by the Executive Committee and which was communicated to President Wilson."

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

British Submarine Overhauls the Batavia II. in the North Sea.

LONDON, July 29.—A British submarine while patroling the North Sea on Friday overhauled and captured after a short chase the German steamship Batavia II., according to an official announcement made at the British Admiralty. The German crew having abandoned the vessel owing to damage by gunfire, a British prize crew was placed on board. It was impossible, however, to bring the Batavia into port, and she was sunk by opening her sea valves.

DOUBTS U-BOATS CAN WIN.

Austrian Admiral Says They Are Merely an Aid in War.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—Vice Admiral Maximilian Njegovan, Commander of the Austrian fleet, in an interview given to the Neue Freie Presse, said he did not believe that submarines would bring about a decision in the war. He said:

"At present the U-boats are much spoken of as making England, Austria's principal enemy, uncomfortable, but they merely are a means toward victory. It would be a mistake to believe from the experiences of this war that big ships are useless, but for us the essential type is that of light cruisers.

"If we had a great fleet, the war with Italy would have been finished long ago. Indeed, the war would never have been possible."

FAVOR BUYING CLUBS FOR THE NEW CROPS

Long Island Farmers Approve Dillon's Plan to Checkmate the Middlemen.

GREAT WASTE THIS SEASON

Radishes, Beets, and Other Vegetables Plowed Under While New York Paid War Prices.

The plan of Commissioner of Food and Markets J. J. Dillon for the sale of products direct from the farm to clubs of consumers in this city, under State supervision, was warmly approved by farmers of Long Island yesterday, although some of them said that farmers' organizations had succeeded pretty well in stopping extortion by middlemen in handling potatoes and cauliflower, the chief crops of Suffolk County.

Hal B. Fullerton of Medford, L. I., manager of the experimental farm of the Long Island Railroad Company, who was heartily in favor of Commissioner Dillon's plan, said that great quantities of radishes, lettuce, beets, and other fresh vegetables had been plowed under by Long Island farmers this year to fertilize the soil, because the middlemen of New York City refused to pay enough to make it worth while to harvest the crops, although the same vegetables were sold at war prices in New York.

Mr. Fullerton said that he would be ready to sell vegetables from his farm to clubs of New York consumers at prices that would astonish them. He said:

"Last year we received 8 cents a bushel from middlemen for fancy tomatoes which it cost 15 cents a bushel to crate. They were sold in New York City at from 3 to 5 cents a pound, which is $1.80 to $3 a bushel, the increase to the consumer being between 2,000 and 4,000 per cent.

"At this time last year Long Island farmers, who were pressed for cash to pay back borrowed money, sold potatoes at 25 cents a bushel. These were sold to the public at between $4 and $5 a bushel. Some of the farmers who were able to wait for better prices made money later. This year the middlemen in New York City are doing all they can to keep prices down to the farmer and to hold them up to the consumer.

"This year we would be pleased to sell potatoes direct to consumers' clubs at from $3.25 to $3.55 a barrel, containing almost three bushels. We will sell white beans, winter carrots, beets, pickling cucumbers, cabbages, celery, and other vegetables at prices far below the present market price."

Other representative farmers on Long Island who announced themselves yesterday as in favor of Commissioner Dillon's plan and ready to co-operate with him were Septer Terry of Farmingsville, James M. Lupton of Mattituck, and L. I. Hallock of Orient.

Several owners of large farms near Riverhead expressed interest in Commissioner Dillon's plan, but said that they were forced to rely mainly on their farm organization to protect them from extortion from middlemen in the handling of their chief products—potatoes and cauliflower. In this part of Suffolk County an active campaign has been carried on to save perishable products by local canning kitchens, and to induce farmers to keep speculators at arm's length by building cellars in which to store their potatoes. Commissioner Dillon's plan was discussed as one of the means of facing the problem confronting potato growers who have increased their acreage and will harvest an abnormal crop, which, it is generally felt under existing circumstances, is likely to result in low prices to the farmers and large prices to the consumer, unless farmers' organizations maintain a solid front and marketing methods are improved.

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Lv. Pier 27, East River, w'kdays, 3:00 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 22d St., w'kdays, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Leave Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., weekdays, 2:00 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., weekdays, 2:15 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M.
NEW LONDON LINE
To New London and Norwich. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., w'kdays, 5:30 P.M., Pier 70, E.R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
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Poughkeepsie	*1.10	*2.35	6.45
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BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

NEW DEADLOCK OVER FOOD BILL

Continued from Page 1.

sils used in the manufacture of all articles coming within the purview of the control. Raw materials were excluded from this list. The section as it now stands embraces control of foods, feeds, fuel, gasoline, kerosene and implements used in their manufacture as finished products.

The licensing section was altered to embrace intra-State as well as inter-State or foreign commerce. Any persons, excepting retailers, dealing in any commodities entering into such commerce must obtain licenses. This includes storage of all articles coming within food control. The 10:20 change was made after Senator Kenyon had insisted that, as the bill stood, it would not give control of necessities as handled in community trade, but would apply only to foods or fuel passing from one State to another or in export trade.

Another change in the bill was the inclusion of the Walsh amendment, by which hoarding of foodstuffs is more closely defined, so as to give the bill wider scope. The Nelson amendment providing against dealing in futures in grain exchanges was knocked out of the measure.

The conferees reaffirmed their vote to amend the liquor section so as to authorize and direct the President to commandeer all distilled spirits in bonded warehouses and in private warehouses, and to leave it to the discretion of the President to stop the making and sale of wines and beers when he deemed it expedient as a means of conserving food resources.

The Prohibition Clause.

The prohibition clause, as agreed to, follows:

That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act, no foods, fruits, food materials or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes; provided, that under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the President may prescribe, such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits exclusively for other than beverage purposes, or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the revenue act of Sept. 8, 1916.

Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits.

Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that the reduction of the alcoholic contents of any such malt or vinous liquor is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of foods, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized from time to time to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall have remained unrevoked no person shall, after a reasonable time, prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors or import any such liquors except under license issued by or determined by him, governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof. Provided, further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize licensing of the manufacture of vinous or malt liquors in any State, Territory, or civil subdivision thereof where the manufacture of such malt or vinous liquor is prohibited.

The $2 minimum for wheat is retained by the conferees, but it will apply only to next year's crop. An effort was made by Senator Gore to have a provision put in the bill authorizing the President to appoint a board of five members to fix prices for wheat this year, but it was discarded. On the board Senator Gore suggested having the Secretary of Agriculture, the Food Administrator, or head of the Food Administration Board; the Presidents of the agricultural colleges in the two States having the greatest wheat production, and one other, to be named by the Executive.

A new section was adopted authorizing requisitioning for military or public purposes of any factory, packing house, mine, pipe line, or other plant producing the designated necessaries. Provision for just compensation is included.

A Senate amendment appropriating $10,000,000 for acquiring soda nitrates for fertilizer and their sale to farmers at cost was adopted. The Senate provision requiring employes of the Food Administration to be appointed under civil service rules was eliminated, but the conferees accepted the Pomerene amendment to regulate the making of contracts by Advisory Commission members.

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8½ FOOT GIANT
Thereafter Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30
MATS. 25-50c. NIGHTS 25c-$1.00

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In the light of all of the bad news which developed during the last week the behavior of the stock market reflected a surprising degree of underlying strength. The list was uneven, of course, but the fluctuations were narrower than those of other recent periods, and the end of the week saw many stocks selling at higher levels. Activity was on a reduced scale throughout all of the six sessions, and the market was left very largely to the mercies of the professional traders. That prices did not yield more ground on the important changes in the war situation undoubtedly indicates the existence of few thinly margined accounts. As a matter of fact, speculation has been running for some time in such reduced volume that the list is in a strong position to meet such liquidation as has been forced by unfavorable developments. Sentiment at the close of the week was quite cheerful. It was felt that the worst of the bad news, both from abroad and from Washington, had been made known, and that the future could hold nothing more discouraging than the gloomy reports which were put in circulation in the last few days.

If the correspondents have correctly interpreted the feeling in administrative circles, Washington has alternately blown hot and cold over the outlook for a prolonged war, with the possibility always in view that the United States may have to assume ultimately the major part of the entire burden of the allied offensive. The reports credited to returning army experts who have been at the front were said to have been of the most dispiriting nature, but Secretary Baker, in an official statement, denounced the first interpretation put upon the experts' findings. The report of submarine sinkings made up as of July 22 showed another increase, but nothing like the results that should have been obtained by the U-boats if their number has been increased as Washington understands it has. The situation on the eastern front is relieved only by the belief that Germany cannot spare enough troops to push her advantage much further. The Russian Army has been routed by its own lack of morale, and there is still a possibility that the stern measures adopted by Kerensky may restore the fighting spirit in the disorganized army and make Russia once more a factor in the crushing of the Teuton forces. However, this is a hope that does not carry much promise of fulfillment at the present moment, despite the faith shown by the Premier in the ultimate triumph of the better element in the Russian character. The war appears to have reached a deadlock which it is hoped the participation of the United States will serve to break.

That the leaders in Washington are determined to bring every ounce of this country's potential fighting strength to bear at the points where it is most needed was clearly shown by the startling prediction made last week of the extent to which new financing must be provided to carry war activities through the coming year. When the Liberty Loan was brought out it was authoritatively stated that the first year's war cost would run to about $5,000,000,000, of which it was proposed to raise $2,000,000,000 through taxation. Estimates now run to as high as $20,000,000,000, including at least $3,000,000,000, which it is intended to advance to the Allies. The war costs have long since passed the point where they can be measured by the experience which this country has had in previous wars. It does not seem possible that any such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury is now proposing to spend can be used in the period covered by his budget. There is a limit to the output of supplies that the Government can buy, restricted as it is almost entirely to this country. Great Britain, in three years of the war during which she has borne a considerable part of her allied expenses, has raised $26,000,000,000, while it was announced last week that this nation may need $17,000,000,000 to carry on its work for one year. Of course, the cost of war has increased tremendously since August, 1914, and with the further exhaustion of materials, and especially of shipping, it must continue to rise. Nevertheless, there is good ground for believing that Mr. McAdoo has accepted the maximum estimate of possible money needs in suggesting that a total expenditure of $17,000,000,000 may be required to carry us through the first year, and that it will not be realized.

The outstanding feature of the local financial developments last week was the announcement of a loan of $100,000,000 to Canada. While the Administration has been loath to encourage any borrowing here by other Governments for fear that it might prejudice the financing necessary for this country, the situation of Canada, with its heavy debit balance here, made it advisable that the aid she desired in this money market be extended. The Secretary of the Treasury formally approved of the Canadian loan, but called attention to the fact that it will be necessary for the United States to control the financial situation by determining each application for a foreign loan on its own merit, and with reference to the monetary conditions prevailing at the time. The Canadian borrowing is being done through two-year notes and will net subscribers 6.07 per cent. Even at this attractive rate, it is not expected to lessen the amount of funds available for the next domestic war offering by reason of the fact that most of the subscriptions will come from sources not open to tenders of long-term issues.

The price-fixing policy remains almost as much in doubt as it was several weeks back, but there has been imperceptibly growing in the financial district a feeling that it will be mapped out along such liberal lines that business will not be seriously contracted. Washington is beginning to respond to the oft-made suggestion that it is better to encourage activity in all necessary lines of industry and to collect excess profits through heavier taxes than to fix arbitrary prices so low that an immediate response would be supplied by the curtailment of operations. Prices are unwarrantably high for many leading articles, and the Federal Trade Commission will undoubtedly effect a downward revision in them. But the stock market indicates confidence in the belief that even so producers will be encouraged to the utmost to speed up supplies for the army in France.

BRITISH WAR LOAN UP TO 102½

Rises at Hint of Income Tax of 8 Shillings 4 Pence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Government finances provided the absorbing topic in the stock market last week. The Chancellor introduced a new credit on Tuesday for a record amount, £650,000,000, which was voted, thus increasing the total for the current financial year to £1,500,000,000, and since the commencement of the war to £5,292,000,000. Expenditure for the first 112 days of the year from votes of credit only was £6,795,000 daily, and, under all heads, £7,432,000, and the Chancellor hinted that the total for the year might exceed the budget estimate of £2,291,381,000 by three to four hundred millions sterling. No reference was made to a fresh borrowing program, and the Government is still dependent chiefly on Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds.

Stocks are still reasonably quiet, with the public desire to await decisive military events, a contributary cause of the business slackness. The tone of the market was dull on the early days of the week, owing to the continued retreat of the Russian armies, but prices were steadier at the close.

British Government stocks were noteworthy for the smart rise to 102½ for the 4 per cent. tax-free war loan on the suggestion of former Chancellor McKenna that unless national expenditure is diminished the position at the end of the year will call for an income tax of 8 shillings 4 pence on the pound, against the present rate of 5 shillings. The 5 per cent. war loan, which is subject to the tax, was not influenced in the opposite direction, and the 4½ per cent. issue was stiffened by the possibility of a new loan at a later date giving value to the conversion option.

Russian Government bonds were uncertain and nominal, and the French national loan was weakened by discussion of the prospects of a new issue. American, colonial, and foreign railways were neglected and generally reactionary. Interest in other speculative securities dwindled and fluctuations were narrow.

REACTION IN RUSSIAN GROUP.

Paris Bourse Affected by Reports of the Internal Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 29.—The Bourse was active early last week, but trading slackened on Thursday, and the close was only steady. The approach of the end-of-the-month settlements was in a measure responsible for the slowing down. There was a reaction in the Russian group on fresh reports of the unsatisfactory internal political situation. Metal values, war stocks, and the shipping section, especially Messageries Maritimes, were all active, and, after some midweek profit-taking following the last month's continued rise, closed at higher markings.

Rentes closed at 61.10 and the war loan at 88.70. French rails were slightly weaker, owing to delay in the application of the proposed increased tariffs. Daily money is quoted at 3½ per cent., commercial discounts at 4¾ per cent. Sterling exchange ruled at 27.43, and dollars at 5.76. Recently there was formed an Exchange Commission to require bankers and commercial institutions dealing in exchange to keep an obligatory register of all operations, open to official inspection periodically, omission to keep such records to be made punishable by fines, the maximum fixed at 5,000 francs, the measure to be subject to the Senate's approval.

The bankers' clearing house began its first operations on Thursday. It is likely to prove successful in reducing interbank work.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,283,564,710 francs, and gold held abroad to 2,036,074,204 francs. Advances on account of the war total 10,700,000,000 francs, and advances to foreign Governments 2,745,000,000 francs.

BANKS GAIN $35,962,415.

Deposits of State Institutions Are Increased by $31,353,362.

ALBANY, July 29.—The 210 State banks of deposit and discount under the supervision of the State Banking Department increased their resources from Feb. 28 to June 20 of this year from $862,623,281 to $898,585,696, a gain of $35,962,415, according to reports filed with the State Superintendent of Banks in answer to the last quarterly call issued by the Banking Department. In the same period the deposits of these institutions increased $31,353,362, the total on June 20 being $786,977,415.

This record was established by these institutions during the time when strenuous efforts were being made to finance the so-called Liberty Loan bond issue.

On Feb. 28 206 banks reported, while in June 210 banks filed reports.

On June 20 the private bankers under the supervision of the State Banking Department had total resources of $15,019,822 and total deposits of $9,798,021.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 28, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,224,990	113,240,635
Same period a year ago.	1,721,870	93,962,084

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	81.03	79.64	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	85.60	83.54	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	Ajax Rubber	68	66¼	66½	— 1¼
900	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5	5	..
200	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
2,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29¼	28¼	29¼	— ¾
900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
6,900	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	90½	92⅜	— ½
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	— ¾
4,800	Am. Can	49⅜	48	48¼	— 1
300	Am. Can pf.	107½	107	107⅜	+ 1⅜
5,100	Am. Car & Foundry	76⅞	74½	76¾	+ ¼
200	Am. Express	98	98	98	+ 8
1,600	Am. Hide & Leather	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅝
2,200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	60	56	60	+ 3¼
2,800	Am. Ice	14	11¾	14	+ 2¼
400	Am. Ice pf.	55	52	52¼	— 2¾
6,400	Am. International	59	56½	57⅝	— 1½
38,000	Am. Linseed	27⅝	24⅝	27¼	+ 1¾
4,400	Am. Linseed pf.	63½	61⅞	63	+ 1
13,700	Am. Locomotive	73¼	70½	72½	+ ¼
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	103	103	103	..
2,400	Am. Malting	16½	15⅜	16¼	— ⅜
18,500	Am. Malting 1st pf.	71½	68	71½	+ 2¼
25,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103⅜	100¼	103¼	— ⅛
200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113½	113	113	— ⅛
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
100	Am. Snuff	120½	120½	120½	+ 4½
100	Am. Snuff pf., new.	100	100	100	+ 1⅝
1,500	Am. Steel Foundries	68¾	67½	68¼	..
9,100	Am. Sugar Refining	122	119⅝	121¼	— 1½
9,400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	50¾	48¼	50⅜	+ 1⅞
50	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	95	95	95	..
8,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121	117¾	118¾	— 2⅛
2,600	Am. Tobacco	206	200	204½	— 2½
800	Am. Tobacco pf., new.	102	101	101	..
1,600	Am. Woolen	54	52½	53¼	— ⅜
100	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	37½	37½	37½	+ 1
1,300	Am. Zinc L. & S.	25	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	62	62	62	— ⅛
24,600	Anaconda Copper	77⅜	75⅝	77	— ⅛
900	Associated Oil	60½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
6,550	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅜	100	100⅜	— ⅝
100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97	97	97	— ½
100	Atlantic Coast Line	110¼	110¼	110¼	— 1⅝
14,200	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	109⅝	103½	106⅜	— 1⅝
600	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	62	61	61	— ⅞
65,000	BALDWIN LOCO.	75	68¼	74	+ 8
200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100	100	100	— ⅝
2,975	Baltimore & Ohio	70⅝	68⅝	70¼	— ⅛
510	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70¾	68½	68½	+ 2
300	Barrett Co. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
800	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
700	Bethlehem Steel	130	127½	129¼	— 2¾
182,700	Bethlehem Steel, Class' B, temp. cfs.	128½	123⅝	126⅞	— 2½
1,100	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	60	59	59⅜	— ⅛
100	Brooklyn Union Gas	101½	101½	101½	— 3¼
100	Brown Shoe	67	67	67	..
300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅝
300	Burns Brothers	100½	100	100	+ 2
1,400	Butte & Superior	37¼	36	36	— 1½
100	Butterick Co.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
500	CAL. PETROLEUM	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅝
100	Cal. Petroleum pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅝
100	Calumet & Arizona	76½	76½	76½	— ½
4,900	Canadian Pacific	161	159¼	161	— 2½
22,950	Central Leather Co.	88⅝	85	88¼	+ ⅝
200	Central Leather Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ⅝
200	Cerro de Pasco	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
8,800	Chandler Motor	81	77¾	81	— ⅝
7,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	59¼	60¾	— 1¼
300	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	— ⅛
900	Chi. Great Western pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	— 1¼
26,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	70⅞	67⅝	69⅞	+ 1⅞
1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	110¼	109¾	109⅞	+ ⅝
800	Chi. & Northwestern	109¼	108⅞	109	..
100	Chi. & Northwest'n pf.	145¼	145¼	145¾	+ ¼
7,450	Chi., R. I. & P. temp. cfs.	25⅝	23¾	24½	— 1⅛
2,100	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf. temp. cfs.	72½	71¼	72	— ½
8,500	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf. temp. cfs.	59¾	58¾	58¾	— 1¼
8,410	Chile Copper	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
5,500	Chino Copper	55	53¼	55	+ 1
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ 1¼
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	72	72	72	+ 5
100	Cluett, Peabody	65	65	65	..
2,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	51¼	48	51¼	+ 1¾
300	Col. & Southern	26½	25	26½	+ ⅝
200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	55	55	55	+ ⅛
100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	46	46	46	+ 2
1,300	Columbia Gas & Elec.	41½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
800	Computing Tab. Rec'd'g	40¼	40	40	..
100	Consolidated Gas	108½	108½	108½	— ½
200	Consol. Gas, Balt.	113	113	113	..
100	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	17	17	17	— ⅛
700	Continental Can	101	99	99	— 1½
51,600	Corn Products Ref.	35¾	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
500	Corn Products Ref. pf.	97½	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
69,000	Crucible Steel	82⅜	78⅝	81¼	— 1½
600	Crucible Steel pf.	103	102½	102½	— ½
17,150	Cuba Cane Sugar	41¼	38¼	39⅜	— 2⅛
410	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	89¾	89¼	89¾	— 1¼
1,500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	197½	190	190	..
200	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	99¾	100	..
2,000	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	18½	16	17	— 1⅛
41,700	Distillers Securities	28½	24¾	28¼	+ 3
1,500	Dome Mines	10¾	10	10¼	— ⅝
100	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	58½	58½	58¼	— 1⅛
500	Elk Horn Coal	33⅝	33	33	— 1
8,600	Erie	25⅛	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
100	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	19	19	19	+ 1
1,000	Federal Min. & Sm. pf.	48½	45	48¼	+ 3½
300	Fisher Body	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ¼
1,000	GASTON, W. & W.	35¾	34⅝	35	..
100	General Cigar	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ 2¼
1,100	General Electric	156	154	154½	— 1½
60,200	General Motors & c.	115	109	112	— 3½
500	General Motors pf. t. c.	88	88	88	— 1
1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51½	49¼	50½	— ¼
100	Goodrich pf.	104½	104¼	104½	..
600	Granby Consol.	81½	80	81½	— ⅜
2,115	Great Northern pf.	105	104⅝	104⅝	— ¼
7,200	Great Northern ctfs. for ore properties	33⅞	32¼	33¼	..
1,400	Greene Cananea Cop.	42	41	42	+ 1
300	HASKELL & BARKER	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
100	Hartman Corp.	55¼	55¼	55¼	— 6¾
1,800	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	103	102	102	— 1
14,200	Inspiration Copper	56	54½	56	+ 1
2,800	Interborough Consol.	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
125	Interborough Con. pf.	56½	56½	56½	— ⅝
800	Internat. Agricultural	21	19¼	19¼	— 1½
6,100	Internat. Agricul. pf.	60¼	57⅝	57⅝	— 1⅝
600	Internat. Harv., N. J.	115⅞	111½	113½	+ 2½
900	Internat. Harv. Corp.	75¼	72	72	— 2
200	Internat. Harv. Corp. pf	106	106	105	+ 2½
48,800	Internat. Mer. Mar.	31¼	28¼	28⅝	— ⅝
170,200	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	91⅞	86⅜	87¼	— 1¼
5,100	Internat. Nickel	39¼	38⅝	39	— ⅝
25	Internat. Nickel pf.	104½	104½	104½	..
2,700	Internat. Paper	35½	33⅝	34½	— 1⅛
100	Internat. Paper pf.	100	100	100	— 6
514	Internat. Paper pf. sta.	69⅝	69	69	— ⅝
800	JEWEL TEA	44	44	44	+ 1
100	Jewel Tea pf.	101	101	101	— 2½
800	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	22	22	22	— ⅛
100	Kan. City South. pf.	54	54	54	+ ⅜
800	Kelly Springfield Tire	46¾	46¼	100	..
11,400	Kennecott Copper	48¼	43¼	48	..

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
6,300	LACK. STEEL	93⅜	90½	91¾	— 1¼
100	Laclede Gas	98	98	98	..
2,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	21¾	20½	21¼	..
500	Lehigh Valley	63½	63	63½	— ⅛
100	Liggett & Myers	222	222	222	— 17½
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	+ 1½
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	..
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	206	206	206	+ 1
500	Louisville & Nashville	124	123¾	124	+ ¼
200	MACKAY COS.	80	80	80	— ⅝
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	63¾	63¾	— ¼
100	Manhattan Elevated	115	115	115	..
12,700	Maxwell Motors	35	31½	33½	— 1⅜
400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	64½	60⅜	60⅜	— 3⅞
1,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	26	24½	24¼	— 1⅞
100	May Dept. Stores	52¼	52¼	52¼	— 3¼
14,610	Mexican Petroleum	96½	93½	95⅝	— ⅞
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	93	93	93	+ 2
6,000	Miami Copper	41	39¾	41	+ 1
9,700	Midvale Steel	59	57	58¾	— ⅜
500	Minn. & St. Louis	17¼	16½	17¼	+ 1¼
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	100	100	100	— 4
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
16,400	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	33¼	31½	31⅝	— ⅝
850	Mo. Pacific pf. tr. cfs.	56	54½	54½	— 3
800	Montana Power	90¼	90	90¼	+ ⅛
100	Montana Power pf.	110	110	110	— 2½
5	Morris & Essex	80½	80½	80½	..
600	NATIONAL ACME	34½	34	34	..
200	Nat. Biscuit	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
25	Nat. Biscuit pf.	116	116	116	..
4,800	Nat. Conduit & Cable	36⅞	35¾	36¾	+ ⅛
87,800	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	45¼	41¾	45	+ 3½
100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
800	Nat. Lead	55¼	55	55	— ¾
200	Nat. Lead pf.	110	110	110	— ½
3,200	Nevada Con. Copper	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ½
6,030	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	32	28	31	+ 2
600	N. Y. Air Brake	132	131½	131½	+ 4½
2,800	N. Y. Central	85½	85½	85⅝	— ⅛
8,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36⅞	36	36	— ⅛
100	N. Y., Ont. & Western	23	23	23	— ¼
100	Norfolk Southern	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
200	Norfolk & Western	122⅞	121⅜	121⅜	— ¼
40	Norfolk & Western pf.	82½	82½	82½	..
5,800	Northern Pacific	101½	100½	100⅝	— ¾
400	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	98½	97	98½	+ 3½
45,800	OHIO CITIES GAS.	59	53¼	57⅞	+ 2⅝
13,695	Ohio Cities Gas rights	67	56¾	66¾	+ 6½
1,360	Ontario Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	— ⅛
600	Owens Bottle Machine	90¾	89½	89½	— 1½
600	PACIFIC MAIL	26½	26	26	— 1
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	25	25	25	..
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	90	90	90	..
5,230	Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅜	53	53¼	— ⅛
500	People's Gas, Chicago	77	76½	76½	— ⅞
1,000	Pere Marquette	20¼	19½	19½	— 1⅜
1,800	Philadelphia Co.	38	35	38	— ½
920	Pierce-Arrow	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
800	Pierce-Arrow pf.	98½	98	98¼	+ ⅛
8,100	Pitts. Coal ctfs. of dep.	55⅝	53	54	— 1¾
2,900	Pitts. & West Va.	32⅞	31½	31½	— 1¼
600	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	62	62	62	..
1,600	Pressed Steel Car	73⅞	72½	72⅝	— 2¼
400	Pullman Co.	145	142½	144	+ 1⅝
1,000	RY. STEEL SPRING.	52	51½	52	..
200	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98¾	98	98	..
2,900	Ray Con. Copper	27⅝	26½	27⅜	+ ⅜
26,700	Reading	95¾	93	94½	— 1
100	Reading 2d pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
58,700	Republic Iron & Steel	92½	89	91	— 1
625	Republic Iron & S. pf.	102⅝	102	102⅜	+ ⅛
7,500	Royal Dutch t. r.	65¾	62⅝	64	+ 1½
1,400	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	18	17	17½	+ ¼
100	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	80	80	80	+ 1
1,200	Savage Arms	98	90	98	+ 13
100	Saxon Motor	19	19	19	+ 2
1,400	Seaboard Air Line	12¾	12	12	— ⅜
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	28	28	28	— 1
400	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	170	168½	170	— 2
200	Shattuck-Arizona	24	24	24	+ ⅝
7,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	44¼	42¼	42½	— ⅞
700	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	53	51⅞	52	— ¾
9,916	Southern Pacific	94	92⅜	93⅜	+ ⅜
10,300	Southern Railway	27½	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅜
600	Southern Railway pf.	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— 1⅛
100	Standard Mining pf.	84	84	84	— 1⅜
82,700	Studebaker	55¼	51⅝	54¼	..
100	Studebaker pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	— 3⅜
100	Stutz Motor	44¼	44¼	44¼	— 1¼
800	Superior Steel	44¼	43½	44½	— ⅛
500	Superior Steel 1st pf.	102½	102	102½	..
4,000	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	18⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
2,900	Texas Co.	190⅜	188	188½	+ 4
10,692	Texas Co. rights	21¼	20¾	20¾	— 1¼
1,100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
300	Third Avenue	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— 1¼
150	Tidewater Oil	202	202¼	202½	+ 2½
87,200	Tobacco Products	65¼	62¼	63½	— 1⅞
500	Tobacco Products pf.	104½	103	103½	— 1½
800	Tol., St. L. & W. t. r.	7½	5	7½	+ 1½
900	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. tr.	14½	12	14½	+ 6½
400	Transue & W. Steel F.	42¼	41¼	41¼	— 1⅜
800	Twin City Rap. Tran.	86	85	85	— ¼
800	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	106½	105	105	+ 1
200	Union Bag & P., new.	82	81	81	..
4,400	Union Pacific	136¾	135¼	135¼	— ½
900	Union Pacific pf.	80	79½	80	+ ½
200	United Alloy Steel	45	43	45	+ 1½
29,500	United Cigar Stores	118	114⅝	*115½	— 2½
100	United Drug	72	72	72	— 1
100	United Drug 2d pf.	84	84	84	— 1½
470	United Dyewood	68	66	66	— 2⅜
150	United Dyewood pf.	95	95	95	— ½
1,200	United Fruit	137	132¾	133	— 2½
700	United Paperboard	29	28	29	+ 1
800	United Rys. Invest.	9	9	9	— 1¼
200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ½
1,500	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	22½	21	21¼	— ¼
100	U. S. Express	18	18	*18	— 1
51,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	169¼	156	167⅝	— 9⅝
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	108	108	108	+ 2⅝
5,600	U. S. Rubber	62¾	60¼	61⅜	..
200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106	105¾	105¾	— 1¼
800	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	57	56	56¼	— 1¼
300	U. S. Smelt., R. & M. pf	50	49¼	49¼	— ⅞
541,100	U. S. Steel	123⅞	119½	123	— ⅞
2,430	U. S. Steel pf.	118½	117¾	118	— ¼
8,400	Utah Copper	104⅝	101⅝	104	..
500	Utah Securities	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
1,100	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	40¼	39¾	39⅞	— ⅝
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	100	100	100	— 1
100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	68	68	68	+ 2
100	Vulcan Detinning pf.	24	24	24	+ 1
850	WABASH	12¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2,000	Wabash pf. A	49½	49	49½	— ⅛
500	Wabash pf. B	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
2,600	Western Maryland	21¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
100	Western Md. 2d pf.	35

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 28, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$16,533,000	$567,470,450	Average price 40 bonds...	82.89	82.69	89.48	82.61
Same period last year....	20,563,000	606,693,950	Same period a year ago..	86.94	86.86	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	74½	74½	74½	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	100	99¾	99¾	23
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101¼	100⅛	100⅛	5
Am. Hide & L. 6s	101	101	101	3
Am. Em. & Ref. 1st 5s, temp. ctfs	92½	91½	92½	62
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89	88	88	28
Am.T. & T. col. tr. 5s	99	98¼	98¼	199½
Am. Thread 4s	98⅜	98	98	16
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	89½	88¼	89½	21
Ann Arbor 4s	63	63	63	3
Armour & Co. 4½s	91¼	90¼	90¼	30
A.,T. & S. F. gen. 4s	89⅜	88⅜	88½	92
A.,T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	81¾	81¾	81¾	1½
A. & A. V. A. L. 1st 5s, Series B	99	97⅞	98¼	33
Atlantic C. Line 4s	89	83	88	9
A.C. L., L. & N. cl.4s	73½	73½	73½	8
L. & C. P. L. 3½s	91⅜	90¼	90¼	25
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	85	84⅝	85	39
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	97¼	96⅜	96⅜	25
B. & O. cv. 4½s	88¼	87½	87½	33
B. & O., S. W. D.3½s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	18½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	80	79½	79½	8
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	99⅞	100	11
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	98⅜	97⅞	97⅞	21
Braden Copper 6s	96⅜	96	96	10
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	52
Bush. Ter. B. gtd. 5s	82⅜	82½	82½	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	97¼	96⅜	97½	9
Canada So. con. 5s	99½	99	99	8
Cent. Dist. Tel.	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Central Leather 5s	98⅜	97½	98	61
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	84¾	83½	83⅜	43
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	110½	110	110	19
C. of N. J. gl. 5s, reg.	110	110	110	1
Cerro de P. cv. 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼	-2
Ches. & O. cons. 5s	102⅛	102	102	4
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	88	87¼	87½	96
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	79	78¼	79	12
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	84½	83⅜	84	11
Chicago & Alton 3½s	47	47	47	1
C. B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89½	89¾	23
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¼	95⅞	96	219
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	89¼	89½	89⅛	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	80	80	80	4
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, Guar. Trust ctfs.	76	76	76	2
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	33	33	33	1
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st 5s	98	98	98	2
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	65⅝	64¼	64¼	18
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	85	83¼	84½	20
C., M. & St.P.ref.4½s	83⅝	82	82⅝	60
C., M. & St.P.gen.4½s	94	93½	93½	14
Chi. & St. P. cv. 5s	97⅝	97	97¼	20
C., M. & St.P. cv.4½s	88½	88	88¼	24½
Chi. & St. P. 4s, '25	90	89	89¼	20
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s, '34	84	84	84	1
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	101	101	101	5
Chi. & N. W. gen.3½s	75	75	75	3
C. & N. W. St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71¼	70¾	70¾	17
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	18
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	97	97	97	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	112	111⅛	111⅛	2
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	72	72	72	4
Chile Copper 7s	122	122	122	5
Cincinnati Gas ref. 5s	97¾	97½	97½	3
C.,C., C. & St. L. g.4s	69	69	69	1
C., C. C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	1
Cleve. & St. L. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97⅝	5
Col. Industrial 5s	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	1
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	79½	78½	78½	7
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	4
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	109	109	109	33
Corn Pr. R. s. f., '31	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Corn Pr. R. s. f., '34	98	98	98	10
Cuba-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	99	98	99	154
D. & R. G. cons. 4s	73	72	73	2
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	78	78	78	1
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	59⅜	58⅜	59¼	29
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	100	100	100	7
Det. R. Tunnel 4½s	85	85	85	5
Det. United 4½s	79½	79½	79½	6
Distillers' Sec. 5s	70½	66½	70	156
EAST TENN., VA. GA. con. 5s	100	100	100	7
E. T., V. & G.dev.5s	100½	100	100	9
Erie cons. 4s	80½	80½	80¾	5
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	53¾	54½	54⅞	57
Erie (Penn.) col. 4s	88¼	88	88	13
Erie gen. 4s	61½	60	60	22
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	103½	102¼	102¼	31
Green Bay deb. B	11½	11¼	11½	10
HARLEM RIV. P. 4s	80	80	80	1
Havana El. Ry. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 4s	59½	59½	59½	2
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	12¾	12¾	12¾	21
ILL. CENT. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	93⅞	93½	93⅜	25
Ill. Steel 4½s	87	86⅝	86⅝	24
Indiana Steel 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	46
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	93⅜	92¼	92½	161
Inter.-Met. 4½s	63⅜	63¼	63¼	45
Int. Agr. col. tr. 6s	78	76½	76½	14
I. M. M. s. f. 6s	94⅞	93⅞	93⅞	142
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	30
K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	104¼	104	104	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	70½	70½	70½	5
Kan. City So. 5s	82½	82½	82½	2
Kan. City Term. 4s	83	82	82¾	20
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	59	59	59	1
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	77½	77½	77½	1
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	77½	77½	77½	4
LACK. STL. 5s, '23	98¼	98⅛	98¼	14
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100⅜	100	100	9
L. E. & West. 1st 5s	95	95	95	1
Lake Shore 3½s	80	79	80	8
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	78	78	78	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92	92	92	22
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91	87½	91	162
Leh. Val. of Penn. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Leh. Val. Coal 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	2
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	118	118	118	2
Liggett & Myers 5s	100	99¾	99¾	7
L. I. deb. 5s, tp. ctfs.	80½	80½	80½	1
Lorillard 5s	100	100	100	8
L. & Nash. un. 4s	91	90½	91	14
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	100½	100½	100⅝	1
L. & N., St. L.Div.6s	104	104	104	1
L. & N., S. & N. A.5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	8
L. & N. E. H. & N.6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
MANHATTAN con. 4s	83½	83	83	9
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	83	83	83	3
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	93½	92⅞	92⅞	86
Mil., L.S.& W. 1st 6s	104	103¾	103¾	3
Mil. Sparta & N.W.4s	89	89	89	3
M. & St. L.1st & ref.4s	49	48	48	13
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	22
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	69½	68	68	15
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	39½	39¼	39¼	11
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	60¼	59½	59¼	612½
Mo. Pac. 1st ref 5s, 1926, w. i.	91⅞	91½	91½	6
Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	95	94¼	94¼	13
Mo. Pac. 1st ref. 5s, 1965, w. i.	91	90	90	16
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	101	100¼	101	4
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	68	68	68	1
Montana Power 5s	96	95½	95½	6
Morris & Co. s. f. 4½s	90	90	90	3
NASH., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	102	102	102	1
National Tube 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞	35
N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s	103	103	103	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	104⅜	103⅜	103⅞	43½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86	85⅜	86	85
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	78	78	78	1
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	94	93½	93⅝	12
N.Y.C.,L.S. col. 3½s	70¼	70¼	70½	2
N.Y.C.,M.C. col. 6½s	70	70	70	4
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s	77½	77½	77½	5
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞	5
N. Y., L. & W. 5s	100	100	100	2
N.Y., N.H. & H.cv.6s	96¼	96	96	6
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	67	67	67	11
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	23½	22½	23	44
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	52⅝	52½	52⅝	11
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	94¼	93⅜	93⅜	44
N.Y.,W. S. & B. 4½s	55½	55½	55½	7
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	3
Norf. & W. div. 4s	86	86	86	3
Norf. & W. con. 4s	88¼	88	88	27
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	1
N. & W.,P.,C. & C.4s	87¼	87	87	10
Northern Pacific 4s	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞	40
Northern Pacific 3s	63	62½	62½	40
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	93½	93¼	93¼	74
ONT. POWER s. f. 5s	90	90	90	1
Ore. R.R. & N. con.4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	15
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	1
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	87¾	87¾	88	27
Ore.-Wash.1st. & r.4s	80	80	80	5
PAC. GAS & E. 5s	88	87¾	87¾	27
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98½	97¾	97¾	17
Penn. R. E. 4s	99½	99½	99½	18
Penn 4s, 1948	92¾	92¾	92¾	7
Penn. gen. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101⅝	15
Penn. gen. 4½s	94⅞	94½	94⅝	34
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem.	94¾	94¼	94½	87
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	88¼	88	88	14
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	71	70¼	71	2
Public Service 5s	87½	87	87½	23
READING gen. 4s	91	90¾	90¾	42
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40-'101	101¼	100¼	100¼	22
Rio Gde. West. 1st 4s	69	69	69	2
ST. L. I. M. & So. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	4
St. L. I. M. & So. unified & ref. 4s	79	77⅝	79	12
St. L.& S.F.pr.ln.4s,A	62¼	60¾	61	124½
St. L.& S.F.pr.ln.5s,B	80	79⅝	80	32
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	68¼	68½	68	17
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	48¾	48½	48⅜	29
St.L.,S.W.Term.1st 5s	64	63½	63½	6
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70	69⅝	69⅝	10
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	63	62	62	6
St. P. M. & M. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	1
S.P.&SiouxCity 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	2
Seab'd A. L. adj. 5s	60	59½	59½	4
Seab'd A. L. ref. 5s	63½	63½	63½	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	86	86	86	4
So. Bell Tel. 5s	99⅜	99	99	65
So. Pac. conv. 5s	99¼	98⅝	98½	76½
So. Pac. conv. 4s	82	81¼	81¼	119
So. Pac. ref. 4s	87	86¾	86⅝	34
So. Pac. col. 4s	77	76	76	6½
So. Pac., S.F.Term.4s	81⅝	80½	80½	11
So. Ry. 1st 5s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	39
S. Ry. gen. 4s	66⅜	65½	66	119
Syracuse L. & P. col. trust 5s	84	84	84	1
TENN. COP. CO. 6s, sub. rec'ts, full paid	94	93	94	16
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	100¼	100¼	100½	2
Term. of St. L.con.5s	99½	99½	99½	4
Texas Co. deb. 6s	102½	102¼	102½	14
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95	95	95	2
Third Av. adj. 5s	40	39¾	40	3
ULSTER&DEL.1st 5s	93½	93½	93½	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	61
Union Pac. con. 4s	89	88½	89	48½
Union Pac. ref. 4s	87	86½	87	6
United Fuel Gas 6s	98	98	98	1
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s, Eq. t. r.	33¼	32½	32½	13
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s, Un. t. r.	33¼	33	33	3
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	86¼	85	85	392¼
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¾	102	102	53
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s	103	102	102	4
U. S. Steel 5s	104⅛	104	104⅛	176
Utah P. & L. 5s	89½	89¼	89¼	6
VA.-CAR. CHEM. 6s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	25
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	98	97	97	6
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	86½	86½	86½	20
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	94¼	93¾	94	9
WABASH 1st 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	24
Wab., Det. & Chi. 5s	100	100	100	1
Wash. Term. 3½s	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	2
Western Electric 5s	100	99	99	14
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	101	101	101	4
Western Pacific 5s	87½	87¼	87¼	10
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	2
W. Un. T. & R. 4½s	92½	92	92	15
West Shore 4s	83	82¼	82¼	79
West Shore 4s, reg.	81¾	81¾	81¾	7
Wilson & Co. 5s	100½	99¾	100	61

Total sales $6,095,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. 2s, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
U. S. 3s	99 40-50	99 35-50	99 35-50	5896
U. S. 4s, reg.	106½	105½	105½	10
U. S. 4s, coupon	105¾	105	105¾	3
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95	95¾	95¾	212
Anglo-French 5s	94	93¼	93½	600
City of Lyons 6s	94¾	94	94¾	2
City of Marseilles 6s	94½	94¼	94½	1
City of Paris 6s	94¾	94	94	85¼
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	98⅝	96½	96¼	21
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	96	95¾	95¾	20
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	96¾	94½	94¾	34
French Gov. tp. 5½s	99½	97⅞	97⅞	215
Japanese 4½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	7
Japanese 4½s Eng. Ita.	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	87½	86½	87	27
Jap. 4½s, 2d ser, Ger. stamped	80¼	79½	80¼	14
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	99	99	99	3
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98¼	97¾	97¾	765
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99¼	99½	688
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	97¾	96¼	96½	360
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	100	99¾	99¾	330
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96½	95¾	95¾	200

Total sales $10,383,500

STATE BONDS

N. Y. Canal 4½s	108½	108½	108½	1

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

3½s, May, 1954	85	85	85	1
4s, 1959	94½	94¼	94¼	13
4½s, May, 1957	102	102	102	10
4½s, Nov., 1957	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
4½s, 1963	102	101⅝	101⅝	4
4½s, 1965	102	102	102	2
4½s, 1964	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	11
4½s, 1960	98	98	98	7

Total sales $53,000

Grand total $16,533,000

$100,000,000

Government of the Dominion of Canada

TWO-YEAR 5% GOLD NOTES

Dated August 1, 1917 — ***Due August 1, 1919***

Interest payable February 1 and August 1

Both principal and interest payable in United States gold coin in New York City, at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal

Coupon notes in denomination of $1,000

The obligations represented by the above notes and all payments in discharge thereof are to be exempt from all present and future taxes imposed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, including any Canadian income tax.

This offering is made subject to the completion of necessary formalities and to the approval of counsel

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 98 AND INTEREST YIELDING ABOUT 6.07%.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1917, OR EARLIER, IN THE DISCRETION OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS AND ALSO, IN ANY CASE, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

AMOUNTS DUE ON ALLOTMENTS WILL BE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., IN NEW YORK FUNDS, TO THEIR ORDER, AND THE DATE OF PAYMENT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE NOTICES OF ALLOTMENT.

Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive notes.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. — *HARRIS, FORBES & CO.*

BANK OF MONTREAL

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York City — *NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, New York City*

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y. — *BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York City*

WM. A. READ & CO.

July 30, 1917.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	106,030	189,117	208,045	$309,000
Tuesday	90,745	163,806	162,095	52,000
Wednesday	63,810	131,090	167,725	68,000
Thursday	64,456	182,860	201,495	104,000
Friday	112,085	281,315	174,910	177,000
Saturday	35,500	154,185	143,100	8,000
Total	475,075	1,102,422	1,057,370	$778,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
35,000	*Aetna Expl.	8	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
1,850	*Aet. cfs. of d.	7¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
4,000	*Air Reduct..	94	90	93	+ 5
800	Am. Wr. Pap.	3½	4	3¼	+ ⅛
200	Br.-Am. Tob., Ord.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
1,700	Br.-Am. Tob., Ord. B.	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
80	*Carbon Steel.	96	96	96	..
8,700	*Car. L. & P.	4	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
11,355	Carwen Steel.	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
100	Char. I. of A.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
100	C. I. of A. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
1,500	*Cities S. w. i.	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
43,500	Curtiss Aero.	54⅞	43	54⅛	+11⅛
2,395	Emer. Phono.	7¼	7	7¼	..
1,700	Ev. Heaney.	23	21¾	23	+ 1
1,350	Intcr. Rub.	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
400	Int. Tr. pf.	1½	1	1	..
2,000	*Lake T. Bt.	7⅛	6¾	7	..
200	*L.T.B. 1st pf.	8	8	8	..
500	Marconi of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
60,500	*Maxim Mun.	2¼	1⅞	2	..
500	*N. Y. Shipb.	43	41½	42½	— 1½
100	N. Y. Trans.	16	16	16	..
3,700	N. A. P. & P.	4½	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
3,525	*Ohio C. Gas, w. i.	58¾	53½	58¼	+ 2⅜
7,170	*Pruden. Pict.	4¾	3¾	4¼	— ⅜
1,000	*Repub. Trk.	68	65¾	67	..
35	A. O. Smith.	94	94	94	..
3,985	A. O. Sm. pf.	94½	94	94¼	— ⅜
2,400	Smith & Terry Transp. pf.	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
1,850	*St. Joa. Lead	21	19¾	20	+ ⅛
5,100	*Steel Corp.	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8,100	Submar. Boat. v. t. ctfs.	31¼	28¼	29	— 2⅜
25	*Todd Shipyds.	82	82	82	..
9,500	Triangle Film. v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
6,200	*Un. E. Aero.	4½	3½	4¼	+ ⅛
1,800	U. S. S. S. Co.	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14,400	*Un. Motors.	25¼	22¾	23¾	— 2¼
2,600	*U.S.Aero.Corp	7⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ¼
4,300	*U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp.	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
210,000	*Wright-Martin Aircraft Cor.	15⅜	11⅛	15¼	+ 3⅝
3,600	*Zinc Conc.Co.	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,500	Anglo-Am. Oil	19¼	18½	19½	+ 1
25	Buckeye P. L.	100	100	100	— 1
20	Galena-S. Oil.	148	148	148	..
52	Illinois P. L.	226	218	218	..
50	Ohio Oil	380	373	375	— 5
50	Prairie P. L.	290	285	290	+20
65	Prairie O.& G.	545	526	530	..
120	Std.Oil (N.J.).	618	600	600	+ 3
150	Std.Oil (N.Y.).	300	290	293	+ 2
755	Un. Tank L.	105	100	103	+ 6
10	Vacuum Oil.	385	385	385	+25

OTHER OIL STOCKS

12,400	*†Allen Oil	65	56	62	— ½
17,200	*Barn't O.& G.	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
2,850	*Bilton O. & G. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
96,000	*Boa.-Wyo.Oil (a pros.)	21	17	20	+ 1
2,100	†Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	51	48	48	— 5
9,700	*Cosden Oil & Gas. ctfs.	13¼	12½	13	+ ⅝
11,200	*Cosden & Co. (oil ref.) ctfs	13¼	12¼	13	+ ⅝
8,990	*Crosby Pet., (a pros)	57	52	55	..
16,300	Cum. P. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6,300	*Elk B. Pet.	11

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
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SPEEDING UP PLANS TO INSURE FIGHTERS

Congress Will Soon Have Before It Outline of Legislation to Protect Our Soldiers.

PRESIDENT WANTS ACTION

McAdoo, at His Suggestion, Has Obtained Valuable Aid—Will Obviate Necessity of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—For the first time in the history of the United States, a Federal effort is being made to provide financial protection for the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy and for their dependents. Instead of proceeding along the old course of fighting a war first and caring afterward for injured soldiers and sailors and the families of those killed, the Government is now laying plans for insuring and indemnifying its fighting men.

As a result of more than a month's study, a plan soon will be presented to Congress for consideration which, if adopted, will give to the men who go to the front the comforting assurance that they will be cared for should they be wounded, and that their dependents will receive adequate protection should they be killed or disabled. The plan is intended to take the place of the pension system so far as concerns men and women engaged in the present war.

Workmen's compensation laws, pension laws in the United States and foreign countries, insurance practice, and other related questions have been investigated during the preparation of the plans, and as a result information will be presented to Congress which, it is hoped, will lead to the enactment of legislation both just and humane. The necessity for such legislation is admittedly more pressing in this war than in any other to which the United States was a party, because at the outset the Government has adopted the selective draft system. It is generally admitted that under such conditions the Government has a solemn duty to perform to those selected.

Inasmuch as the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department is already insuring masters, officers and seamen of American merchantmen, and also the hulls and cargoes, President Wilson asked Secretary McAdoo several weeks ago to investigate the question, and the Council of National Defense also took up the problem through the Committee of Labor of its Advisory Commission, headed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Judge Julian W. Mack, Frederick L. Hoffman, James W. Sullivan, James Lord and F. Spencer Baldwin, constituting the section on Compensation for Enlisted Men and Their Dependents of the Labor Committee, have performed invaluable work in the preparation of plans. Assistance also has been given by Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Captain S. H. Wolfe, representing the War Department; Major Henry Leonard, representing the Navy Department; Miss Julia Lathrop, representing the Department of Labor; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Hendon Chubb, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; William C. DeLancy, Director of the Bureau, and R. M. Little, Chairman of the Federal Civil Employes' Compensation Board.

The experience and knowledge of the insurance men of the country were sought early by Secretary McAdoo, and out of more than one hundred representatives of different companies who attended a conference called by the Secretary on July 2 in Washington grew a committee of twelve insurance men, who studied the problem and submitted a comprehensive report to the Secretary.

Inasmuch as a part of America's army is already in France, a part of its fleet is in European waters, and many more soldiers and sailors and marines are in training, Secretary McAdoo has striven to push the preparation of plans with all possible speed, in the hope that Congress may pass the necessary legislation during the present session.

The plans under consideration are based upon the now generally accepted idea that payments on account of a soldier or sailor killed or injured in service should depend in a measure upon the number of people dependent upon him. It is plainly evident that this course should be followed.

In general it is intended that provision be made for the support of dependents of soldiers and sailors by giving them part of the pay of the men and also an allowance from the Government; that officers and men be indemnified against death or total or partial disability; that a system of rehabilitation and re-education of disabled men be inaugurated, and that the Government insure the lives of soldiers and sailors.

The new system would be administered by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department. The risk of death or disability would be compensated for somewhat on the analogy of workmen's compensation acts, with the compensation measured by the man's services, the size of the family and the loss to the family. Partial disabilities would be compensated for upon a percentage of the compensation for total disability. The cost of this compensation naturally must be paid wholly by the Government.

In addition to direct compensation to take the place of pensions, the plan in contemplation would go further and establish an insurance system by the Government under which our soldiers and sailors could obtain insurance at premium rates based upon the mortality experience tables of peace times. The tentative plans would provide for the issuance of insurance to officers and men in amounts ranging from $1,000 to $10,000, with provision for payments in installments. Death or total disability would mature the insurance.

STATE BANKS' SHARE IN LOAN

Subscriptions Placed Through Them Were $467,597,423.

ALBANY, July 29.—Institutions under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York have reason to feel proud of their patriotic efforts to make the recent $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan a success.

According to statistics filed with the New York State Banking Department, these institutions and their patrons subscribed for nearly one-quarter of the total $2,000,000,000 asked for by the Federal Government, the total subscriptions obtained by the State institutions aggregating $467,597,423. In fact, the total subscriptions obtained by the State institutions, including their own, were within $130,000,000 of the total amount requested by the Federal Government of the so-called New York District, which included all of New York State and parts of New Jersey and Connecticut. The total amount allotted to this district was $596,000,000, while the total amount subscribed was approximately $1,200,000,000.

The largest subscriptions were received from the trust companies, their total being $319,301,250. The banks of deposit and discount were next, with $104,769,210.

The savings banks of the State subscribed for $23,250,340 and obtained subscriptions for $12,832,563 more. In this connection it is interesting to note that the total withdrawals from savings banks from June 28 to July 12, as reported to Supt. Skinner, were $56,227,063.09, while the total deposits in that period were $45,704,710.34, showing an excess of withdrawals of $10,522,352.75. It is estimated that there was withdrawn from the savings banks of the State for the purpose of purchasing Liberty bonds during the period from June 28 to July 12 about $8,288,382.

The private bankers under the supervision of the Banking Department subscribed for $1,289,710 of Liberty bonds for themselves or their customers, while the total subscriptions obtained by the savings and loan associations were $1,471,900.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
July 23	3	2	2½	3
July 24	2½	2	2½	2½
July 25	3	2	2½	3
July 26	3	2½	2½	2½
July 27	3	2½	2½	2½
July 28	3	3	3	3
Week's range— High			3	3
Low			2	2½
Same week last year— High			2½	2½
Low			2	2¼
Year to date— High			10	6
Low			1½	1½
Same period last year— High			6	5
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 23	4¼@4¾	4½@4¾	4¾@5
July 24	4¼@4½	4½	4¾
July 25	4 @4½	4½@4½	5 @5½
July 26	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	5 @5½
July 27	4½	4½	4¾
July 28	4½	4½	4¾
Week's range— High	4¾	4½	5¼
Low	4	4¼	4¾
Same week last year— High	3¾	3¾	4
Low	3½	3½	3¾
Year to date— High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year— High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¾@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4½
4 to 6 months ..... 4¼@4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5½

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3¼	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	5	†3½	4	4
Atlanta	4½	5	5½	5½
Chicago	5	5½	5½	5½
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	*3½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	modity.
Boston 5	4	4	4
New York 5	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia .. 4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland 5	†3½	4	4
Richmond 4½	5½	5½	5½
Atlanta 5	5½	5½	5½
Chicago 5	5½	5½	..
St. Louis 5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis.. 5	3½	4	4
Kansas City.. 5	4	4	4
Dallas 5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco. 5	5½	5½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4¼ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †The bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 23	Par	†15c	†15c	*10c
July 24	Par	†10c	†15@25c	*10c
July 25	Par	†10c	†15@25c	*10c
July 26	Par	†10c	†15@25c	*10c
July 27	Par	†10c	†15@25c	*10c
July 28	Par	†10c	†15@25c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts.— Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
July 23	4	4⅝	4⅛	27f 18c
July 24	4	4⅝	4⅛	27f 18c
July 25	4	4⅝	4⅛	27f 18c
July 26	4	4⅝	4⅛	27f 18c
July 27	4	4⅝	4⅛	27f 18c
July 28	4	4⅝	4⅛	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes. 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
July 23	55⅝	94¼	61f 25c
July 24	55⅝	94¼	61f 20c
July 25	55⅝	94⅜	61f 20c
July 26	55⅝	94⅜	61f 10c
July 27	55⅝	94⅜	61f 10c
July 28	55⅝	94⅜	61f 10c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 23	39½d	78¾c
July 24	39¾d	78¾c
July 25	39¾d	78¾c
July 26	39¾d	78¾c
July 27	39½d	78¼c
July 28	39¾d	78¼c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 23	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550	4.7600	4.7600	4.7600
July 24	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550	4.7600	4.7600	4.7600
July 25	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555	4.7605	4.7605	4.7605
July 26	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555	4.7605	4.7605	4.7605
July 27	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555	4.7605	4.7605	4.7605
July 28	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555	4.7605	4.7605	4.7605
Week's range— High	4.7570	4.7570	4.7570	4.7620	4.7620	4.7620
Low	4.7550	4.7550	4.7550	4.7600	4.7600	4.7600
Same week last year— High	4.7874	4.7874	4.7874	4.7924	4.7924	4.7924
Low	4.7541	4.7541	4.7541	4.7591	4.7591	4.7591
Year to date— High	4.7590	4.77	4.7641¼	4.7640	4.7700	4.7641¼
Low	4.73	4.74¼		4.7600	4.7600	
Same period last year— High	4.78	4.78⅞		4.7850	4.7850	
Low	4.73¾	4.74¼		4.7400	4.7400	

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 23	5.76	5.76	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
July 24	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼
July 25	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼
July 26	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼
July 27	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼
July 28	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼
Week's range— High	5.76	5.76	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Low	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼
Same week last year— High	5.90⅛		5.90¼	5.90⅛		5.90¼
Low	5.90⅛		5.90⅜	5.90⅛		5.90⅜
Year to date— High	5.68		5.67			
Low	5.85⅝		5.84⅜			
Same period last year— High	5.82⅜		5.82			
Low	6.08⅛		6.07⅝			

	Switzerland. Demand.	Cables.	Holland. Demand.	Cables.	Italy. Demand.	Cables.
July 23	4.63½	4.63½	41.25	41.37½	7.22	7.21
July 24	4.62	4.63	41.25	41.37½	7.21½	7.20½
July 25	4.60	4.58	41.31¼	41.43¾	7.22½	7.21½
July 26	4.59	4.55	4.87½	41.50	7.22½	7.21½
July 27	4.58	4.56	41.31¼	41.43¾	7.22	7.22
July 28	4.58	4.55	41.31¼	41.43¾	7.22¼	7.22¼
Week's range— High	4.58	4.55	41.37½	41.50	7.21½	7.20½
Low	4.63	4.63½	41.25	41.37½	7.23¾	7.22¾
Same week last year— High	5.28¼	5.28	41.37½	41.50	6.44½	6.44
Low	5.29¾	5.28¾	41.37½	41.43¾	6.46	6.46¾
Year to date— High	4.68	4.65	41.75	42.00	6.85⅝	6.87¾
Low	5.15¼	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same period last year— High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.81¾	6.21	6.20
Low	5.80	5.29¼	41.12½	41.25	6.70	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Cables.
July 23	19.80	19.90	21.25	21.15
July 24	19.80	19.90	20.80	20.90
July 25	19.80	19.90	21.10	21.20
July 26	19.80	19.90	21.20	21.30
July 27	19.80	19.90	21.25	21.35
July 28	19.80	19.90	21.25	21.35
Week's range— High	19.80	19.90	21.25	21.35
Low	19.80	19.90	20.80	20.90
Year to date— High	20.05	20.05	20.20	20.95
Low	19.70	19.75	20.80	20.90

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab's.
July 23	29.00	29.80	31.50	31.70	29.80	29.80
July 24	29.10	29.40	31.80	31.85	29.60	29.80
July 25	29.20	29.45	31.80	31.95	29.70	29.95
July 26	29.20	29.50	31.90	32.00	29.80	29.95
July 27	29.40	29.60	32.05	32.20	29.96	30.05
July 28	29.35	29.55	32.05	32.25	30.10	30.80
Week's range— High	29.40	29.60	32.05	32.25	30.10	30.80
Low	29.00	29.80	31.50	31.70	29.80	29.80
Year to date— High	29.80	29.80	32.05	32.25	30.10	30.80
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range— High	93.00	93.10	99.00	99.125	93.00	93.125
Low	93.00	93.10	99.00	99.125	93.00	93.125
Year to date— High	94.25	94.35	100	100⅛	94.00	94.12½
Low	85.00	85.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range— High	33.00	33.25	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date— High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

JAPAN.

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range— High	22.90	23.15	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25
Low	22.85	23.00	51.00	51.12½	51.00	51.12½
Year to date— High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	Rio.— Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	43.875	44.00	26.625	26.75
Low	43.75	43.875	25.25	25.375
Year to date— High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.65	42.80	25.50	25.62½

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument, and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Rossel<Geis. Crossan<Crossan. Fogarty<Stange. CNY<Moss. Doorfman<Postal Life Ins Co. CNY<Moss. Re Pinsky. Re Kassiel. Biglow<Russell. Landau<Landau. Re Hoffman<Nat Middy Waist Co. Fisher<Loomis. Jozek<Firtuski. Ritzwoller<Lurie. Re Hemstreet. Fogarty<Stange. Jazek<Firtuski. Re Fabrini. Re Goidel. Wegman<Heinemann. Re Sherwood. CNY<H P Adams Co. Re Casualty Co of Am <Lucken. Ryan<Stanley. CNY<Weiser. Howa<Werner. CNY<Redparth, (3.) Re Am Knit Prod Co, (Samets.) Driscoll<Proschaska. Hardy<Seamen's Bank for Savings. NY Tel<Proschaska. Wickersham<Murray. Kennelly<Kennelly. Mayer<Reed. Robinson<Burden, Jr. Re Mahoney<Bd of Ed De Ropp<De Ropp. Winkler<Winkler. Herrmann<Hermann. Re S I Sav Bank. Shapiro<Shapiro. Rosenfeld<Powell. Re Alberti. Manierro<Schiffer. Boxer<Milsky. Brody<Quaker Oats. Hobson<Capital Secur. Perkins<Perkins, (2.) Re Lodge Principle & Civility $30. Schmidman<Roossin. Keller Bldg<Williams. Sennert<Rosenblatt. Kraut<I E Palmer Co. Bunzel<T H Symington Co. Rice<Con Tel & Elec Subway Co. Bernard<Silverman (2) Manufact're. Metropolitan. New York. N.Y.L.I. & T. People's Tr... Co. Jama. Title G. & T. Transatlantic Union United States U. S. M. & T.

Faber Con Co<Essie Con Co. Shapiro<Mergenthaler. Elkhorn Val Coal & Iron Co<Elkhorn C & Iron Co. Haas<Haas. Hudtwalker<Gunther. Keystone Dairy Co<Schaer. Calcino<Calcino. Katz<Marks, (2.) Moder<Moder. Lazarus<Lazarus. Schiff<Curtis. Anson<Anson. Boss<Hutchinson. CNY<White. Fogarty<Stange, (2.) Hazel<Hazel. Fox<Ginsberg. Scheer<Skillin. German Sav Bk<Sinauer, (2.) NY Life Ins & Trust Co<Stuart. Diehl<Becker. Wratsohko<Herman. Re Hofman (Schafran) Huyler<Huyler. Fogarty<Stange. Hanan<Hanan. Carpel<Carpel. Jobin<Lawrence. Salomon<Salomon. Goldberg<Klein. Weitzenkorn<Weitzenkorn. Re Pierron. Re Muhall. Re Braune. Re Hegeling. Re Pavlovics. Re Rogers. Re Mastaknek. Re Waters. Re Edwards. Cohn<Bartelstone. Re Elec Con & S Co. Twombly<Twombly. Greeley<McCloskey. Stalmack<Rothrock. Berchhemer<Empire Carrying Co. Hutchinson<Hutchinson. Bank for Sav<Werner. Fogarty<Stange. Huyler<Huyler. Lucedale Comi Co<Apex Equipment Co. Sinclair Hotel Co<Mitchel.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 500, at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Mary M Jay, Nicolaus W Muller, Peter Comstock, Henry Kulle.
TRAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Cornelius W Gannon, Marguerite A Herne, Jacob Becker, John Beaver.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Edouard<Vecsey. Sattler<Botter. Wilson<Hoff Co. Variety<Cook. Smith Mfg Co<Pitrak Fleischman<Hutter. Gingold<Gottfried. Bienstock<Smith. Booth Bros<Twele. Sweet<Adler. Hein<Fine. Modern Elec Mach Co <Irving. Sinclair. Abert<Sire. Schnitzer<Monmouth H Co. Horan<Seamen's Bank for Savings.

Strongwater<Bayonne C & S Co. Rosenthal<Rosenweis, (2.) Gelfand<Buchbinder. Rubin<Fadden. Bloedy<I & M Rty, (2) Feariman & Pickett<Krans & Son. M B Brown P & B Co <Bench & Bar Co. Colonial Bank<Stodard. Marks<Pac Emb Co. Witmark & Sons<Carter. Man Prod Co<Toscano Berthel<Lind.

Flelrchner<Bruno. De Veaux<Moerlbach Sales Co. Niven Co<Lewy. Kahn<Powers. Hotel Statler<Haight.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 31.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions: Estates of: Vincent Martire, Carl Otto Quoos, Peter Tricoles, Charles Meyer, Emily Nugent Jennings, Edwin D. Miner, Dorothea, or Dora, von Spreckelsen, Thomas Skahan (2.)

Bonds for probate: Carrie Willson, Konrad Weitzel, Joseph Loewy, Hannah Hart.
Accountings: Jane E White, John Kearns, Samuel Haberman, Louise Wall, Meta M Wendler, John Kearns, Harry Turner.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Robinson<Jobson Gifford Co. Enovitz<Vogt. Rosenweg<Hollander. Ackerson<Ackerson. Wecker<NY Post-Graduate, &c, Hosp. Glover<Richards. Dodd<Keating. Fowler<Conway. Re Caldwell Av. Buckley<Shultz. Jordan<Sanborn. Hanlon<The Schaefer Co. Glimbel Bros<Johnson. McAllister<McAllister. Lackner<Zeininger. Riley<Freilnghuysen. Mussachis<Muskowitz. Vitola<Vitola. Re Littell. McGuire<McGuire. F J Lennon Co<Goldberg. Bretan<Otto. Canton<NY Mun Ry. Podell<Harris. Register<Register. Eppoleto<Eppoleto. Monfried<Boskey. Goldberg<Goldberg.

Re Elderts Lane. Re Terrace Park. White<Oloisio. Kassel<Emp Tinw Co. Ackerson<Ackerson. Payne<Woelber. Re Minta. Eisenberger<County Nassau. Lyric Vaudeville Co<Schildkraut. Radnor Rity<Haywood Same<Smith. Lackner<Zeininger. Riley<Freilnghuysen. Mussachis<Muskowitz. Vitola<Vitola. Re Littell. McGuire<McGuire. F J Lennon Co<Goldberg. Bretan<Otto. Canton<NY Mun Ry. Podell<Harris. Register<Register. Eppoleto<Eppoleto. Monfried<Boskey. Goldberg<Goldberg.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wylie of: Elizabeth J Hettrick, Julius Brandon, Mary Dunham, Frank M Pickett, James N Wherry, Martina B Valentine, John J Cleary, George Olsen, Christine Forth, Halden Wang.

Christian Buckheit, William J Ryan. Accounting of: Frederick Westphal, Eliza Kenny, John A Goodwin, George Weismann, William J McKeon. Estate of: May Steenburn.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend (being dividend No. 49) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS ($1.50) per share, payable September 1, 1917, out of surplus net income, to holders of said COMMON Stock registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on July 31, 1917. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of COMMON Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office. C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND, NO. 31.
New York City, July 25th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Standard Milling Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable out of the earnings for the current fiscal year on August 31st, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 21st, 1917.
JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
New York City, July 25th, 1917.

The fourth installment of Two Per Cent. (2%) (1% in cash and 1% in stock) of the Eight Per Cent. (8%) dividend upon the Common Stock of the Standard Milling Company, which was declared on October 25th, 1916, will be payable on August 31st, 1917, to the Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 21st, 1917.

Checks and certificates will be mailed.
JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.
July 23, 1917.

OFFICE OF INTERSTATE ELECTRIC CORPORATION.
141 Broadway, New York, July 24, 1917.

A dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Common Stock of this company has today been declared payable August 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 24th, 1917.
R. W. Davidson, *Secretary.*

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
July 23rd, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of 4% has been declared payable on August 15th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on August 8th, 1917.
WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable August 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 27, 1917.
S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

127TH CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1917, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 6th, 1917.
D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 27, 1917.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY
Preferred Dividend No. 77.

A dividend (No. 77) of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable August 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 1, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.
C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MILLS

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1917, at the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 185 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.
EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, July 23, 1917.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation quarterly dividends of 2% were declared on both the first and second preferred stocks. The dividend is payable Aug. 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record Aug. 1st, 1917.
C. H. FOSTER, Secretary.

JEFFERSON & CLEARFIELD COAL & IRON COMPANY.

A dividend of two and one-half dollars per share has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable August 15, 1917, to stockholders of record August 9th.
GEO. H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. x

THE SILK CLEARING HOUSE OF AMERICA — SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO. INC. — 150 EAST 23RD ST. NEW YORK

NEW FALL SILKS

The prices on our Silks are at least 10% lower than the present cost of production.

A Word to the wise is sufficient

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO.,
INC.
114-120 East 23d St.
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NOVELTIES-FAVORS-TOYS

IN our line we have no competitors. We are now showing the most wonderful collection of novelties ever gathered, all in stock and ready for delivery; a call at our store will be interesting and profitable.

Halloween Novelties, Thanksgiving Table Favors, also all kinds of novelties to dress the "Fall Window"

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A Snappy Line of 5c, 10c and 25c Novelties, Exclusive and Original.

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We are NOT members of the Textile Finishers Association.
The Kahn & Kuempel Co.
Cloth Spongers & Refinishers
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Popular Priced
SERGES $6.75 to $15.00 **DRESSES** SILKS $6.75 to $15.00
Ladies and Misses
PIONEER LADIES GARMENT CO. INC
6-8 West 32nd Street — New York

DRESSES $7.50 UP
Featuring an endless number of styles in satin and other predominating materials and combinations.
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STREET, EVENING AND AFTERNOON
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COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS & FURS
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FOR waists in silk or cotton, at popular prices. Aside from being the wanted designs, shades and materials, they represent more real value for their cost than you can find anywhere on the market. If you want to be sure you are right, place your order for American Lady Waists.
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COAT AND SUIT HOUSE OF BIG VALUES
AMERICAN POPLIN SUIT..... $7.75 up
PLUSH COATS, 48 in. long, 72 in. sweep..... $7.50 up
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22 WEST 27TH ST.

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IVORY and FLESH
"Priced Attractively Low"
S. & A. E. OBERFELDER,
138 Fifth Ave., New York.

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2,000 Wash Dresses to Close Out.
Alvin Waist & Dress Co., 133 W. 22nd St.

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MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W. 29th St.
FALL COATS, $5.75 TO $15.00
FALL SUITS, $8.75 TO $15.00
PEERLESS CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
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WASH SKIRTS of every description at closing out at price. Our new Fall line on display now.
WIENER BROS.,
14-16 West 17th Street.

The Premier Carpet House of America,
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums,
12 West 23d Street, New York
SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT
GOTH, TEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.
Women's Bath Robes, $34.00 dozen up.
A. S. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 36th Street.
OUR NEW FALL LINE.
COATS AND SUITS NOW READY.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.
COATS, SUITS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d
Silk Dresses $6.75 Annette Waist & Dress Co. 15.00 109-111 West 27th St.
WASH DRESSES $1.50 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. $5.00 37-43 W. 26th St.
BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS. MAX FEIST, 53-54 W. 35TH ST.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Canal 8070.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for F. & H. or botany broadcloth. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and S. & H., also Pom-Pom, all colors; will pay cash. Madison Square 7427.

BROCADES.—Open for silk and cotton brocades, quantities only. Phone Farragut 2227.

CHEVIOTS.—Suitings, Lymansville or other makes, navy, brown, and green. Farr, 9890.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits placing stock orders. Call with samples, 9 to 11 and 4 to 5:30, sixth floor, 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Wanted, Spring coats, poplins, serges, closing out prices. Call Monday morning to 12, 118 West 22d, 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call all week, first floor 14 West 31st St.

COATS, SUITS. — Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber buying Fall coats, $3.75 to $6.75. S. Moss, 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on plush coats. 3 West 20th St., Room 603.

COVERTS.—We are open for 100 pieces of tan coverts, call all day Monday. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at popular-priced and better grade silk and serge dresses, Monday from 3 to 5. 120 West 31st, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Dress plant, with 95-1 machine; will take lease of loft. Inquire Glasser, 12 West 32d. Madison Square 5610.

DRESSES. — Contractors wanted on serge, silk, and poplin; bring samples. Chessen, 19 W. 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge and satin dresses. 4th floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractors on poplin and serge dresses. Fourth floor, 134 West 29th.

GABERDINE wanted, all shades. S. & M. Bernstein, 40 West 22d.

GEORGETTES and Georgines wanted for cash; also lace and Rose three-thread crepe de chine. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 149 Spring St. Phone Spring 5390.

MERCHANDISE, any kind, quantities for department store bargains. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

POMPOM, American, all colors. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

SERGE.—Quantity of 11433 Botany, 104 Whitman wanted. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SERGES.—Open for Amoskeag 6122 or other cheap French serges. Chelsea 9865.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104 and No. 9 desired. Schlang, 151 W. 26th.

SILKS.—Stripes, plaids, black, and navy taffeta, any quality; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILKS.—Open for large quantities of Jap silks, any width or weight. Address B 371 Times Downtown.

SKIRTS.—Contractors to show samples of satin, taffeta, serge skirts, snappy styles. 36 West 37th, 8th floor.

SKIRTS.—Contractors wanted on silk skirts; bring samples. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—Buyer looking at jobs. Hotel Collingwood, Room 106.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on snappy styles; advance models of better grades only. First floor, 15 West 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new, smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., tenth floor

WHIPCORDS.—All colors, any quantity, at a price. Mutual Garment Co., 16 West 32d St.

WOOL VELOUR.—25 pieces Pekin and 25 pieces taupe, American or any other good mill, medium weight. S. Karp, 104 West 27th.

Offerings to Buyers

BEAVER.—Will sell all colors; Raritan 1278, reasonable. Chelsea 9864.

BROADCLOTH.—Navy $2 net; F. & H. velours, all colors; Chaise's Reindeer, all colors; right price. Madison Square 448.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, all colors; American 09057, all colors. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th.

BURELLA.—American number 0310, all shades, opening price. Madison Square 2947.

BURELLAS.—We have American 09057-0310-15021; all colors. Madison Square 2844.

CLOTHS.—Wool jersey, at a price. Farragut 2840.

COATS.—See our wonderful line of coats, velour, $13.75, pom pom and other fabrics, plain and fur trimmed, at popular prices. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 W. 32d.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—The Broadcloth House. Marvelous values, wonderful styles. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Co. 40 West 27th.

COATS.—See our stouts auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

CORDUROY coatings, skirtings, closing all colors. Room 1101, 110 West 40th St.

COTTON FABRICS, sateens, sport poplins, striped pique, organdie, gabardine, suiting, wool knitting yarn, quantities, 15,000 yards. Franklin 1358.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas, georgette, and pongees, close out; mostly large sizes satins, serges; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES. — Tailored, serges only; newest models for immediate delivery; distinctive and exceptional. L. C., 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Children's, jobs to close out; Spring and Fall merchandise. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of crepe-de-chine and taffeta dresses, to close out. Adelson-Weinberg, 5 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 13 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, gingham, voile; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, ginghams, voiles, sell cheap; good assortment. Superior, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, wash dresses; immediate delivery. Nov-Lil, 151 West 25th.

GEORGETTE.—The real pebbly $1.25 quality; an additional 1,500 pieces for October to December delivery, in all colors; $1.05 net, 60 days. M. S. 8497.

GEORGETTES, Satin, all colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9290.

KERAMI.—Velours, heavy and light weight; single width Chinchillas. Herman Cloak Co., 30 West 28th. Farr. 9930.

KHAKI Government wool suiting fabrics, 54", 56", 25,000 yards each; cotton warps; 3,000 yards 29½ Japanese Mummy Silk, 47½c. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MERCHANDISE.—Resident buying office of highest character for $600 a year. K 125 Times.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery; low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PILLOW CASES.—Madeira embroidery house offers odd lots of baby pillow cases, pillow cases, towels, small and large scarfs, centre pieces, and luncheon sets at astonishingly low prices. A. M. Salamy Co., 78 Greenwich St.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

SATINS.—Fine yarn-dyed; 18 black, 4 gray; 70c net. Madison Square 448.

SERGES.—Have 50 pieces men's blue serges, Botany, quality number 13192; spot cash. Phone Tremont 3080.

SKIRTS.—500 corduroy skirts; must close out at $1.40 net. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 20th St.

SKIRTS, 700 assorted in wool and fancies, $1 up. Ford, 140 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Silks, fancies, and plain, to close out at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 30th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO bulk, B 25, carded 550. 3358 Madison Square.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company's suits, $7.75. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

SUITS.—See our line of snappy styles, $6.75 up. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

TOWELS.—Huck, crash, linen, 30,000 dozen firsts, seconds, 5 cases, pound goods, for bargain sales. Franklin 1358.

VELVET.—Will sell 50 pieces chiffon velvet, 40 inches wide, all colors, reasonable. Chelsea 8697.

WASH DRESSES on hand to close out. Philip Mark & Co., 71 W. 23d St. Gramercy 4414.

WASH DRESSES.—About 500 better kind, combination voiles and lawns. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

WOOL.—H. C. McKenney 0304 and 50 and 55 shade, 10 pieces each; opening price. Farragut 3294.

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ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Saliner, Chamberlain & Co.; Miss D. Olson, dress garments; Miss L. Horvik, misses garments; Wallace.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlain-Johnson-DuBose Co.; Mrs. A. L. Busha, waists; 20 E. 40th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; W. H. Allen, dress goods, silks; 1,140 B'way; Woodward.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; E. A. White, domestics; 1,140 Broadway; Continental.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; Mrs. I. H. Lotz, coats, suits, waists; G. H. Andrews, domestics; Gregorian.

AUSTIN, Texas—M. P. MacPherson; Miss M. MacPherson, coats, suits, waists, dresses, millinery; 1,270 B'way, Room 404.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. Fuld, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

BILLINGHAM, Wash.—Panton s; J. Panton, coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; W. A. Seibler, jobs wash skirts, dresses; A. R. Swartz, silk, jersey sport suits; 1,133 Broadway.

BISBEE, Ariz.—Phelps-Dodge Co.; Miss Hoban, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. E. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear; 2 W. 34th St.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; A. Mathis, dress goods, silks, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sol. Klein, Inc.; Miss M. Speck, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—14th Street Store; Miss S. Speck, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, suits, skirts; 1,107 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; T. R. Gaines, ready-to-wear; 25 E. 20th St.

CINCINNATI—Aims & Doepke Co.; T. A. Manly, coats, suits; 350 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Miss Kay, dresses; Miss Berger, misses' dresses; 37 West 28th.

DALLAS, Texas — Sanger Bros.; Miss L. Conn, corsets; 19 East 24th.

DAVENPORT, Iowa — Weigle Co.; N. E. Weigle, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; C. G. Von Maur, ready-to-wear; J. J. Von Maur, dry goods; 31 Union Square.

DECATUR, Ala.—The Fashion; W. J. Garnett, cloaks and suits; 1,115 B'way.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; R. E. Doughty, upholstery goods; 30 E. 20th St.; Continental.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; T. D. Reagan, jewelry, notions; 71 West 23d; Flanders.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkin Bros. Co.; W. G. Coe, linens, wash goods, domestics; McAlpin.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Phelps-Dodge Co.; Miss Smith, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

EASTON, Penn. — Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

FRESNO, Cal.—The Wonder; Mr. Cahn, Mr. Cass, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

GADSDEN, Ala.—Loveman D. G. Co.; L. Loveman, dry goods; Miss M. Dowling, ladies' wear; 471 Broadway; Flanders.

GALESBURG, Ill.—G. T. Johnson Co.; C. H. Baker, gen'l mdse.; 404 4th Av.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner & Begg; N. G. Benner, dry goods, carpets; Mrs. V. Martin, ladies' wear; Longacre.

HOLDREGE, Neb.—F. Johnson Co.; L. T. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; A. Meyer, silks, piece goods; 1,150 Broadway.

HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn & Co.; C. Riess, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 Broadway; Somerset.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Honan, corsets, underwear, infants' wear; Miss G. Shea, representing; Miss Morrison, hosiery; 1,140 B'way.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; Miss N. Dunlop, infants' wear; Miss K. Connor, representing; Miss J. E. Gracey, corsets; 200 5th Av.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Wm. H. Zinn & Co.; G. B. Beadle, dress goods, beauty; T. B. Kruse, F. E. O'Mara, dry goods; 97 Grand.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; Miss C. Staehle, underwear; A. E. Sparling, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; Mrs. Jackson, waists; 1,170 B'way.

LOS ANGELES—B. H. Dyas Co.; Mrs. E. A. Bryant, women's sport clothes; McAlpin.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; Mrs. Sadler, Miss O'Neil, Mrs. Scott, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; J. T. Gilmer, general mdse.; 225 5th Av.; Cumberland.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Swelldom Cloak and Suit Shop; H. S. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; Room 2013, 15 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—N. B. McLean & Co.; N. B. McLean, jobs sweaters; 27 West 34th.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Finkel & Schewel; J. M. Finkel, ready-to-wear; 38 West 38d; Aberdeen.

MACON, Ga.—W. A. Doody Co.; Miss J. Prince, millinery; Broztell.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; Miss O'Brien, coats, suits, waists; Gregorian.

MERIDIEN, Miss.—Winner, Klein & Co.; S. A. Klein, notions, furn. goods; 116 West 42d.

MILWAUKEE—Gerrettson Co.; G. A. Robinson, dress goods, silks; Broztell.

MILWAUKEE—Espenhain D. G. Co.; C. Bauer, wash goods; J. Peck, domestics, art goods; Cumberland.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. Calder, muslin underwear, hosiery; 230 5th Av.; Morrey Hill.

MORENCIE, Ariz.—Phelps-Dodge Co.; Mr. Catner, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—L. A. Roy, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way, Room 404.

NEW ORLEANS—H. Holmes Co.; H. T. Malone, clothing; 15 East 26th; Flanders.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss E. G. opes, ladies' wear; 1,239 Broadway; Gregorian.

OAKLAND, Cal.—S. M. Friedman Co.; S. M. Friedman, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

OGDEN, Utah—Paine & Hurst; A. B. Fouger, notions, hosiery; Mrs. Winterspoon, ladies' wear; Latham.

OMAHA, Neb. — Burgess-Nash Co.; Mrs. Kneeter, basement, ready-to-wear; Miss Ewing, art goods; Mr. Colling, draperies; Miss Shumate, corsets; 1,133 Broadway.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; Miss Weismar, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, Mrs. E. G. Golden, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—R. Shapiro & Son; P. Shapiro, ladies' wear; Knickerbocker.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. D. Burnett, general merchandise; 23 E. 26th St.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Rosenthal, domestics, jobs basement; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; F. J. Hoskins, shoes; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg Millinery Co.; H. L. Bloomberg, millinery; Collingwood.

ROANOKE, Va.—H. S. Heironimus & Co.; L. O. Daniel, dress goods, women's garments; 353 4th Av.; Collingwood.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Saul Wolfson Co.; L. E. Rock, silks, woolens, laces, trimmings; 1,150 B'way; Broztell.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. W. Wiener, skirts, waists; Collingwood.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Glauter Mercantile Co.; A. Lauter, notions; Wallick.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; W. K. Montgomery, military wear, boys' pants; 470 4th Av.; Broztell.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th; Latham.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; Miss E. Jacobson, notions; 1,150 B'way; Broztell.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davison Bros. Co.; Miss K. Ryan, waists, petticoats; 1,261 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss Margaret L. Carlos, women's blouses, girls' dresses, coats; 230 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall D. G. Co.; T. R. Wall, hosiery, underwear, gloves, corsets, laces; J. H. Bell, representing; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss L. Rubenstein, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 37 W. 20th St.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; E. S. Strauss, Miss E. Borek, millinery, ribbons; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; L. Rosenheim, jobs notions, stationery; L. M. Phillips, china; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. Reynolds, juniors' coats, suits; 22 East 26th.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Macey Co.; L. Silverstein, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; J. A. Langlois, dress goods; E. R. Clark, wash goods; A. W. Gerard, general mdse.; 1,239 B'way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Newsomer & Birkeseer Co.; J. O. Niswanger, dry goods; Imperial.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—National Millinery Co.; J. H. Rosen, untrimmed hats; 356 5th Av.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—W. L. Miller & Co.; G. W. Schwaeger, leather goods, notions, jewelry, silverware; 116 W. 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Spring.

WICHITA, Kan.—George Imes D. G. Co.; J. Stettler, domestics; 220 5th Av.; Somerset.

Gives Up Active Credit Work.

H. Uehlinger, credit manager for the Moller & Schumann Company of Brooklyn, will retire in the near future from active participation in the New York Credit Men's Association after long association with that body as an executive and as a member of various committees. Mr. Uehlinger has taken this action in order to devote more time to personal and business affairs. During his active connection with the association he served on the Membership, Mercantile Agency, Publicity, Business Meetings, Credit Interchange Bureau, and Executive Committees, as well as serving as Vice President for two years. His last term as Vice President will expire in September, when his active work in the association will come to an end. Mr. Uehlinger recently retired from the Presidency of the Paint and Varnish Credit Club.

BUYER TO SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day letter gram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost, 50 cents for each line of 6 words. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY WINS.

Patron Loses Action Based on Operator's Lack of Change.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has decided that a telegraph office is not required to keep enough cash on hand to change a $5 bill, and that a person who could not get a telegram accepted for transmission because he didn't have the exact change to pay for it has no cause of action against the company for damages. The court by a vote of two to one accordingly reversed a judgment obtained by Francis C. Dale against the Western Union Telegraph Company and dismissed his complaint. Justice Bijur dissented from Justices Lehman and Ordway and voted to give the plaintiff damages.

Mr. Dale sued for the expenses of himself and wife at a hotel at Colorado Springs, Col., while he was waiting several days for the arrival of a telegram from New York, which was delayed because of the defendant's acts. The testimony showed that a few minutes before the plaintiff and his wife left Los Angeles on a train for the East he entered a telegraph office and tendered a message and a $10 bill. The operator refused to accept it because he had no change. Mr. Dale tried to get the right change on the train, but the best he could do was to obtain a $5 bill from his wife. The operator still refused to accept the message because he couldn't change the $5. In holding that the operator was justified in refusing the telegram, Justice Lehman said:

"A telegraph company will provide its operators with sufficient change to facilitate business, but it has no reason to anticipate any particular hardship if a particular office has no change. The sender should be required to tender the exact amount of the lawful rate to obtain the service of the corporation."

In his dissenting opinion Justice Bijur said:

"I am of the opinion that a public service corporation must be prepared to furnish change to a reasonable amount, such reasonableness to be judicially determined."

MILK COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Chairman Reviews Activity, with 40 Per Cent. Cut in Infant Mortality.

Stephen G. Williams, Chairman of the New York Milk Committee, yesterday made public his report upon the tenth anniversary of the organization of the committee, reviewing its work in improving the milk supply of New York and reducing the infant death rate. In the ten years of its work, he said, infant mortality in New York had been reduced 40 per cent., and while many factors and numerous other public spirited workers had contributed to this result, he thought the committee could fairly claim a share of the credit.

The Milk Committee was first organized as a committee of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, but after two years' work with that society, in 1909 became an independent organization. At the time of its organization, in 1907, the infant death rate in New York was 153 per thousand; it is now 93. Much of this was due, Mr. Williams declares, to the work of the committee in securing the careful inspection, grading and labeling of all milk brought into the city. The committee has also assisted in creating and maintaining an active public interest in problems of milk supply.

Mr. Williams declares that the Department of Health of the city is entitled to much credit for its hearty cooperation with the efforts of the committee, and he expresses the hope that the work will continue to grow in effectiveness and scope.

HARTIGAN UPHOLDS BUREAU

Warns Mayor Against Subordinating Weights and Measures Work.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, whose resignation takes effect on Wednesday, will suggest to the Mayor today that the work of the bureau be continued as an independent department of the administration because of its general benefit to all the people. Concerning a report which has reached him indicating an attempt to put the bureau under the Department of Markets, the Commissioner says:

"It would be distinctly unfortunate to consolidate this bureau with any other department. To make it a subordinate bureau or division in an alien department would be to rob it of most of its usefulness. It would hold little terror for the meanest of thieves—the short-weighter."

Commissioner Hartigan says other cities are following the lead of New York by establishing such bureaus and that New York should not now show a retrograde spirit. He suggests that the efficiency of the bureau be increased by re-establishing it as an independent department within the executive division of the Mayoralty, and cites the consolidation of the State Department of Weights and Measures with the State Council of Foods and Markets as a thing to be avoided by the city.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair, continued warm, Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly s.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except thunder showers in cent. and n. e.; gentle winds, mostly s.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair, continued warm Mon. and probably Tues.

Ind.—Fair, continued warm Mon. Fair Tues.; a little cooler in n. moderate s. winds, becoming variable by Tues.

Mich.—Fair, continued warm Mon., probably thunder showers and cooler at night or Tues.; moderate to fresh s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ohio — Fair, continued warm Mon. and Tues.; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; continued high temperature Mon.; cooler Tues. in n. and cent.

Mo.—Fair, with continued high temperature Mon. Tues. probably fair; cooler in n. and w.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; continued high temperature Mon., except cooler in n. w.; cooler Mon. night and Tues.

Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Mon. and Mon. night.

Iowa—Fair Mon.; cooler in afternoon and night in w. Tues. fair and cooler.

N. D. and S. D.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Mon.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Mon., and in s. e. Tues.

Kan. — Fair Mon. and Tues.; somewhat cooler Mon. night and Tues.

La.—Mon. fair in n., cloudy in s.; possibly thunder showers s. e. Tex.—Fair Tues., except thunder showers s. e.

Ark., Okla., E. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon., unsettled and cooler. Fair Tues.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
93 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3360.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE — ACCOUNTS FINANCED
ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, for Contract 181, for removing a steel-frame superstructure and furnishing and erecting a portable steel building at shaft 11 of the City tunnel, erecting a brick storage building and doing miscellaneous work, all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

LENDING COMPANIES WATCHING PRICES

Building Loan Money Waiting for a Cheaper Material Market.

U. S. MAY NOT FIX PRICES

Structural Steel Interests Hear There May Be Change in Policy—Brick Firmer.

Underlying factors governing building construction have developed in the last few days which, if they come to full fruition, should speedily stimulate the now dormant industry, says the Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

In the first place, the large lending companies which have not been making engagements in this city for more than eight months have found that large speculative enterprises have been practically all absorbed, not only in New York, but in a great many other sections of the country, and that the whole United States is ready for a great building construction movement.

With the demand established, they are turning to sources of supply and find that there are unmistakable signs of a weakening in material prices. Simultaneously the structural steel section of the market heard reports that there was a possibility of the Government finally deciding not to attempt to fix prices on the ground that any price fixed arbitrarily by Government requirements would necessitate a reversion of losses upon private consumers unless prices to consumers and Government were made equal, and then there would be a curtailment of supply and abandonment of large steel mill expansion plans.

Lending interests saw in these reports a possibility of a revival of construction work, because if structural steel can be brought down, not to former levels, but to a level that will permit a builder to take a profit-out of his enterprise at or near present renting rates, the underbuilt conditions prevailing here and elsewhere will have to be relieved by the expenditure of long idle real estate improvement money.

Lake copper, New York, to large buyers dropped back half a cent to 26 cents a pound, and the same thing happened to electrolytic. Spelter, used largely in galvanizing, fell off an eighth of a cent, leaving the quotation at 8.50 cents. Sheet copper for building purposes, that has been hovering around 40 and 42 cents almost since the war began, dropped back to 38 cents free on board mill, and lead was off a quarter of a cent a pound.

Structural steel quotations, that bugaboo which has been frightening off building investors in large cities where skeleton buildings constitute a fair proportion of building, show no actual changes, but this is a commodity that for almost a year has shown very frequent upward price changes, almost as often as once every fortnight, and the fact that there has been no important advances within the last month is of itself evidence aplenty that some influence has been brought to bear on this item to keep it still. There is also added significance in the fact that certain steel interests have, within the last few days, let it be known that they would receive inquiries, indicating to some that the mills will probably have much more steel than the Government can possibly use, with the result that forward quotations were at least considered by sellers.

Portland cement demand, which has been large, shows a still heavier movement in July, partly because of very extensive concrete road work, as a wartime expedient, and partly because of general forward buying by building material dealers. The totals for the Lehigh and Hudson Valley districts in July will be in excess of 15 per cent. over the business taken in June, and perhaps 20 per cent. greater than that taken in the same month last year.

For the first time in Hudson brickmaking history, kiln fires will send their glow into the winter skies this year. In that section, and, indeed, in the Raritan section in New Jersey, coal is not obtainable at any price. The result is that the few men that are available are being employed in molding brick on the yards and stacking them in "dark" kilns to be fired when coal can be

REAL ESTATE

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Artist's home in Yonkers near New York City line must be sold at once at sacrifice; nine-room house, including studio; modern improvements; beautifully situated; good commuting facilities. Jos. Spencer, Freeport, L. I.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,250 complete, easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 290 Times Downtown.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot; price low; family improvement; near trolley, schools, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 284 Times Downtown.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm; fruit and shade trees; near lake. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RARE BARGAIN.—Owner will sell his modern 7-room house, with large plot of 7,000 square feet; high elevation, finished streets; house steam heat, parquet floors, tiled bath, large veranda; located near two railroad stations and trolley; commutation 7c. per day, 60 trains daily up or downtown; possession at once; price $4,500; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Call, write or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayres, 146 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4538.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 cash, small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys close. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

BIG BARGAIN.—Store and bakery, fully equipped, well established business, with utensils, horse, harness, and delivery wagon; located in live, flourishing town, opposite Post Office; building is 40x60, with 3 connecting living rooms; only 5 miles from Times square. For quick buyer, $2,850; $600 cash, balance easy terms. Act quick. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4538.

Beautiful Mountain Lakes, N. J., 10 rooms and 2 baths; stone house, with garage, to rent, furnished, unfurnished, or for sale; genuine bargain. R. A. Crosby, 291-293 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Exceptional bargain, $5,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; small first payment, balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Factory to rent, 32x72, two stories, basement; railroad siding, one block railroad station; P. O. conveniences. N. bleyer & Sons, Plainfield, N. J.

A Commuter's Town Home.—Four acres; modern 8-room house; barn, poultry house; orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Private house, west side; rent not to exceed $65 per month. S. P., Apartment 22, 448 Riverside Drive.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

A BEAUTIFUL 600-ACRE FARM, IN BEST PART OF CUBA, AS REPORTED BY W. H. GRAHAM, CUBA.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

DESK ROOM WITH TELEPHONE AND STENOGRAPHIC SERVICES—TO LET. DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR LAWYER. MINAT BUILDING, ROOM 175, 50 CHURCH STREET.

86TH, 6 EAST.—Parlor, 20x75; parquet floor; convenience; must be seen to appreciate.

MADISON AV., 926 (near 73d St.)—Large, light store. Telephone Bryant 460.

Large front room on parlor floor for business or office. 2 East 28th St.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,235, (80TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths, two-story expansion; hardwood trim; possession immediate. Caretaker, on premises.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

Kew Gardens.—Eight rooms, two baths; porch, screens; garden; to Sept. 15; reasonable. Phone (commuting) 4420 Richmond Hill.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Immediate occupation; delightful detached house; perfect condition; one hour from city; three bathrooms; fruit and flowers abundant; near water. Tel. 868 Gramercy.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., (56th St.)—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 80; two rooms and bath, until Oct. 1, 1917. Call at hotel or phone 6260 Madison.

50TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; west, quiet, only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ALL or part beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; outside windows every room; eighth floor; overlooks Central Park; reasonable. Lenox 4978.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block subway; $10.50 to $14, weekly. Hotel Senton, 38 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 222.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, private bath; one flight.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of HARRY P. MARKS & BRO., Bankrupt.

The assignee for the benefit of creditors having verified his petition stating that he has received an offer of $7500.00 for all of the merchandise, fixtures and furniture of the bankrupt and having prayed for leave to accept said offer and for a meeting of creditors to consider the advisability of the acceptance thereof, notice is hereby given to creditors herein to attend a meeting to be held at my office, 52 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., to pass upon the question of whether the said offer of $7500.00 should be accepted or why such offer in excess of the sum of $7500.00 as may be received prior to or at the time of said meeting should not be accepted. The creditors are notified that the said assets may be inspected at any time during business hours prior to said date by any creditors or anyone interested in the purchase of said assets.

Dated, New York, July 19th, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,846.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH FREED and JULIUS FREED, individually, and as copartners, trading as JOSEPH FREED & CO., Bankrupts.

Joseph Freed and Julius Freed, individually, and as co-partners, trading as Joseph Freed & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 26th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on August 9th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,844. In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH SCHMALZ CLEANING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, INC., Bankrupt.

Joseph Schmalzl Cleaning and Dyeing Establishment, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 26th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,847.—In Bankruptcy.—MORDECAI RESCHER and FRED SELAH, individually and trading as STANDARD SUPPLY HOUSE, Bankrupt.

Mordecai Rescher and Fred Selah were duly adjudicated bankrupt, on June 18th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 10th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST. (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

58TH,, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Airy second floor, private house; exclusive; low rate.

72D ST., (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished three-room apartment, half present rental, bath, kitchen, for August and September. Phone until Wednesday, Columbus 6680.

80TH, Corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt, Phone Columbus 7627.

80TH, 171 WEST.—Cheerful, attractive four rooms; silver, linen, electricity, shower; $38. Harris.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $80 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $6 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment open for inspection invited.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-room apartments, $26, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; consessions (gas) or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice locations; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY. 80 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800.—Apartment, 5 rooms, foyer, and bath, artistically furnished, to rent until Sept. 15, 1917, to a family of adults only, who can furnish unquestionable references; all outside rooms. Captain H. M. Graff.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE at 111th St.—To let, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys close. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Factory to rent, 32x72, two stories, basement; railroad siding, one block railroad station; P. O. conveniences. N. bleyer & Sons, Plainfield, N. J.

A Commuter's Town Home.—Four acres; modern 8-room house; barn, poultry house; orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

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MADISON AV., 222.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, private bath; one flight.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with private bath, and other rooms in private home; very reasonable; references required.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; southern exposure; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with kitchenette; $3 to $8 weekly.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; adjoining bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large and small handsome, cool rooms, private baths; references.

81ST, 27 WEST., (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home; $78. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 18 WEST, (facing Park.)—Large room, single, suite; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 52 WEST, (near Central Park West.)—Clean, cool; large, small; Summer rates.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsome second story room; private bath; twin beds; Summer rates.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family. Telephone Schuyler 9842.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; electricity; breakfast optional.

86TH, 23 WEST—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; breakfast. Phone Schuyler 8197.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; single and suite; southern exposure; reasonable.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, private bath; medium; electricity; near Park.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Just opened, large room, private bath; small room; electricity.

95TH, 125 WEST. — Beautiful southern exposure, with dressing room; running water; small room; quiet, homelike; newly furnished; phone.

97TH ST., (750 West End Av.)—Desirable outside furnished room; adjoining bath; Summer rates.

102D, 253 WEST. — Two large connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; twin beds.

107TH, 287 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining baths, $8.50-$4; elevator apartment. Bond

114TH, 514 WEST.—Atractive single rooms; references; breakfast optional; elevator. Apartment 82.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; electricity, telephone, elevator; reasonable. Nielsen.

122D, 500 WEST.—Cool rooms, two, four windows; also single; housekeeping. Whyte.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, from $2.50; selection of four houses; Southerners accommodated.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Clean, cool, private family; Apt. 55, Audubon 6568.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, also Hudson view; running water; reasonable. Turner.

BROADWAY, 3,200, (128th.)—Single and double rooms, front; housekeeping, $8.50 up; bath. Phone Morningside 3768. Burns.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 820.—Palatial mansion, every room southern exposure; telephone, bath, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

WEST END AV. 569.—Especially good rooms, single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Light, airy hall room; large closet; electricity, bath; $3.50; residence.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$8-$5.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 175, (Park Slope.)—Large, small rooms, all conveniences; near subway; telephone.

PIERREPONT ST., 149.—Borough Hall subway; large, medium, bath, phone; references exchanged.

SOUTH OXFORD ST. 49, Brooklyn.—Two rooms, kitchenette; suitable light housekeeping; also large alcove room; near subway

SOUTH OXFORD ST., 49, Brooklyn.—Parlor floor, private house; 2 or 3 rooms, suitable physician, dentist; near Subway.

ST. MARK'S AV., 170.—Eight minutes subway; rooms, $2.25 up; all conveniences, telephone.

WILL RENT comfortably furnished rooms reasonable; Brighton "L"; private house. Prospect 750.

78TH ST., 357.—Hall room in detached private cottage for refined gentleman; near subway station; 37 minutes Manhattan.

New Jersey.

ELEGANTLY furnished room and kitchenette, modern conveniences, screened porch, $5 to $7. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 180.—One or two large connecting rooms; housekeeping; conveniences; telephone.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED COUPLE wants room in strictly private, high-class family. E 80 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6180.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (35th St.)—Summer rates; rooms with breakfast or full board.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

49TH ST., 16 WEST. Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, private bath; electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

42D, 212 WEST. PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9587.

76TH, 141 WEST.—Large and medium attractive cool rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Room with, without bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity, parlors; excellent home cooking, optional; references.

77TH, 286 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; Summer rates; excellent table; subway.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; reference.

80TH ST., 124-128 WEST.—New, modern large and hall rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 145 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms, all conveniences; electricity; excellent board.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable two; excellent home cooking; references. Strause.

95TH, 68 WEST, (Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; suite; excellent cuisine; electricity.

96TH, 54 WEST. Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Coolest and most desirable location in city; rooms overlook river; low rate until September; refined home; everything the best; references required.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Bellport Children's Camp, Bellport, L. I.—Near water; all outside sports; boys 6-12, girls 6-15. Miss Hagedorn.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE, (directly on Sound.)—Delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—Modern accommodations; excellent cusine; bathing. Phone 907 Tottenville.

New York State.

Good board, Ulster County fruit farm. 309 West 46th. Phone 84 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF SELECT USED AUTOMOBILES NOW GOING ON AT NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 56TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. EVERY CAR GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF WHAT WE HAVE ON HAND AT PRESENT, OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.

1917 CADILLAC Brougham-Sedan; run less than 500 miles; submit offer.
1917 HUDSON Super Six Touring.
1917 OVERLAND Country Club, brand new.
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet, like new.
1916 PACKARD Twin Six." 7 pass. tour.
1916 STUTZ Bulldog Special, 4 pass.
1916 STUTZ Roadster.
1916 CADILLAC "8," 7 passenger.
1916 NATIONAL "Twin Six." Touring.
1916 HUPMOBILE.
1916 OLDSMOBILE.
1916 OVERLAND Six-Cylinder Touring.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster, like new.
MERCER Model M, Touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-48 Electric lights and starter.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 56TH ST.
2 DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
OPEN EVENINGS.

A HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN LIST.
FIAT, 6-cyl., 50-H P., 7-pass., painted dark blue, blue upholstery, buff wheels, Victoria top, divided front seats, fully equipped, like new.
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
CHANDLER 7-PASS. TOURING.
CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.
MERCER 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
R. A. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 9249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A beautiful 1917 H. A. L. touring twin six seven passenger; like new; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive; Phone 6074 Riverside.

ALL OFFERS CONSIDERED!!
1917 DAVIS, 7-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, Continental motor.
1917 LEXINGTON, 5-PASSENGER, New car, guaranteed. Discount.
1916 OVERLAND ROADSTER.
Model "75-B"; new shoes; bargain.
1916 OLDSMOBILE, SPECIAL BODY, Mercerityze, wire wheels, Victoria top.
1916 DAVIS, 5-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, repainted.
1916 OVERLAND, 7-PASSENGER, Continental motor, new shoes; bargain.
1915 CHALMERS, 5-PASSENGER, 6 cylinder, bumper, slip covers.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ATTENTION! CLEARANCE SALE!!
1917 Chandler Cleveleaf.
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Cadillac 8 pass.
1916 Chandler 7 pass.
1916 Buick "D 45" 6 cyl.
1915 Packard 8-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1604 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

AUTOMOBILE 6-cylinder high-class 7-passenger touring; lots part payment. Herrick, 79 Manhattan St.

Baby Flat Roadster, latest importation.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER, 1916, 22-90 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 64th.

CADILLAC, 1917, Model 55, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger, touring; used as a demonstrator by one salesman only; driven less than 3,400 miles; in very fine mechanical condition; paint, top, tires, &c., the same; especially priced. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 538 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Department.

CADILLAC 1916 touring car; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

CHALMERS LIMOUSINE 1916, WITH EXTRA SUMMER BODY; IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. INQUIRE M. L., WILE, 41 EAST 11TH; TELEPHONE STUY. 1990.

CHANDLER BROUGHAM, Wire wheels, special body; practically new; cost $3,200; sacrifice. 'Phone 2624 Schuyler, between 10 and 12 A. M. No dealer.

CHANDLER four-passenger, Model 18, not two months old, perfect condition; list price $1,640; will sell cheap; no dealers. Phone Rector 9418. Higgins.

FORD 1916 Touring, $225.
FORD 1916 Touring, $175.
CHEVROLET 1916 Baby Grand, $500.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 Touring, $600.
OVERLAND 1914 Touring, $225.
BRONX MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 149th St. & Bergen Ave.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN. Must sell at once at sacrifice price, an almost new Super-Six Sedan, in perfect condition and equipped with wire wheels, Gabriel snubbers, speedometer, extra spare wheel with tire.

Bargain on account of draft. K 152 Times.

HUPMOBILE, 5-passenger, touring, early 1916; motor in perfect condition; 4 almost new shoes of standard make, 1 extra mountedl tools, chains, &c.; cash offer accepted; no dealers. Tel. 6138 Chelsea.

MAXWELL 1917 runabout; perfect mechanically; new tires; paint excellent; run 3,000 miles. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morningside 0367.

MERCER 22-70 four-passenger; also 1916 Mercer runabout and touring car; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

MERCEDES Runabout, 80-H. P., must sell; will demonstrate. A. O'Berle, 164 West 79th St.

OVERLAND, Model 82, seven-passenger. Overland 6 Red Seal Continental motor; family car; ran less than 6,000 miles; excellent condition; fully equipped; will sacrifice for immediate sales, $550. 678 East 22d St., Flatbush. Kenmore 8360.

PIERCE-ARROW (1917) limousine, 6-66.
CADILLAC (1917) landaulet.
F. Turner, Phone 5475 Broad.

REGAL coupe, running condition, $200. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,790 Broadway.

ROLLS-ROYCE landau brougham; also touring. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

STEARNS - KNIGHT, eight - cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats, facing forward; fleet-wood paneled body; one-man top, ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted. Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
FIAT "55" RIVIERA TOURING.
SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1917.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING; Wire Wheels.
Packard "Twin 6" Runabout, wire wheels.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX "75" 4 PASS.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
NATIONAL "Series V" Speedway Roadster.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,790 B'way.

STUTZ for sale, 11 months old, has run 8,000 miles; specially built; cost $5,000; most beautiful car in America; Known as Voyce's White Stutz; guaranteed perfect condition; demonstration to Albany. Car can be seen at Post Street Garage, 43 Post St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Motor Trucks.

ONE VELIE for sale, 1½-ton truck, 1915 model; one Mack, 1½-ton truck, 1916 model; both in good condition. Apply Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Long Island City.

Automobiles Wanted.

LANCIA runabout or four-passenger, or similar car; must have starting and electric lighting systems; give full description, year, mileage, &c. Y 340 Times Annex.

WANTED.—SECOND-HAND CADILLAC OR FISHER COUPE BODY, IN GOOD CONDITION. OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO., OF N. J., 12 WILLIAM ST., NEWARK, N. J. TEL. MARKET 1716.

WANTED, late model 5 or 7 passenger touring car; must be in perfect condition; full particulars; no dealers. Z 289 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARDS for hire; hour, day, month; special rates to races and Island. St. Urban's Garage, 121 West 89th. Riverside 5297.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE. Latest models; to road houses; 5 hours, $15. Brown-Buahman Co., 216 Bryant.

PACKARD wanted, 1915 3-38 touring, not exceeding $1,700. Hughes, Riverside 5316.

TOURING August, new seven-passenger, party of two, can accommodate two persons sharing expenses. Owner, 322 West 107th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes, Bradley M. Stewart, Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 202 W. 57th St. 7020. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet, 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Ave., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SECRETARY.—I want to be a confidential assistant to a busy business man; have exceptional executive ability and very excellent references. X Y 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, thoroughly competent, beautiful, experienced; references; $18-$20. M 218 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Touch, rapid, neat, reliable, take full charge office; reference. A. R., 394 1st St., Brooklyn. South 4744.

YOUNG WOMAN, education, ability, will give services; useful companion to woman, chaperon or any position of trust; in return board for Summer; first class dressmaker; any one entering this will not regret it. N. B., 105 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Southern Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT and thoroughly experienced all-around office man, age 31; 5 years' public accounting experience; good system man, college education. C 190 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36); college graduate; 16 years' experience, 13 one concern; competent take full charge. E 62 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, married, three years with certified accountants, desires connection as semi-senior; best references. L 340 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS will audit your books, also post up during vacation time; reasonable rates. Protective Auditing Co., L 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Office Manager, 30, single, varied experience, thoroughly competent, wishes to connect with high-class concern desiring the services of one on whom they can place implicit confidence. C 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(25.) college education, experienced, knowledge of costs, credits, and office management, controlling accounts, trial balances and financial statement; salary $22. E 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Correspondent, wide experience, capable of managing office; typist; high school graduate; 24 years. L 329 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, with ability; reliable, educated hustler; best reference. E 42 Times.

CHAFFEUR.—American, single, 35, ten years' experience; city, country driving, Pierce, Packards, Locomobile, Cadillac; others; wishes steady position; highest reference. Thomas, 316 West 58th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Steins, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, reliable, sober, wishes position; private, commercial. H. Forstin, 575 West 175th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; private; 7 years' experience. Phone Lenox 10060. Seidemann.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Three years' experience. Geo. Schneider, 1,819 Himrod St., Brooklyn.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, seeks employment with firm where experience is a factor rather than salary consideration. C 87 Times.

CLERK.—Wall St. experience; good all around man; executive ability; at present employed. L 392 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE graduate, 21, (exempt,) psychological training, wants position with divorce or criminal law firm; willing to start at bottom and prove metal. E 211 Times Downtown.

DECORATOR.—Young man desires position, furniture or interior decorating establishment. E 82 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical and tool, 5 years' experience; ambitious, energetic; technical education. C 163 Times.

FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, married, no children, 44 years old, German-American, capable of taking charge of small place, life experience in raising all kinds of stock, handy with tools, at present employed as poultry man, wishes to change; best of references from present employers. W. Kraus, Far Hills, N. J. R. F. D.

GARDENER.—Wanted, position by experienced gardener; knows flowers, shrubbery, landscape gardening; can bud and graft roses and plan and develop large estate; faithful, conscientious worker. L. P., Box 277, New York City.

INTERPRETER, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, reads, writes, wishes position, any office. C 158 Times.

MAN, 38, wishes position; useful man; private family; $10 a month. E 81 Times.

OFFICE BUILDING MANAGER seeks connection with one demanding economical and efficient management; references guaranteed by prominent real estate men. C 103 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER AND CONFIDENTIAL SECR

POLICEMAN'S BULLET KILLS INNOCENT BOY

Victim, Returning from Church, Stops to Watch Dice Game and Runs at Threat of Arrest.

MOTHER HEARS FATAL SHOT

Accident, Patrolman Says, but Witnesses Deny That He Stumbled With Pistol In Hand.

While on his way from church yesterday morning Francis Varley, 17 years old, stopped a block from his home at 776 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, to watch a crowd of boys in a dice game and was shot and killed by a policeman in plain clothes. Witnesses told Coroner Ernest C. Wagner that, although the boy ran to escape arrest, he had taken no part in the game, and had been standing there only a few minutes. The policeman said the shooting was an accident.

A few minutes before Francis joined a group of boys who were watching the players Policeman Orin L. Manahan, who had been assigned to prevent gambling among boys by the Captain of the Grand Street Station, saw them and made plans to trap them. He stopped a passing automobile, driven by Charles French of 61 Bay Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, and instructed him to drive up the street slowly and to stop directly opposite the group of boys.

When the boys saw the policeman jump from the automobile all ran, leaving Francis the only boy of the group. He was seized by Manahan and, according to witnesses, apparently became frightened by the manner of the policeman, for when Manahan stooped to pick up the dice and money Francis ran across a lot that is open from 580 St. John's Place to Lincoln Place.

The policeman drew his pistol as he started in pursuit and fired one shot. Francis fell with a bullet through his lungs and died before ambulance surgeons arrived. Manahan contended that the shooting was accidental. He said that when he drew his pistol from his pocket with the intention of firing into the air he stumbled and the bullet struck the boy with no aim or pointing of the gun. The driver of the automobile denied that the policeman had stumbled, and his testomny before Coroner Wagner was corroborated by George Moore of 702 Classon Avenue, George Farrell of 671 St. John's Place, Mrs. Charlotte Gore of 774 Franklin Avenue, several soldiers from the Fourteenth New York Infantry, and residents who had heard the commotion when the policeman interrupted the dice game.

Francis fell within site of his home and his mother collapsed when the news was carried to her. She had heard the shot. The ambulance surgeon who had been called for Francis went to the house to attend her. She told Coroner Wagner that Francis had only 10 cents when he left home to attend mass at St. Teresa's Church and that the night before he had given her the $1 extra he had earned by working overtime at his job at the Columbia Supply Store at 17 Battery Place.

Coroner Wagner ordered Manahan put under arrest and then paroled him in the custody of Captain William F. Fennelly of the Grand Street station. He will be examined in the Flatbush Avenue Police Court this morning. He has been a member of the Police Department for thirteen years and his superiors say his record is excellent.

WANTS HER SONS ADOPTED.

Mother Sues Their Father to Compel Recognition of Right to Estate.

A suit in which the mother of two boys seeks to compel the father to adopt them, so that they may share in a fortune left by his father, has been brought in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Harriet E. Erlanger against Arthur G. Erlanger of Chappaqua, N. Y. The defendant is a son of the late Nathan Erlanger of Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., dealers in velvets, who left about $1,500,000 and gave his son $30,000 in cash, an income of $140 a week, and an interest in trust funds.

The papers show that Erlanger married Ida Erlanger in 1903, and that two children were born to them. She got a separation in 1908, and in 1909 Erlanger married the plaintiff at Savannah, Ga., representing that he was single, she says. He lived with his second wife until 1915, during which time their sons, Nathaniel, now 7, and Edwin, 5, were born to them. In that year he told Mrs. Harriet Erlanger that he was still the husband of Ida Erlanger, left her and went back to his first wife, and is still living with her. He contends that his second wife knew that his first marriage had never been dissolved.

Before leaving his second wife Erlanger signed an agreement to pay her $30 a week and to adopt their two children, and on her part she promised not to annoy him or communicate with the executors under his father's will. Erlanger has failed to keep the agreement both as to the payment of alimony and the adoption of the sons, and in answer to his wife's suit says he is powerless to adopt his sons because the consent of his legal wife is necessary, and she will not give it.

The second Mrs. Erlanger was left without support when the defendant's contributions ceased and subsequently she became ill and was taken to a hospital at Louisville, Ky. The defendant applied to Justice Tierney to compel the plaintiff to file a $250 bond as security for costs on the ground that she is now a nonresident, but Justice Tierney has decided that the bond is not necessary, because Erlanger owes her more than $250 under the agreement. Erlanger has appealed from this decision.

MORE MARINES PROMOTED.

Fourteen Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The names of fourteen more non-commissioned officers who have been promoted to be Second Lieutenants were announced tonight by Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant General of the Marine Corps. These men, who won their commissions through efficient service, are in addition to the fifty-one whose promotions were announced last week.

"The man who enlists in the Marine Corps today," said Major Gen. Barnett, "may be the officer tomorrow. During the war it will be the policy of the corps to fill vacancies as far as possible by the appointment of meritorious non-commissioned officers who demonstrate their ability and distinguish themselves in active service."

Approximately seventy-five commissions will be given to appointees from civil life as a result of competitive examinations held throughout the country last Winter and Spring. The fourteen non-commissioned officers whose promotion was announced today are.

Sergeant Major, Clarence N. McClure, Morgan Park, Ill.
Sergeant Major, Michael Kearney, address not given.
Sergeant, George L. Littlefield, Bedford, Iowa.
Sergeant, William L. Erdman, Dayton, Ohio.
Gunnery Sergeant, John W. Hingle, Vallejo, Cal.
First Sergeant, Harry L. Jones, Norcross, Ga.
First Sergeant, Charles G. Knoechel, address not given.
First Sergeant, William S. Robinson, Meridian, Cal.
Sergeant Major, Angus Wilson, San Diego, Cal.
Gunnery Sergeant, Earl C. Nicholas, Monticello, Ind.
Sergeant, Joseph Reardon, North Andover, Mass.
First Sergeant, Charles F. Finger, Cainsville, Ga.
Quartermaster Sergeant, Abel E. Le Blanc, Fitchburg, Mass.
First Sergeant, Frank Patterson, New Britain, Conn.

The following recently appointed Second Lieutenants, reserve, have been ordered to Marine Barracks and training camp, Quantico, Va., for instruction at the Marine Officers' training school:

NEW YORK CITY.
William J. J. Elger, William B. Moore, Harold R. Ballin, Reginald C. M. Pierce, Edward P. Kalbfleisch, David Bellamy, George R. Coxe, Campbell R. Coxe, James B. McCormick, Phillips B. Robinson, Victor Romaine, Matson G. Terry, Allan MacRossie.
NEW YORK STATE.
Russell W. Duck, Syracuse; Frederick B. Davy, Niagara Falls; Thomas G. MacCarthy, Jamaica, L. I.
NEW JERSEY.
Lawrence B. Smith, Plainfield; Kenneth P. Culbert, East Orange; John R. Hardin, Jr., Newark; Howard B. Freeman, Plainfield; Louis P. Timmerman, Jr., Leonia; John W. McIver, Newark; Anthony W. Durell, Ocean City.
PHILADELPHIA.
Willis Brodhead, Kenneth K. Boynton, Walter D. Frasier, Roy A. Stoner, Paul S. Hanway, Pere Wilmer.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Frederick L. Kolb, Pitsburgh; James G. Somerville, Wilkinsburg; John I. Conroy, Chester; Gustav H. Kaemmerling, Allentown; Blythe G. Jones, Phoenixville.
CONNECTICUT.
Caldwell C. Robinson, Hartford; William R. Hunt, Essex; Thomas A. Langford, Litchfield; Henry W. Paret, Jr., Greenwich.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Earle P. Sweet, Andover.
MASSACHUSETTS.
George A. Percy, Arlington; Evans Spalding, Manchester.
MARYLAND.
Chaplain G. Hicks, Cambridge; Allan C. Perkinson, Cambridge; Lucien H. Vandoren, Hyattsville; Cecil L. Eaton, Philander B. Briscoe, and Donald B. Creecy, Baltimore.
VIRGINIA.
Walter R. Macatee, Richmond; Claude M. Bain, Norfolk; Chas. J. Churchman, Staunton.
WEST VIRGINIA.
Herbert S. Summers, Huntington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Lee H. Brown, Robert C. Kilmartin, Jr., Clarence M. Ruffner, Benjamin T. Reddy, Edward C. Bogert, Cameron Winslow, William W. Nottingham, Theodore C. Johnson, Frederick M. Bock, Jr., R. O. Sanderson.
GEORGIA.
Richard W. Murphy, Greensboro.
KENTUCKY.
George L. Cherry, Bowling Green.
OHIO.
Bernard R. Le Roy, Athens; Carl G. James, Lake Geneva.
INDIANA.
William N. Wallace, Indianapolis.
ILLINOIS.
Thomas W. Bowers, Chicago; William W. Carson, Morgan Park; Augustine Healy, Chicago.
MISSOURI.
Frederick I. Hicks, Kansas City.

HOLDS BELGIAN CHILDREN.

Germany Forbids Those More Than 12 Years Old to Go to Holland.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—According to the Hetvolk, the Belgian Committee at The Hague, which provides a short holiday in Holland for poor children of Belgium, has been informed by the German authorities that children more than 12 years old will not be permitted to leave Belgium.

The Telegraaf says batches of German children are arriving in Holland almost daily. Two hundred arrived Saturday, and 800 are expected shortly.

GERMAN 'MONROE DOCTRINE'

Koelnische Zeitung Bids America Keep Out of Continental Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 29.—The Koelnische Zeitung prints an editorial on "A Continental European Monroe Doctrine." The paper says that two events in 1917 should tend to awaken the solidarity of continental interests, the demand of America to have a voice in European affairs and England's tentative experiments to gain a footing as a neighbor of Russia and Germany.

"Just as little as we have a right to deny America a voice in general world politics," says the Zeitung, "so must we energetically refuse to allow her any voice in continental European affairs. America's historic foundation law, the Monroe Doctrine, has maintained for nearly a hundred years the right of existence of the nations in the new world, enabling them to repulse unhesitatingly any assault by world powers. Should, then, the old cultural powers of continental Europe, which have been responsible for all the political development of the last hundred years, suffer the American upstart to interfere with and decide the history of Europe according to her viewpoint, and, not the least, according to her advantage?"

The paper argues that observance of the Monroe Doctrine requires an American policy of keeping hands off affairs outside of America, so that Wilson's "extreme imperialistic policy," which stretches out to Europe represents a complete breach with America's traditional diplomacy. This first attempt of the new world to exercise a commanding influence in the old, it says, must be met by a European Monroe Doctrine, a definite "hands off."

CLOSES CAFES IN BERLIN.

Government Punishes Proprietors for Evading Food Laws.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29, (via Copenhagen.)—One of the oldest international restaurants among whose guests Americans used to predominate in peace times, Dressel's, on Unter den Linden, has become a victim of the rigorous administration of the German food regulations. The proprietor, Heinrich Fuchs, has been convicted of selling meals to favorite guests without exacting the regulation coupons on their various food cards. Besides, it was shown that he had provided himself with supplies by paying prices higher than those officially fixed. His place was closed yesterday by the authorities.

Another favorite rendezvous for Americans in Berlin, the Widener Schloss, no Dorotheen Strasse, has also been closed by the authorities for the same reason. It is said many fashionable restaurants which have not observed the food laws have ceased to do business within the last few days.

BURIED ALIVE IN CREEK MUD.

Lomoruno, Trying to Learn to Swim, Died Near Shore.

Tony Lomoruno, a laborer, 24 years old, of 219 Lawrence Street, Flushing, was trying to learn to swim in Flushing Creek at the foot of Grove Street, Flushing, when he began to sink in thick mud a few feet from shore. His struggles embedded him more deeply, and he called for help from Frank Terone of the same address, who had gone into the creek with him.

Terone sunk up to the knees, and, realizing that he would be helplessly mired, he struggled to shore and ran for help. When a number of young men and boys reached the spot Lomoruno was completely buried. Joseph O'Brien later located the body and dragged it to shore.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Thursday last, gold locket and watch with "EST" on cover; reward. Finder please communicate with E. S. Taylor, 61 Broadway. Telephone Rector 7583.

LOST — Saturday afternoon, gold brooch, Scotch thistle design, between 35th and Madison Av., 42d, Grand Central Station. Return 197 Madison Av. Reward.

LOST—Saturday night, gold watch fob, with locket, between 42d and 30th Sts., Madison Av. Liberal reward. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

LOST—Small velvet handbag, 5th Av. stage, 57th St. and 6th Av., Thursday, July 26, about noon. Return I. M. Rettus, 350 West 71st. Reward.

LOST—Jewel Chi Phi fraternity pin, between the Biltmore and Altman's; reward. Return to Dr. J. P. Hanks, 120 West 42d St.

LOST—A bunch of keys; Broadway subway or vicinity Wall St. and Exchange Place. Return to Union Bank of Canada, 49 Wall St.

LOST—On Monday, July 23, on West 74th St., a platinum and diamond bow pin; reward if returned. Phone 7981 Columbus.

LOST—Saturday, gold filigree brooch, with cameo setting. Reward. M. L. Banks, Rutherford, N. J.

$200 REWARD—POSITIVELY NO QUESTIONS ASKED—WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF PEARL SCARFPIN TAKEN FROM WASHROOM OF LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB TUESDAY, JULY 17; OF VALUE TO OWNER FOR PERSONAL REASONS. COMMUNICATE WITH OR RETURN TO OFFICE OF THE K-G WELDING & CUTTING CO., 556 W. 34TH ST., WHERE REWARD WILL BE PAID.

Be Cool And Look Right

More than merely a low price recommends these tropical suits.
That they are cut and tailored so well makes them feel cooler and more comfortable.

Palm Beach $10
Many men come in "just to try one on."
In 99% of the cases the suit stays on.

Mohair $15
Neat, cool and crisp. Made to fit; business men often buy three or four at a time.

Dixie Weave $15
Hart Schaffner & Marx make them.
All wool, stylish and comfortable.
Yours is waiting here. $15 to $22.50.

Silk $22.50
The De Luxe Tropical Suit—equally appropriate on a yacht or at a directors' meeting.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings.

And here's a little bit of advice to you. Always carry a few packages of Adams Pepsin Gum and chew it often. It will keep your stomach in perfect trim and will help you keep a cool head in the thick of battle. Your job will be here, when you come back, Jack.

ADAMS PEPSIN

THE BIG BUSINESS-MANS GUM

Cooling Peppermint Flavor

88th Semi Annual Remnant Sale is On

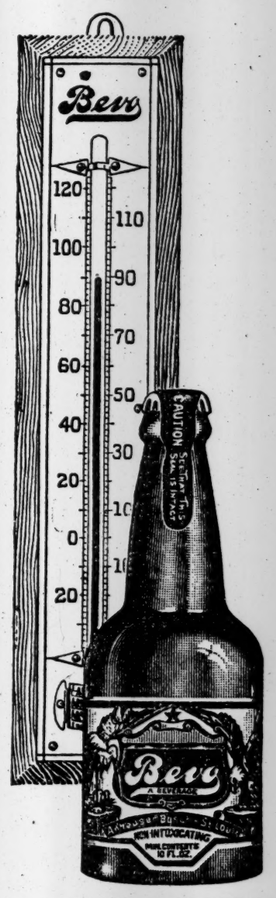
Absolutely irrespective of former values, several thousand suit ends are now reduced to a uniform price. All weaves—all colors.

Suit to Measure $21.50
Coat and Trousers $19.50

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—Before questioning a man's speed discover whether he has been running on a smooth or a rough road.
Arnheim Axioms

Hot Weather Notice



Good news for the thirsty! Here's a beverage that not only will taste good while you are drinking it, but that will leave the mouth tasting as fresh as a May morning. One, too, that has that very desirable quality of having no heating after-effects.

As a between-meals drink it has the happy faculty of always reaching that dry spot that needs irrigation. With meals, it is an ideal beverage. Not only does its flavor make it go perfectly with food, but its tang adds zest to your enjoyment of a meal—hot or cold.

Serve Bevo cold—right off the ice—lukewarm Bevo is not palatable.

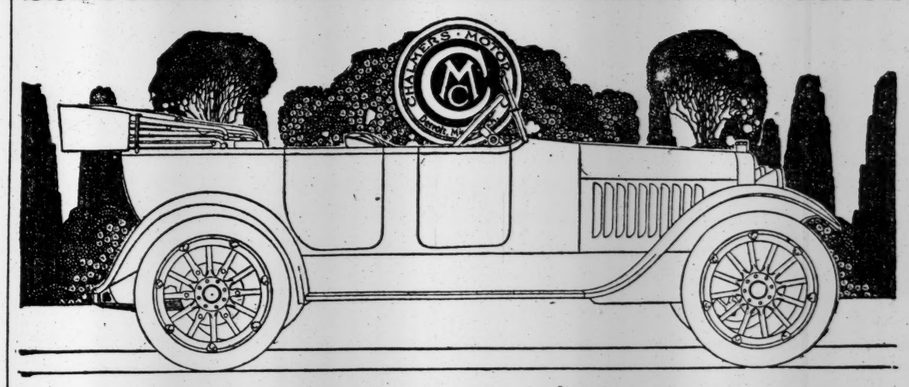
Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink

SEE THAT CROWN BEARS THIS FOX CAUTION SEE THAT THIS SEAL IS INTACT

Bevo is sold in bottles only, and is bottled exclusively by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

Anheuser-Busch Agency, New York City
A. Busch Bottling Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anheuser-Busch Newark Agency, Newark, N. J.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS Families supplied by dealers

43



YOU CAN GET ANY ONE OF THE TEN NEW AUTUMN CHALMERS NOW; AND THE PRICES MAY NOT LOWER IN TWO OR THREE YEARS

Chalmers this year is setting ahead the Autumn buying season at least sixty days by offering for immediate purchase ten of the most eye-pleasing cars that ever bore the Chalmers name. They are Autumn Chalmers, and they compel attention at any man's front door.
Such a wide range of selection, too. There's a five-passenger car that reaches finality in good sense; here a Sedan that will cause wonder at its supreme light weight; a Cabriolet which the word "comfortable" ably describes; a stunning Roadster that any clever woman driver will like to get her hands on; a Speed ter that tingles the blood of any regular fellow who wants the 80 miles an hour thrill; a sedate Limousine that spells coziness plus; a Town Car that will make ten women out of ten wish for Santa Claus right away; a Limousine Landaulet that for practicability is simply *there!*
No need to go on. You can't expect to discuss motor cars intelligently unless you see these. For they have a lure about them that is going to cause wide comment.

TOURING CAR, 5-PASSENGER	$1250	TOWN CAR, 7-PASSENGER	$2925
TOURING CAR, 7-PASSENGER	$1350	TOWN CAR, LANDAULET	$3025
STANDARD ROADSTER	$1250	LIMOUSINE, 7-PASSENGER	$2925
TOURING SEDAN	$1850	LIMOUSINE LANDAULET	$3025
CABRIOLET, 3-PASSENGER	$1625	RECORD SPEEDSTER	$2500
		DUPLEX, 4-PASSENGER $1475	

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

CHALMERS SALES CO., INC., 1826-1828 BROADWAY
SERVICE STATION, 453-461 WEST 167th STREET, 2 BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY

PART II
DRAFT LISTS

The New York Times.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

PART II
DRAFT LISTS

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

THE LISTS OF NAMES GIVEN IN THIS SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES INCLUDE ALL THUS FAR CALLED IN THESE NEW YORK CITY DISTRICTS: 25TH, 71ST, 74TH, 79TH, 90TH, 110TH, 112TH, 115TH, 118TH, 119TH, 121ST, 122ND, 124TH, 133RD, 142ND, 146TH, 159TH, 164TH, 165TH, 170TH, 185TH.

Of the 189 District Exemption Boards in New York City, 43 had prepared and posted last night lists of the names of men who are to be called up immediately for examination to test their fitness for enrollment in the new National Army. The lists for the 22 districts in the Bronx have been published and circulated in that territory. The 21 other lists are herewith printed in full. In most cases their number is double that of the quota to be accepted for the army. Some of the boards announce when the men are to appear before them for examination, and some do not. The time of the examination depends upon the time of the sending of official notices to those called. It is stated in the regulations as follows:

For approximately the first third of the list, the morning of the fifth day following the mailing of the notice; for approximately the next third of the list, the morning of the sixth day following the mailing of the notice; and for the remaining names on the list, the morning of the seventh day following the mailing of the notice.

Absentees and sick men have until the tenth day after the mailing of the notice.

DISTRICT NO. 25.

Office of Exemption Board, Public School No. 7, York Street, Brooklyn.

QUOTA 177—The first call in this district is for the following 200 men:

Order No. Name and Address.

1—Oliva, Nicola, 25 York St.
2—Siociranza, Rocco, 79 Fulton St.
3—Aringhoff, Joseph, 26 Myrtle Av.
4—Cammarinesi, Florio, 79 Main St.
5—Sganga, Thoma, 153 Hudson Av.
6—Carlo, Tony, 94 Hudson Av.
7—Flynn, James F., 107 Prospect St.
8—Boehm, John, 183 Washington St.
9—Alexander, Sboliski, 14 Green Lane.
10—Santonionia, Frank, 51 Concord St.
11—Keptemskes, Frank, 40 Hudson Av.
12—Gaghardi, Nicola, 64 Adams St.
13—Maloney, Jeremiah F., 13 Doughty St.
14—Patkrodeo, Charles, 48 Gold St.
15—Brigandi, Joseph, 199 Prospect.
16—Sinnott, Richard V., 43 Talman St.
17—Gallo, Ernest, 117 Gold St.
18—Dardi, Giovanni, 9 Mercein St.
19—Klasar, Thomas, 104 Pearl St.
20—Wellwood, Charles, 43 Fulton St.
21—Comiskey, Joseph P., 82 Poplar St.
22—Besnguiskas, August, 213 York St.
23—McQuade, Frank, 10 Tillary St.
24—Kolesyasa, Bolestan, 16 Green Lane.
25—Gonncz, Sergio, 15 Concord St.
26—Demato, James, 203 Nassau St.
27—Clementi, Paul J., 132 Hudson Av.
28—Adams, Frank, 152 York St.
29—Johansen, Charles F., 188 Jay St.
30—Harley, Hugh W., 64 High St.
31—De Marco, Raffaele, 192 Prospect St.
32—Milnerstatt, Charles L., 243 Front St.
33—Clemeskepta, Stanley, 332 Plymouth St.
34—Blanco, R. Dominguez, 193 Adams St.
35—Kurathsuekl, Waclam, 13 Evans St.
36—Baremba, Frank, 111 Adams St.
37—Belkl, Daniel, 101 York St.
38—Harrop, James S., 73 Nassau.
39—Zenewich, Stanley, 204 Water St.
40—Vigorito, Victor, 183 Sands St.
41—Slegmoretti, Dominick, 171 Prospect St.
42—Makaychik, John, 174 Gold St.
43—Jacobson, John, Jay St. Terminal.
44—Szosta, Charles B., 11 Poplar St.
45—Bubell, Harry, 25 Little St.
46—Hohgrum, Maudine, 59 Nassau St.
47—Alesi, Joseph, 101 Adams St.
48—Zaskeski, Thomas, 107 Gold St.
49—Galletella, Leonard, 177 Nassau St.
50—Bray, Patrick, 161 Gold St.
51—Comito, D'Antonio, 230 Sands St.
52—Grega, Lungren, 224 York St.
53—Russo, Tony, 10 Navy St.
54—Szilinski, Anthony, 311 Plymouth St.
55—Leonard, George A., 195 Nassau St.
56—Lazzaro, Maggio, 103 Washington St.
57—Schoener, William J., 19 Nassau St.
58—Paterson, Daniel, 53 Concord St.
59—Dwyer, Stephen, 334 Pearl St.
60—Gandil, Amedio, 220 York St.
61—Larance, Manuel, 92 Washington St.
62—Valenti, James M., 159 Prospect St.
63—Aloalo, Angelo, 102 Concord St.
64—Zebraskew, Michael, 54 Gold St.
65—Gambrarti, Nichola, 45 Sands St.
66—Zowtowet, Manan, 37 Hudson Av.
67—Haldiski, William, 50 Gold St.
68—McMullins, William, 49 Tillary St.
69—Chunento, Mariano A., 141 Pearl St.
70—Bangis, Paul, 15 Green Lane.
71—Kulbokers, Wincas, 310 Water St.
72—Rucky, Carrol, 262 Plymouth St.
73—Sloke, Joseph, 86 Little St.
74—Mikitis, Victor, 41 Hudson Av.
75—Pappas, Toti A., 17 Poplar St.
76—Severino, Antonio, 246 York St.
77—Hardy, Martin J., 832 Pearl St.
78—Salerno, Robert, 1 Charles St.
79—Targowski, Anton, 215 Pearl St.
80—Cantore, Patsy, 103 High St.
81—Henriques, John, 99 Nassau St.
82—Warnas, Maus, 315 Plymouth St.
83—Donnelly, John, 11 Hicks St.
84—Schlebel, Mathias, 78 Nassau St.
85—De Stefano, Frank, 203 Prospect St.
86—Nonucke, Joskin, 51 Hudson Av.
87—Prigano, Rocco, 67 Sands St.
88—Hession, Rev. Martin P., 284 Jay St.
89—Overschinsky, Joseph L., 182 Bridge St.
90—Moran, Edward F., 218 Sands St.
91—Cionno, Donato, 205 Fulton St.
92—Dougherty, George, 384 Pearl St.
93—Manyero, Generaso, 126 Hudson Av.
94—Moritz, Dominick J., 19 Hicks St.
95—Dumkousta, Joseph, 58 Little St.
96—Mangiries, Alfonso A., 213 York St.
97—Ferrara, Alfredo, 41 Sands St.
98—Farra, Paul, 227 York St.
99—Washington, Jacob, 174 High St.
100—Greco, Dominick, 181 Prospect St.
101—Waldeck, Harry, 289 Fulton St.
102—Bartoll, Adolf, 253 Pearl St.
103—Page, John, 21 Hicks St.
104—Gaffney, Thomas, 10 Tillary St.
105—Dwyer, William, 334 Pearl St.
106—Palestre, Giuseppe, 107 Bridge St.
107—Lazis, James, 40 Hudson Av.
108—Gragoonyo, Felix, 279 Front St.
109—Iniles, Raphael, 187 Washington St.
110—Maguire, Robert, 161 Prospect St.
111—Van Brush, Constante, 1 Poplar St.
112—Warmke, Edward, 203 Jay St.
113—Malewski, Frank, 42 Hudson Av.
114—Peleto, Joseph, 17 Henry St.
115—Dahl, John Emil, Jr., 48 Nassau St.
116—Raffo, Vincent, 75 Nassau St.
117—Heuer, Christopher, 332 Pearl St.
118—Delasalas, L. C., 168 Adams St.
119—Finenamore, Thomas, 172 Prospect St.
120—Goetz, Frank, 93 Nassau St.
121—Majulas, Teofiles, 41 Hudson Av.
122—Tanella, Anthony, 155 Prospect St.
123—Smith, Nathan, 234 Adams St.
124—Fillet, Victor, 25 Henry St.
125—Anderson, Thomas, 7 Poplar St.
126—Maher, William, 98 Fulton St.
127—Stangione, Carmine, 14 Garrison St.
128—Mullen, Ernest Joseph, Naval Y. M. C. A.
129—Colacino, Giovanni Ballista, 100 Hudson.
130—McEwan, John, 38 Prospect St.
131—Healey, Michael, 86 Prospect St.
132—Power, Henry, 126 York St.
133—Henriques, Jose M. P., 51 Poplar St.
134—Rybery, Arthur, 22 Fulton St.
135—Thornton, Leonard C., 66 Tillary St.
136—La Fontana, Antonio, 200 York St.
137—Kreskirs, Joseph, 2 Jackson Court.
138—Vloari, Antonio, 92 Washington St.
139—De Leon, Domingo, 120 Prospect St.
140—De Stefano, Paul, 244 York St.
141—Sheafe, Arthur Olersan, 23 Henry St.
142—Kolendo, Joseph, 189 John St.
143—Post, Joseph Nelson, 108 Concord St.
144—Pecorino, Louis A., 136 Gold St.
145—Rulinskas, John, 50 Hudson Av.
146—Holmes, Richard, 261 Pearl St.
147—Scannella, Frank, 88 Dixon Place.
148—Polito, Carmine, 157 Hudson Av.
149—Brady, William, 128 Prospect St.
150—Lawler, James C., 190 Sands St.
151—Whitman, Anthony, 129 Sands St.
152—Bocchetti, Joseph, 96 Hudson Av.
153—Russeck, John, 287 Front St.
154—Seaman, John Francis, 307 Water St.
155—Galanakis, Vasili, 159 Washington St.
156—Ranschat, Lewis J., 54 Concord St.
157—Nlls, Scaglins, 62 Front St.
158—Kabriclz, Vasilios, 183 Concord St.
159—Juskea, John, 79 Hudson Av.
160—Saggi, Frank, 41 Tillary St.
161—Finley, John, 12 Green Lane.
162—Mickelson, Gunnar, 172 Prospect St.
163—Slee, Albert E., 211 Nassau St.
164—Casho, Luigi, 56 Main St.
165—Gallo, Thomas, 117 Gold St.
166—Rodriquez, James, 193 Adams St.
167—McDonnell, Philip Joseph, 64 Gold St.
168—Sperazo, Nicola, 194 York St.
169—Pullman, Michael, 80 Hudson Av.
170—Gleason, George J., 169 Concord St.
171—Montelin, Eric Oscar, 19 Concord St.
172—Cesaro, Napolitano, 214 Prospect St.
173—Esposito, James S., 220 York St.
174—Rosegren, Robert C., 60 Sands St.
175—Healy, Michael F., 66 High St.
176—Bailrelo, John, 128 Sands St.
177—Vito, Lolo, 50 Green Lane.
178—Duffy, Anthony, 108 Concord St.
179—Manning, James A., 66 High St.
180—McCole, Patrick, 244 Pearl St.
181—Kostrolus, Mich, 53 Hudson Av.
182—Flynn, Francis, 123 Bridge St.
183—Terrante, Tony, 45 Tillary St.
184—O'Connor, Thomas, 270 Jay St.
185—Gonzalez, Andrew, 208 Pearl St.
186—Orlowsky, John, 309 Water St.
187—Petrolus, Paul, 70 Hudson Av.
188—Zezis, William, 232 Front St.
189—Docken, Tenus Martin, 170 Adams St.
190—Okuskka, Peter, 45 Talman St.
191—Antonello, Rocco, 212 York St.
192—O'Toole, Joseph, 200 Jay St.
193—Cavanaugh, James, 211 Jay St.
194—Brown, Frederick L., 330 Pearl St.
195—Hickey, John, 288 Pearl St.
196—Santo, Pablo, 45 Sands St.
197—Banbils, Stephen, 200 John St.
198—Brewster, David, 225 Adams St.
199—Shalton, Daniel, 245 Front St.
200—Andradis, Joseph, 94 Adams St.

DISTRICT NO. 71.

Office of Exemption Board, Public School, Madison Street and Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

QUOTA 193—In this district 500 names are in the first call:

Order No. Name and Address.

1—Bowen, Russell A., 100 Weirfield St.
2—Cowell, Richard, 682 Evergreen Av.
3—Rosenberg, Robert, 27A Cooper St.
4—Neuschaefer, Herman, 1,040 Halsey St.
5—Armbruster, John J., 652 Kosciusko St.
6—Gaudio, Salle, 354 Evergreen Av.
7—Bergen, John W., 70 Linden St.
8—Berlin, Joseph, 1,156 De Kalb Av.
9—Maggio, Joseph, 43 Moffat St.
10—Schichel, Irving, 980 Halsey St.
11—Friedman, Samuel, 634 Kosciusko St.
12—Hoffman, George, 1,165 Broadway.
13—Horn, Vernon W., 542 Bushwick Av.
14—Birmingham, T. H., 1,182 Putnam Av.
15—Otto, Joseph H., 68 Cooper St.
16—Del Castello, H. L., 1,120 Lafayette Av.
17—Brooks, Bert S., 14 Cornelia St.
18—Sicking, Carl J., 30 Weirfield St.
19—O'Neil, Michael J., 1,044 Jefferson Av.
20—Kamps, Charles, 97 Cornelia St.
21—Werman, Edward, 1,379 Broadway.
22—Schneider, G. H., 1,279 Bushwick Av.
23—Buidley, Cooper H.
24—Gressly, Louis, 136 Linden St.
25—Dorfman, Menus, 518 Central Av.
26—Fritz, Edwin, 1,070 Jefferson Av.
27—Cuccaro, John J., 1,007 Gates Av.
28—Janpolsky, Isidore, 103 Stockholm St.
29—Nelson, George E., 462 Central Av.
30—Schwartz, John J., 1,245 Gates Av.
31—Weidelich, E. J., 1,037 Jefferson Av.
32—Barth, Aloysius, 458 Central Av.
33—Springsteen, H. S., 970 Decatur St.
34—Voight, Charles, 122 Palmetto St.
35—Sterbenzeger, A., 1,100 Decatur St.
36—Tompkins, Clarence, 1,108 Gates Av.
37—Vass, Edmond, 130 Linden St.
38—Braster, Harry A., 1,278 Bushwick Av.
39—Heyer, Frederick, 1,037 Stockholm St.
40—Parrotti, Edward F., 16 Goodwin Place.
41—Killian, Charles M., 78 Stockholm St.
42—Heiff, Frederick G., 80 Cooper St.
43—Windisch, Paul P., 1,705 Broadway.
44—Kenyon, Ernest, 979 Hancock St.
45—Lindsay, John C., 1,196 Jefferson Av.
46—Greenhill, Alexander, 404 Central Av.
47—McEneany, Edw. F., 1,117 Putnam Av.
48—Lautmann, Robert J., 1,267 Broadway.
49—Jofee, Eddie, 1,245 Gates Av.
50—Wollerman, Paul G., 1,492 Greene Av.
51—Yannott, Carl, 15 Covert St.
52—Duncan, William J., 714 Cooper St.
53—Lynch, Robert M., 36 Woodbine St.
54—Sauer, Valentine S., 1,085 Madison St.
55—Engelhupt, O. J., 1 Stockholm St.
56—Weiss, Frederick H., 30 Weirfield St.
57—Krieg, Joseph F., 10 Cooper St.
58—Tate, Robert W., Jr., 1,035 Greene Av.
59—Reingard, Gustav A., 90 Cooper St.
60—Bauer, Edward C., 1,052 Madison St.
61—Way, William S., 1,118 Decatur St.
62—Ross, Thomas L., 561 Evergreen Av.
63—Dilg, Charles, 1,123 Madison St.
64—Dickhoff, Ernest O., 277 Evergreen Av.
65—Stably, Dominick O., 1,124 Putnam Av.
66—Schickling, John C., 909 Bushwick Av.
67—Wagner, Henry H., 1,340 Bushwick Av.
68—Clark, Benjamin F., 1,020 Gates Av.
69—Clements, James, Jr., 1,100 Putnam Av.
70—Hoffman, Louis, 88 Covert St.
71—Wensler, Adam, 69 Cooper St.
72—Nodell, Henry, 31 Schaefer St.
73—Goldstein, Philip, 886 Central Av.
74—Bauries, Fred R., 1,047 Decatur St.
75—Rubenstein, Philip, 1,306 De Kalb Av.
76—Schill, Henry A., 74 Schaefer St.
77—Lenihan, Andrew, 933 Cornelia Av.
78—Berge, Ernest C., 81 Stanhope St.
79—Weis, Carl W., 86 Cornelia St.
80—Mandlik, John E., 79 Palmetto St.
81—Freitag, William A., 1,138 Lafayette Av.
82—Giornello, Domanico, 324 Central Av.
83—Dale, George E., 30 Grove St.
84—Cordes, John G., 66A Schaefer St.
85—Sullivan, Eugene J., 1,029 Linden St.
86—Pfost, Alfred F., 1,196 Jefferson Av.
87—Tracey, John J., 32 Kossuth Place.
88—Tweedt, Olaf J., 984 Halsey St.
89—Steiger, Martin F., 63 Himrod St.
90—Demmes, Henry F., 17 Cooper St.
91—Koch, George, Jr., 1,250 De Kalb Av.
92—Stahmer, George, 40 Grove St.
93—Otto, Ernest, 28 Kossuth Place.
94—Mastromauro, Leonardo, 1,217 Gates Av.
95—Serafes, Amandes, 1,270 De Kalb Av.
96—Federman, Frederick, 133 Stockholm St.
97—Walsh, John F., 1,156 Decatur St.
98—Cacloppo, Joseph, 236 Central Av.
99—Schneider, Henry, 967 Madison St.
100—McCabe, Thomas J., 74 Bleeker St.
101—Haussel, Edward, 1,707 Broadway.
102—Week, Stephen W., 14 Woodbine St.
103—Hagerty, Thomas, 1,121 Greene Av.
104—Roehrig, Frank, 118 Woodbine St.
105—Nantz, Chester, 140 Cornelia St.
106—Griffin, Philip T., 81 Palmetto St.
107—Sutter, Frederick C., 82 Linden St.
108—Liebowitz, Isidore, 1,298 De Kalb Av.
109—Hackradt, Otto A., 104 Cornelia St.
110—Sans, Charles J., 442 Central Av.
111—Kummel, William T., 1,081 Hancock St.
112—Foley, James W., Jr., 15 Kossuth Place.
113—Glaser, Robert, 734 Evergreen Av.
114—Neubeck, Walter G., 283 Evergreen Av.
115—Schneider, William, 698 Evergreen Av.
116—Hosking, Albert F., 1,122 Lafayette Av.
117—Lendesdorff, Alfred, 59 Palmetto St.
118—Kosofsky, Abraham, 103 Stockholm St.
119—Sussner, Nathan, 1,103 Gates Av.
120—Franz, Edward H., 1,077 Hancock St.
121—Lucente, Leon, 1,488 Broadway.
122—Kaufmann, Theodore, 952 Decatur St.
123—French, Edward, 90 Stanhope St.
124—Wright, David, 103 Stockholm St.
125—Lecco, Nicola, 423 Central Av.
126—Mehrbas, Victor H., 1,355 Bushwick Av.
127—White, Charles, 103 Stockholm St.
128—Munsee, Emmet J., 283 Evergreen Av.
129—Koos, Charles R., 1,123 Greene Av.
130—Grossman, Louis, 1,024 Halsey St.
131—St. John, Haviland, 1,370 Bushwick Av.
132—Schneitser, Herman S., 41 Woodbine St.
133—Prentice, Russell L., 162 Cornelia St.
134—Vogler, Henry F., 998 Halsey St.
135—Brower, Clarence, 1,009 Decatur St.
136—Gizzi, Carmino, 1,608 Broadway.
137—Edward, Straub, 1,133 Jefferson Av.
138—Viviano, Joseph, 190 Hamburg Av.
139—Perfail, Paul, 563 Evergreen Av.
140—De Stefano, Paul, 244 York St.
141—Sullivan, Jerome F., 81 Schaeffer St.
142—Schaefer, Ermil, 1,407 Broadway.
143—Pfahl, George R., 674 Evergreen Av.
144—Heiser, William, 48 Weirfield St.
145—Sencor, Herman S., 95 Stockholm St.
146—Beck, Theodore C., 1,186 Putnam Av.
147—Weyland, August E., 36 Cornelia St.
148—Gregory, Harry R., 1,185 Bushwick Av.
149—Smith, Austin R., 980 Decatur St.
150—Wuerts, Oscar A., 1,090 Madison St.
151—Wimberli, Charles W., 994 Hancock St.
152—Holbrook, George, 85 Eldert St.
153—Mulhill, Joseph M., 19 Eldert St.
154—Hainsel, Carl W., 122 Palmetto St.
155—Zewader, Abraham, 1,115 Hancock St.
156—Schlosser, Charles, 1,023 Jefferson Av.
157—Wolfinger, H., Jacob J., 587 Van Buren St.
158—Schnolle, William, Jr., 1,118 Gates Av.
159—Wille, Robert S. Jr., 1,168 Putnam Av.
160—Obeltz, Asgo, 35 Woodbine St.
161—Stumpf, Frank, 1,121 Cornelia St.
162—Driscoll, Thomas, 846 Bushwick Av.
163—Russo, Canio V., 520 Central Av.
164—Schaefer, Henry F., 100 Cornelia St.
165—Schlitbach, Herbert F., 1,055 Greene Av.
166—Starkins, John C., 141 Everett St.
167—Arkind, Isadore, 1,302 De Kalb Av.
168—Berman, Irving, 1,302 De Kalb Av.
169—Nesick, Harold D., 1,180 Putnam Av.
170—Eletnin, Benjamine, 1,156 Jefferson Av.
171—Callahan, Arthur F., 1,089 Greene Av.
172—Hanan, William J., 392 Hancock St.
173—Moore, Arthur W., 20 Covert St.
174—Schmeidel, William, 937 Madison St.
175—Alabaster, Herbert, 82 Stanhope St.
176—Zwisler, William, 26 Schaeffer St.
177—Carboue, Angelo F., 78 Covert St.
178—Andrews, Joseph, 180 Hamburg Av.
179—Weber, Edward J., 27 Cooper St.
180—Schuler, Julius G., 1,021 Hancock St.
181—Jones, Joseph H., 1,145 Hancock St.
182—Maddock, Raymond G., 672 Evergreen Av.
183—Baumgarten, George P., 84 Cornelia St.
184—O'Brien, John, 341 Evergreen Av.
185—Bennett, William C., 129 Woodbine St.
186—Burton, J. Bernns, 1,238 Bushwick Av.
187—Bushell, Benj., Jr., 111 Weirfield St.
188—Kauffenbacker, Russell H., 23 Moffat St.
189—Ogden, Elliott B., 980 Madison St.
190—Williams, Wm. R., 1,232 Bushwick Av.
191—Gray, William F., 1,078 Halsey St.
192—Scholl, Roman C., 110 Palmetto St.
193—McClung, James, 133 Cornelia St.
194—Kempf, William, 122 Palmetto St.
195—Murray, Frank W., 19 Goodwin Place.
196—Bonge, Andrew, 122 Woodbine St.
197—Kneuer, Frank G., 63 Himrod St.
198—Droz, Louis C. E., 90 Covert St.
199—Duttenhoff, Harry, 27 Kossuth Pl.
200—Richjens, Walter J., 1,187 Bushwick Av.
201—Adams, Harold C., 88 Schaeffer St.
202—Wade, Lawrence, 15 Menahan St.
203—Lilkendey, Harry, 38 Schaeffer St.
204—Lundahl, Fred, 854 Bushwick Av.
205—Novelli, Joseph, 1,011 Halsey St.
206—Schellheimer, Henry A., 1,012 Halsey St.
207—Ingersoll, Earl R., 1,232 Bushwick Av.
208—Keller, Tony F., 1,079 Broadway.
209—Place, Charles S., 37 Weirfield St.
210—Solotar, Max, 1,154 De Kalb Av.
211—Miller, William, 983 Madison St.
212—Zitman, Bennie, 91 Stockholm.
213—Sherwin, Edward, 1,940½ Evergreen Av.
214—Vetter, Frederick O., 1,302 Bushwick Av.
215—Ribsane, Adam, 126 Linden St.
216—Dilg, Arthur, 1,123 Madison St.
217—Cooper, Joseph P., 1,178 Jefferson Av.
218—Sennebogen, Joseph, 28 Schaeffer St.
219—German, Anthony P., 1,055 Jefferson Av.
220—MacKay, Clifford I., 1,107 Putnam Av.
221—Dunn, William J., 1,038 Halsey St.
222—Du Angelo, Louis, 240 Central Av.
223—McChesney, Frank E., 128 Linden St.
224—Dahm, Edward J., 28 Kossuth Place.
225—Helmus, John, 1,136 De Kalb Av.
226—Kantrowitz, Harry, 44 Weirfield St.
227—Landino, Frank A., 902 Madison St.
228—Brand, Arthur A., 59 Himrod St.
229—Hess, Charles, Jr., 1,141 Bushwick Av.
230—Davis, Edwin S., 1,356 Bushwick Av.
231—Kropshaueer, H. F., 304 Evergreen Av.
232—Simon, William, 1,150 De Kalb Av.
233—Allen, Albert J., 124 Linden St.
234—Bethel, Thomas G., Jr., 1,090 Gates Av.
235—Perchel, Louis M., 477 Central Av.
236—Michelson, Heinrich E., 73 Palmetto St.
237—Mesler, Elmer A., 740 Evergreen Av.
238—Karasick, Frank J., 41 Moffat St.
239—Lang, Joseph H., 1,120 Lafayette Av.
240—McGuigan, Thomas, 1,097 Putnam Av.
241—Kraus, Gus A., 404 Evergreen Av.
242—Naszewski, Julian, 1,234 De Kalb Av.
243—Taun, Edward J., 127 Palmetto St.
244—Samuels, Charles L., 665 Kosciusko St.
245—Miller, Samuel, 1,302 De Kalb Av.
246—Dumper, Arthur F., 1,092 Bushwick Av.
247—Schlamp, Philip, 33 Schaeffer St.
248—Bush, Solomon, 1,200 Bushwick Av.
249—Danda, John F., 972 Madison St.
250—Hulbert, Gilbert P., 1,154 Gates Av.
251—Hodgetts, George B., 1,389 Broadway.
252—Hoff, William L., 103 Eldert St.
253—Brunn, Edward H., 1,111 Putnam Av.
254—Settle, Edward, 1,159 Putnam Av.
255—Aulisi, Peter, 520 Central Av.
256—Schuler, Matthias, Jr., 11 Covert St.
257—Yeremjay, Max, 704 Van Buren St.
258—Sper, James P., 104 Cornelia St.
259—Richter, Anthony L., 1,376 Bushwick Av.
260—Kohl, William, 255 Evergreen Av.
261—Cuccaro, Antonio T., 1,041 Decatur St.
262—Mihan, Walter F., 29 Cornelia St.
263—Brocker, L. Irving, 1,221 Jefferson Av.
264—Lorenz, Rudolph H., 1,326 Bushwick Av.
265—Graff, Joseph, 475 Evergreen Av.
266—Wendelin, E. J., 1,037 Jefferson Av.
267—Soloman, Abraham, 1,310 De Kalb Av.
268—Von Der Leith, Nicholas, 85 Covert St.
269—Witt, Frederick J., 929 Bushwick Av.
270—Call, August, 80 Stanhope St.
271—Marron, James H., 162 Cornelia St.
272—Simerman, William, 460 Evergreen Av.
273—Quinn, John V., 65 Schaeffer St.
274—Bush, Solomon, 1,090 Gates Av.
275—McLaughlin, Raymond W., 1,271 B'way.
276—Danziger, Jacob, 1,310 De Kalb Av.
277—Levy, Morris, 582 Evergreen Av.
278—Goldberg, Haldom, 1,101 Gates Av.
279—Flugge, Henry A., 995 Hancock St.
280—O'Neill, Cornelius H., 880 Central Av.
281—Rickert, Arthur L., 1,082 Madison St.
282—Becker, Frederick P., 23 Bleecker St.
284—Bertsch, John, Jr., 74 Schaeffer St.
285—Blank.
285—May, William, 1,404 Bushwick Av.
286—Carey, Philip J., 1,106 Jefferson Av.
287—Lang, Albert M., Jr., 939 Madison St.
288—Geehr, Edward, 318 Evergreen Av.
289—Baevenklau, Gustav A., 20 Harmon St.
290—Henderson, Saml., Jr., 994 Hancock St.
291—Ellis, Joseph H., 30 Weirfield St.
292—Malle, Albert, 306 Evergreen Av.
293—Briski, Joseph, 464 Evergreen Av.
294—Santamarie, Thomas, 1,485 Broadway.
295—Mahr, Charles A., 1,500 Broadway.
296—Stroh, William A., 66 Stockholm St.
297—Harmelin, Morris J., 1,158 De Kalb Av.
298—Wider, Joseph, 967 Madison St.
299—Kreling, Herman J., 14 Eldert St.
300—Kramer, Andrew, 92 Stockholm St.
301—Wagner, Winfield S., 1,035 Broadway.
302—Keller, Christian F., 137 Stockholm St.
303—Neiland, Albert H., 22 Grove St.
304—Witt, Matthew, 1,356 Willoughby Av.
305—Weis, Edwin, 86 Cornelia St.
306—Guinand, Clinton, 526 Central Av.
307—Smith, Frederick H., 1,158 Putnam Av.
308—Worn, George E., 1,143 Lafayette Av.
309—Korrow, Charles T., 96 Stanhope St.
310—Hayne, Robert C., 1,120 Hancock St.
311—Varlon, Alfred H., 1,182 Halsey St.
312—Aisler, Albert H., 1,078 Bushwick Av.
313—Irmscher, Edward, 55 Himrod St.
314—Schroeder, Charles A., 985 Decatur St.
315—Blackham, Arthur J., 1,325 Gates Av.
316—Godwin, Frank N. J., 11 Schaeffer St.
317—Strong, James J., 20 Moffat St.
318—Wenershauser, H. J., 1,142 Lafayette Av.
319—Shuttleworth, Joseph H., 77 Palmetto St.
320—Conlan, Edward J., 1,008 Madison St.
321—Budz, Leon, 1,227 Broadway.
322—Edmunde, Ellis J., 16 Cornelia St.
323—Stowe, Henry F., 1,121 Hancock St.
324—Bacetta, Angelo, 244 Central Av.
325—Himer, Arthur F., 16 Cornelia St.
326—Levine, Louis, 1,203 Broadway.
327—Kampper, John, 231 Evergreen Av.
328—Kramer, Anton, 1,212 Gates Av.
329—Stebe, Charles J., 1,157 Gates Av.
330—Scheller, Franok, 1,283 Broadway.
331—Meyer, David, 456 Central Av.
332—Thomas, James T., 1,031 Bushwick Av.
333—Suss, Leonard F., 1,037 Jefferson Av.
334—Glacel, Arthur J., 99 Eldert St.
335—Krugman, Joseph, 361 Central Av.
336—Avignone, Anthony, 96 Stanhope St.
337—Isaacs, Mark, 1,113 Bushwick Av.
338—Noss, William J., 1,036 Madison St.
339—Wieland, Frederick, 119 Palmetto St.
340—Dods, Harry E., 578 Evergreen Av.
341—Nast, Frank, 833 Bushwick Av.
342—Noskowitz, Morris, 655 Evergreen Av.
343—Weber, Fred, 84 Schaeffer St.
344—Asher, Charles N., 974 Decatur St.
345—Johnson, Nathan C., 1,063 Gates Av.
346—Farrell, Francis J., 31 Eldert St.
347—Langill, Charles N., 1,122 Madison St.
348—Bullinger, Frank E., 95 Cooper St.
349—Kenmore, James L., 1,076 Madison St.
350—Heiss, John, 931 Bushwick Av.
351—Bohlen, John, 271 Evergreen Av.
352—Feeley, Edward W., 46 Cooper St.
353—Zveller, August, 28 Weirfield St.
354—Wolff, Samuel, 214 Central Av.
355—Blumenberg, Albert B., 1,016 Halsey St.
356—Hatter, Charles A., 1,143 Bushwick Av.
357—Beckert, William, 404 Central Av.
358—Hahn, Frederick W., 617 Van Buren St.
359—Holtman, Herman D., 1,028 Jefferson Av.
360—Bockrath, Henry, 102 Palmetto St.
361—Krick, Frank R., 12 Eldert St.
362—Peroutka, John A., 35 Woodbine St.
363—Fitzgibbon, Andrew W., 508 Everg'n Av.
364—Terranova, John, 186 Hamburg Av.
365—Carey, Arthur J., 1,106 Jefferson Av.
366—Kick, Michael N., 20 Cornelia St.
367—Haston, Morris, 1,150 DeKalb Av.
368—Prittirg, Gustav, 119 Woodbine St.
369—Chrykin, Benjamin, 1,310 De Kalb Av.
370—Dubbin, Frederick L., 70 Covert St.
371—Schwab, Philip, 909 Bushwick Av.
372—Barkin, Max, 852 Bushwick Av.
373—Baron, Louis, 1,158 DeKalb Av.
374—Heckelman, Anthony J., 41 Goodwin Pl.
375—Garthe, Peter, 64 Stockholm St.
376—Strauss, Max P. C., 852 Bushwick Av.
377—Tutile, Frederick G. J., 1,110 Gates Av.
378—Conlin, Richard, 19 Schaeffer St.
379—Kottman, Joseph A., 35 Goodwin Pl.
380—McMahon, Daniel, 1,060 Hancock St.
381—Stilwell, Steven C., 1,244 DeKalb Av.
382—Hill, John F., 49 Goodwin Pl.
383—Bodenbender, John H., 85 Covert St.
384—Rathmann, William, 130 Cornelia St.
385—Lerner, Maurice H., 1,298 DeKalb Av.
386—Tanner, P. Francesco, 154 Cooper St.
387—Begbie, Chester A., 118 Linden St.
388—Costone, Lewis, 357 Central Av.
389—Delessig, George I., 570 Evergreen Av.
390—Morgan, Thomas C., 173 Bushwick Av.
391—Bartus, John J., 1,111 Putnam Av.
392—Cohen, Elias, 15 Linden St.
393—Broedel, Frank H., 952 Madison St.
394—Hunter, Joseph L., 51 Cooper St.
395—Crooks, Charles J., 1,331 Bushwick Av.
396—Warburg, John L., 79 Palmetto St.
397—Van Standt, Wm. O., 568 Evergreen Av.
398—Morgan, Frank A., 104 Cornelia St.
399—Murphy, Matthew J., 1,035 Broadway.
400—Koedding, John, 54 Goodwin Place.
401—Wehler, William F., 1,103 Putnam Av.
402—Miller, Felix A., 55 Covert St.
403—Daniels, Vito, 41 Schaeffer St.
404—Moore, Robert, 70 Covert St.
405—Hare, William A., 840 Bushwick Av.
406—Kalt, William, 15 Covert St.
407—Neal, Everett, 26 Palmetto St.
408—Davis, Hyman, 95 Stockholm St.
409—Stallone, Sylvester, 524 Central Av.
410—Reading, Robert W., 11A Eldert St.
411—Fifield, George J., 129 Stockholm St.
412—Loughenry, Ernest A., 582 Evergreen Av.
413—Lynch, John, 36 Woodbine St.
414—Gilligan, James, 1,272 Gates Av.
415—Howe, Cecil D., 76 Linden St.
416—Furer, Philip F., 124 Linden St.
417—Mastandrea, Frank, 406 Central Av.
418—Reich, John, Jr., 1,118 Lafayette Av.
419—Clancy, William W., 402 Central Av.
420—Grenz, Robert W., 40 Eldert Pl.
421—Weinberg, Max, 1,278 De Kalb Av.
422—Donnelly, John F., 1,131 Jefferson Av.
423—Keevin, William, 228 Central Av.
424—Delisi, Jacob, 1,228 Bushwick Av.
425—Connelly, Eugene E., 1,008 Decatur St.
426—Blake, Harold, 21 Moffatt St.
427—Keeding, Andrew, 528 Central Av.
428—Voight, William, 1,238 De Kalb Av.
429—Hahn, Joseph, 1,228 De Kalb Av.
430—Lipka, Charles, 1,095 Gates Av.
431—Schmidt, Walter O., 101 Cornelia St.
432—Ehle, Albert J., 1,002 Halsey St.
433—Hoffman, H. H., 738 Jefferson Av.
434—O'Grady, Randall J., 64 Palmetto St.
435—Abbadaser, Michael, 400 Evergreen Av.
436—Peck, Abraham, 1,302 De Kalb Av.
437—Sempkowski, Joseph, 91 Stockholm St.
438—Seekamp, Robert J., 87 Cornelia St.
439—Call, Joseph, 960 Decatur St.
440—Carey, William, 72 Linden St.
441—Miller, William C., 73 Cornelia St.
442—Barnes, Frank G., 78 Cooper St.
443—Ehrhardt, Franklyn W., 1,103 Putnam Av.
444—Platt, Arnold, 1,048 Decatur St.
445—Glaser, William, 932 Decatur St.
446—Koenig, Adam H., 1,235 Broadway.
447—Berquist, Arthur J., 553 Evergreen Av.
448—McLoughlin, Henry A., 288 Central Av.
449—Heldman, Frank A., 95 Weirfield St.
450—Forestieri, John, 1,040 Hamburg Av.
451—Stoney, David B., 87A Cooper St.
452—Allen, George, 124 Linden St.
453—Kock, George, 141 Palmetto St.
454—Seemann, Bernard, 1,178 Putnam Av.
455—Schindler, Norman T., 21 Cornelia St.
456—Warner, William H., 20 Stockholm St.
457—Henrichs, Richard T., 986 Halsey St.
458—Kamps, Frederick, 1,129 Broadway.
459—Cross, Fredk A., 90 Weirfield St.
460—Toole, Archibold T., 74 Eldert St.
461—Botshon, Samuel, 1,156 DeKalb Av.
462—Heede, Edward, 1,182 Greene Av.
463—Gronenberg, John W., 62 Schaeffer St.
464—Fuller, Robert, 902 Halsey St.
465—Heppler, James, 616 Central Av.
466—Dunn, John W., 21 Cooper St.
467—Grosser, Rudolph H., 1,139 Broadway.
468—Nies, George, 1,151 Broadway.
469—Sussman, Samuel, 1,306 De Kalb Av.
470—Schenck, Joseph T., 81 Stockholm St.
471—Reed, Everett M., 1,082 Madison St.
472—Kuhn, Salvadore, 45

205—Masella, Marcello, 112 W. Houston St.
206—Vecchio, Jack, 187 Thompson St.
207—Mannelli, Frank, 77 Thompson St.
208—Amici, Vezio, 121 Macdougal St.
209—Macri, Domenico, 79 Macdougal St.
210—Flynn, Herbert A., 160 Bleecker St.
211—Marinello, Salvator, 176 W. Houston St.
212—Americo, Dante, 170 Thompson St.
213—Cavuoto, Eugenio, 14 Hancock St.
214—Marotta, John, 57 Sullivan St.
215—Napoli, Edward, 104 W. 3d St.
216—Cutro, Ralph, 77 Thompson St.
217—Di Giovanni, Anthony, 131 Thompson St.
218—Dolcimascolo, Salvator, 54 Carmine St.
219—Raggi, Giuseppe, 81 Downing St.
220—Franceschio, Giovanni, 14 Carmine St.
221—Lourito, Francesco, 63 Thompson St.
222—Russo, Giovanni, 165 Bleecker St.
223—Masse, Emile J., 160 W. Houston St.
224—Zeto, Paul 87 Macdougal St.
225—Devoti, John, 61 Downing St.
226—Mecca, Gaetano J., 131 Thompson St.
227—Baratini, Luigi, 128 Macdougal St.
228—Depaola, Nunzio, 132-34 Thompson St.
229—Lionella, Guido, 37A Bedford St.
230—Caruba, Anthony, 62 King St.
231—Alano, Michael D., 34 Downing St.
232—Castronuovo, Joe, 195 Spring St.
233—Aiola, Rocco, 548 West Broadway.
234—Federici, Vito, 16-18 King St.
235—Vitale, Paul, 125 Macdougal St.
236—Mente, Charles, 108 Sullivan St.
237—Friscia, Leonard, 50 Carmine St.
238—Siotti, Vincenzo, 102 Sullivan St.
239—Salvaneche, Angelo, 128 Macdougal St.
240—Kirsch, Simon, 150 Bleecker St.
241—Prevete, Severino, 132 Thompson St.
242—Giovanardi, Enrico, 160 Bleecker St.
243—Florentino, Joseph, 137 W. Houston St.
244—Monteleone, Michael, 8 Clarkson St.
245—Ball, Abraham, 160 Bleecker St.
246—Thompson, Edward, 180 W. 3d St.
247—Miller, Thomas, 160 Bleecker St.
248—Rinaldi, Nicholas, 408-56 West B'way.
249—Carapica, Carmine, 132-34 Thompson St.
250—Federico, Francesco, 60 King St.
251—Guma, Michael, 103 W. Houston St.
252—Sposato, Frank, 119 Houston St.
253—Ulrich, John Francis, 118 W. 3d St.
254—Tubridy, Martin, 109 Charlton St.
255—McCarthy, John F., 300 W. Houston St.
256—Catelucci, Omero, 106 Macdougal St.
257—Sicuranza, Frank, 190 Bleecker St.
258—Di Giacomo, Nicholas, 1 King St.
259—Ricci, Louis, 22 King St.
260—Sandano, John, 225 Sullivan St.
261—Emilio, Giovanni J., 226 Sullivan St.
262—Viglanti, Giuseppe, 171 Thompson St.
263—Wilson, William J., 324 W. Houston St.
264—Vannoni, Theodore, 171 Sullivan St.
265—Spoto, Frank, 68 Thompson St.
266—Tinchitelli, John, 102 Sullivan St.
267—Natale, Joseph, 75 Sullivan St.
268—Corino, Pietro, 229 Sullivan St.
269—Dematteo, Charles, 77 Thompson St.
270—Saverda, Lazzaro, 77 Thompson St.
271—Pellegrino, Giuseppe, 99 Macdougal St.
272—Caputo, Frank, 111 W. Houston St.
273—Corcoran, George, 160 Bleecker St.
274—Piccolo, Luigi, 131 Sullivan St.
275—Reverl, Louis, 555 West Broadway.
276—Bullock, Andrew, 339 W. Houston St.
277—Cappiello, Pietro, 228 Bleecker St.
278—Saturilla, Anthony, 77 Macdougal St.
279—Raggi, Luigi, 132 W. Houston St.
280—Kahn, Herman, 160 Bleecker St.
281—Rollins, Ransom, 12 6th Av.
282—Luzzi, Vincenzo, 2 and 4 Carmine St.
283—Ripoli, John, 225 Thompson St.
284—Trivellini, Cosmo, 82 Carmine St.
285—Terracino, Gaetano, 20 Hancock St.
286—Vachino, Ferdinando, 143 Thompson St.
287—Lucia, Charles, 214 Macdougal St.
288—Howley, William P., Mills Hotel, No. 1.
289—DeStefano, Philip A., 5 King St.
290—Kirby, Cornelius J., 326 W. Houston St.
291—Cecere, Arturo, 119 W. Houston St.
292—Harry, 56 King St.
293—Sforza, Gennaro, 58 Macdougal St.
294—Michelotti, Natale, 20 Downing St.
295—Spinetta, Tillu, 200 Spring St.
296—Balsi, Ferdinando, 216 Thompson St.
297—Vinciguerra, Biagio, 40-42 Macdougal St.
298—Chiesa, John, 26-28 Carmine St.
299—Nicolasi, Giuseppe, 210 Thompson St.
300—Yaccarezza, Michele, 30 Carmine St.
301—Lagana, Frank, 28-30 Bedford St.
302—Cabano, Michael, 173 Sullivan St.
303—De Lucchi, Stefano, 85 Macdougal St.
304—Manzella, Frank, 185 Bleecker St.
305—Gatti, Edmund, 171 Sullivan St.
306—Signorelli, Antonio, 174 Thompson St.
307—Caroli, Silvestro, 210 Thompson St.
308—Broderick, Francis J., 90 King St.
309—Tornatore, Joseph, 160 Bleecker St.
310—Fiat, William C., 261 W. Houston St.
311—Valinoti, Angelo, 1 Hancock St.
312—Maggio, Luigi, 179 Prince St.
313—Rinaldi, Alfred, 151 Sullivan St.
314—Tortorelli, Domitorelli, 57 Thompson St.
315—Roccanova, Giuseppe, 71 Sullivan St.
316—Musclo, Luigi, 49 King St.
317—Laruffa, Dominic, 157 Thompson St.
318—D'Andrea, Joseph, 252 Bleecker St.
319—Serafino, Thomas, 137 Sullivan St.
320—Cappucci, Rocco, 29 King St.
321—Jiacco, Ernest, 188 Thompson St.
322—Gasparri, Cesare, 160 Bleecker St.
323—Cicero, John, 179 Thompson St.
324—Montucri, Charles, 31 Downing St.
325—Fortina, Balilla Pietro, 65 Downing St.
326—Volpe, John, 143 Thompson St.
327—Natt, Thos., 114 Macdougal St.
328—Di Blasi, Frank, 216 Thompson St.
329—Albaneso, Francesco, 150 Sullivan St.
330—Narelli, Giuseppe, 31 Bedford St.
331—Spata, Frank, Joseph, 52 Carmine St.
332—Eager, Theodore, 240 W. Houston St.
333—Leone, Egidio, 151 Sullivan St.
334—Devlin, Edward, 113 King St.
335—DiMauro, James, 131 Thompson St.
336—Zampini, Antonio, 14 Hancock St.
337—Marra, Joe, 196 Spring St.
338—Spero, Niall, 178 W. Houston St.
339—Capelli, Andrea, 54 Macdougal St.
340—Girardi, Thomas G., 62 King St.
341—Toracal, Giovani, 174 Bleecker St.
342—Monaco, Charles, 553 West Broadway.
343—Caraliero, Pietro, 83 Macdougal St.
344—Barcelona, John, 555 West Broadway.
345—O'Brien, John, 107 Charlton St.
346—Raposadri, Alfio, 132 Thompson St.
347—Daru, Louis, 203 Bleecker St.
348—Schatt, Henry W., 48 King St.
349—Passanati, Charles, 80 Carmine St.
350—Francescone, Thomas, 142 Sullivan St.
351—Martella, Natale, 14-18 Hancock St.
352—Rossen, Philip, 183 Bleecker St.
353—Celentano, James, 117 Sullivan St.
354—Barba, Rocco, 219 Bleecker St.
355—Cronin, David, 575 Washington St.
356—Pierino, Sarzello, 103 Macdougal St.
357—Boomi, Henry, 170 West Houston St.
358—Marra, Vincenzo, 222 Thompson St.
359—Zarat, Klas Herman, 673 Broadway.
360—Larken, William, 195 Prince St.
361—Marino, Michael, 130 Thompson St.
362—Lucasi, Joseph, 161 Sullivan St.
363—Celoria, Alessandro, 8-12 Hancock St.
364—Pellasario, Sam, 65 Thompson St.
365—Dema, Patsy, 173 Sullivan St.
366—Hadigan, August, 3 Charlton St.
367—Vallono, Frank, 141 Sullivan St.
368—Calasci, Giuseppe, 181 Bleecker St.
369—Fettigrosso, Donato, 219 Wooster St.
370—Russo, Alvero, 14-18 Hancock St.
371—Sunna, Emanuele, 124 Macdougal St.
372—Piccelli, Frank, 200 Spring St.
373—Moratti, Henry J., 22 Charlton St.
374—Golanti, Pietro, 201 Bleecker St.
375—Buella, Florindo, 14-20 Bedford St.
376—Zanetto, Emilio, 108 Macdougal St.
377—Gallo, Domenico, 79 Macdougal St.
378—Cavorsi, Constantino, 35 Macdougal St.
379—Fordano, Eugene, 213 Sullivan St.
380—Mara, Tassilo, 54 Sullivan St.
381—Caruso, Gespare, 111 West Houston St.
382—Caldera, Peter, 9-13 Hancock St.
383—Colantunone, Nick, 105 Thompson St.
384—Costa, John, 16-18 King St.
385—Zidarosa, Giuseppe, 57 Thompson St.
386—Musante, James, 184 Prince St.
387—Alfano, Samuel, 34 Carmine St.
388—Matteo, James E., 5 King St.
389—Boni, Emilio, 24 King St.
390—Ippolito, Giuseppe, 137 Thompson St.
391—Stotti, Antonio, 137 Sullivan St.
392—Peraconi, Peter, 124 Thompson St.
393—Iarrovono, Vincent, 135 Sullivan St.
394—Corrada, Frank, 158 Sullivan St.
395—Recchi, Emanuele, 219 Bleecker St.
396—Catalani, Angelo, 50 Macdougal St.
397—Casabone, Lodivico, 81 Macdougal St.
398—Piccolo, Francesco, 194 Bleecker St.
399—Capello, Giuseppe, 208 Thompson St.
400—Pinto, Angelo, 209 Thompson St.
401—Emanuele, Louis, 219 Bleecker St.
402—Lapatino, Charles R., 71 Thompson St.
403—Lauria, Paolo, 172 Prince St.
404—Dirnaro, Michael, 30 Charlton St.
405—Dottavio, Nicholas, 175 Thompson St.
406—Rossi, Bruno, 109 Thompson St.
407—Bruno, Michael, 147 Sullivan St.
408—Sannicgalli, Tony, 63 Thompson St.
409—Gallalo, Antonio, 14 Charlton St.
410—Volpe, Salvatore, 97 Sullivan St.
411—Benozzotta, Gino, 29 Downing St.
412—Gerardi, Antonio, 22-24 Hancock St.
413—Giannantonio, Orlando, 130 Bedford St.
414—Chiricco, Ernesto, 70 Macdougal St.
415—Maglione, Tony, 203 Bleecker St.
416—Mommenchetti, Earnest, 206 Sullivan St.
417—Cipas, Andrea, 142 Sullivan St.
418—Morriti, Giuseppe, 3 King St.
419—Segro, Frank, 111 Macdougal St.
420—Capute, Daniel, 97 Charlton St.
421—Bongenedi, Leonardo, 197 Spring St.
422—King, Patrick, 313 W. 3d St.
423—Costa, Giuseppe, 177 Thompson St.
424—Di' Giorgio, Giuseppe, 174 Prince St.
425—Erola, Pasquale, jr., 54 Macdougal St.
426—Lentini, Nazio, 231 Thompson St.
427—Degena, Michele, 152 Thompson St.
428—Vicare, Joseph, 115 Sullivan St.
429—Pullitone, William, 17 Hancock St.
430—Palermo, Frank, 57 Sullivan St.
431—Gardella, Enrico, 145 Thompson St.
432—La Falce, Frand, 240 Sullivan St.
433—Curtis, William J., 97 Charlton St.
434—Trapeutta, Frank, 17 Hancock St.
435—Tromberto, Carmelo, 122 Sullivan St.
436—Raimondi, Carlo, 172 Prince St.
437—Simone, Antonio, 59-65 Thompson St.
438—Fassetti, John, 58 Macdougal St.
439—De Mitri, F. O., 107 Sullivan St.
440—Bertolli, Francesco, 177 Sullivan St.
441—Gerlito, Sebastiano, 201 Bleecker St.
442—Girard, Alphonse, 23 Downing St.
443—Cosime, Resta, 160 Thompson St.
444—De Carlo, Philip, 97 W. Houston St.
445—Bustin, Daniel, 5 King St.
446—Micelli, Natale, 14-18 King St.
447—Cartossa, Antonio, 56 Macdougal St.
448—Destefano, Joseph F., 79 Thompson St.
449—Pucci, Alexander, 2 Carmine St.
450—Calla, Felix, 161 Sullivan St.
451—Pinto, James, 398 Hudson St.
452—Zulfarini, Raffaele, 144 Sullivan St.
453—Rubino, Samuel, 56-58 King St.
454—Placo, Joseph, 152 Thompson St.
455—Esporeale, Francesco, 143 Thompson St.
456—Parenti, Fabio 215 Sullivan St.
457—Petrocelle, Angelo J., 149 Sullivan St.
458—Dalessandro, Joseph, 63 Sullivan St.
459—Pubiano, Joseph, 56 West Houston St.
460—Gatti, James, 229 Sullivan St.
461—Rhodes, James O., 341 West St.
462—Sinnicalea, Saoione, 156 Sullivan St.
463—De Santis, Adelchi, 177 Thompson St.
464—Gannaconno, Domenico, 2 Hancock St.
465—Del' Nevo, Anthony, 482 West Broadway.
466—Girogio, Giovanni, 31 Downing St.
467—Piella, Florindo, 14-20 Bedford St.
468—Di Bugno, Frank, 31-33 Hancock St.
469—Sabatino, Biagio, 67 Thompson St.
470—Merzetto, David, 62 King St.
471—Perrazio, Ateo, 107 Macdougal St.
472—Martini, Peter, 14 King St.
473—Donohue, John, 50 Clarkson St.
474—Duffy, William D., 25 King St.
475—Di Benedicto, Vito, 206 Thompson St.
476—Bonamo, Vincenzo, 59 Thompson St.
477—Pandiore, Pietro, 160 Bleecker St.
478—Casabella, Vito, 218 Thompson St.
479—Aversano, Albert, 183 Sullivan St.
480—Rolandelli, Fred, 448 West Broadway.
481—Nicosia, Giuseppe, 170 Thompson St.
482—Mogo, Mario, 177 Bleecker St.
483—Attilio, Bonazi, 210 Thompson St.
484—Riccio, Eugene, 58 King St.
485—Hess, George, 160 Bleecker St.
486—Simone, Anthony, 146 Sullivan St.
487—Ferrigno, John, 160 Thompson St.
488—Adamo, Francesco, 202 Wooster St.
489—Rufrati, Giovanni, 139 W. Houston St.
490—Percopo, George, 141 West Houston St.
491—Moore, Louis F., 160 Bleecker St.
492—Cebio, John F., 77 Sullivan St.
493—Volpe, Louis, 10 Downing St.
494—Pascale, John, 135 Sullivan St.
495—Matella, Eugene, 185 Macdougal St.
496—MogHa, Ernesto, 149 Sullivan St.
497—De Marco, Paul, 222 Thompson St.
498—Calogro, Pietro, 46-48 Downing St.
499—Caposio, Michale, 171 Thompson St.
500—Serrantino, Sompillo, 120 Thompson St.
501—Curti, Peter, 223 Thompson St.
502—Cirillo, Flora, 177 Thompson St.
503—Ruspini, Joseph, 486 West Broadway
504—Nuimoli, Raffaelo, 158 Sullivan St.
505—Primack, Arthur, 145 Bleecker St.
506—Di' Giorgio, Anselmo, 174 Sullivan St.
507—Baratini, Joseph, 212 Sullivan St.
508—Bernardo, Gobarini, 103 Macdougal St.
509—Henrich, G. F., 227 West Houston St.
510—Quascio, Peter, 215 Wooster St.

DISTRICT NO. 110.

Office of Exemption Board, 357 West Thirty-fifth Street.

QUOTA 183—In this district 366 men are called for examination on Aug. 2:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Kavochouski, Frank, 429 W. 37th St.
2—De Fonzo, Antonio, 474 Seventh Av.
3—Howley, John, 454 W. 37th St.
4—Morphis, Sterros, 269 W. 57th St.
5—Rosen, Samuel, 424 Seventh Av.
6—Bonnie, Alexander, 541 Ninth Av.
7—Petronelli, Alexander, 353 W. 37th St.
8—Arnheiter, Albert, 414 W. 37th St.
9—Anaetacy, Michael, 361 W. 36th St.
10—McLeod, Melville, 222 W. 38th St.
11—Schroeder, Charles, 400 W. 37th St.
12—Bozzone, Eugene, 242 W. 35th St.
13—Martines, Emilia, 234 W. 37th St.
14—Maglione, Charles, 326 W. 36th St.
15—Robbins, David, 125 W. 34th St.
16—Seedenberg, William, 270 W. 38th St.
17—Quinn, William, 500 W. 34th St.
18—Ksemetserouparitz, J., 234 W. 35th St.
19—Garvey, Henry Francis, 324 W. 34th St.
20—Nolan, Dennis, 226 W. 36th St.
21—Alessandro, Cappo, 252 W. 36th St.
22—Fitzpatrick, John F., 252 W. 38th St.
23—O'Sullivan, John, 409 W. 35th St.
24—Muller, Jacob, 435 W. 35th St.
25—Goll, William, 456 W. 37th St.
26—Droster, Joseph, 268 W. 38th St.
27—Noble, Lefty, 408 W. 36th St.
28—Sabel, John H., 218 W. 34th St.
29—Cleary, Joseph, 495 Eighth Av.
30—McManus, John, 314 W. 36th St.
31—Smith, Edward J., 542 W. 37th St.
32—Resignato, Vincent, 414 Tenth Av.
33—Nicolopoulos, A., 233 W. 36th St.
34—Greel, James W., 479 Ninth Av.
35—Bossl, John, 492 Tenth Av.
36—Palmatesco, Jochum, 247 W. 35th St.
37—Buckley, James J., 444 Tenth Av.
38—Kiely, Jarkie F., 341 W. 34th St.
39—Williams, Lucious, 339 W. 35th St.
40—Kelly, Bernard R., 501 W. 34th St.
41—Hatcher, George C., 241 W. 34th St.
42—Fitzpatrick, Thomas, 220 W. 34th St.
43—Wolkert, Nathan, 240 W. 35th St.
44—Brannick, Peter N., 542 W. 37th St.
45—Solomon, Samuel H., 436 Ninth Av.
46—Anastolgon, Harris J., 435 W. 38th St.
47—Viglino, Silvestro, 217 W. 36th St.
48—McCann, Thomas, 341 W. 36th St.
49—Chikes, James, 438 Ninth Av.
50—De Ruvo, Joseph, 532 W. 35th St.
51—Nicolo, Angelo, 435 W. 35th St.
52—Powers, John J., 488 Ninth Av.
53—Raab, Louis, 318 W. 36th St.
54—Bingham, Joseph, 319 W. 36th St.
55—Penny, Louis, 423 W. 35th St.
56—Rivardo, Corrado, 339 W. 39th St.
57—Deegan, Frank P. 500 W. 32d St.
58—Keritches, Theodore, 443 Ninth Av.
59—Velas, Beny, 242 W. 38th St.
60—Lavery, John J., 481 Ninth Av.
61—Carmiels, Nick G. 415 W. 34th St.
61—Gaoracopoulos, P., 200 W. 37th St.
62—O'Dea, Thomas, 436 W. 35th St.
63—Miller, George, 244 W. 36th St.
64—Parker, Vincent, 440 W. 35th St.
65—Riou, Victor Edward, 328 W. 37th St.
66—Gerson, Herbert, 250 W. 35th St.
67—Boulin, Steven, 340 W. 36th St.
68—Logos, Thomas, 237 W. 35th St.
69—Roberts, Charles L., 573 8th Av.
70—Ruh, Frank, 464 11th Av.
71—Ruh, John, 245 W. 35th St.
72—Trunterou, Apostlos, 307 W. 35th St.
73—Duffy, James Arthur, 428 W. 37th St.
74—Vandalok, Mattie, 261 W. 37th St.
75—Jones, John, 341 W. 36th St.
76—Gerson, Herbert, 250 W. 37th St.
77—Phelen, William, 272 W. 36th St.
78—Alvares, Manuel, 231 W. 36th St.
79—Serellotti, Ramallo, 217 W. 36th St.
80—Mellon, George D., 324 W. 35th St.
81—Zeng, William, 445 10th Av.
82—O'Connor, Raymond, 431 W. 36th St.
83—Manuel, Nicholas, 441 W. 35th St.
84—Houston, William, 253 W. 37th St.
85—McCaffrey, John, 472 10th Av.
86—Stathopulos, John, 417 W. 35th St.
87—Kohner, Achille Henry, 334 W. 35th St.
88—Vasilophus, Nicholas, 338 W. 37th St.
89—Marco, Stecco, 354 W. 38th St.
90—McHugh, Thomas Edw., 460 W. 33d St.
91—Blahke, Joel, 412 9th Av.
92—McDonald, William, 214 W. 34th St.
93—Mavrowdis, George, 226 W. 37th St.
94—Ruhinsfaky, Harry, 339 W. 38th St.
95—Dunn, Stephen Joseph, 453 W. 37th St.
96—Gordon, Frederic, 212 W. 36th St.
97—Heberle, Martin, 159 W. 35th St.
98—O'Brien, James, 313 W. 33d St.
99—Koch, John, 251 W. 35th St.
100—Healy, Charles A., 251 W. 37th St.
101—Cerenino, Guido, 428 W. 57th St.
102—Meunier, Maurice, 573 8th Av.
103—Oszust, Kasper, 347 W. 39th St.
104—Theller, Lawrence, 446 W. 33d St.
105—Vaccaro, Joseph, 425 W. 36th St.
106—Masters, Nicholas, 325 W. 36th St.
107—Mitchell, Frank, 456 W. 35th St.
108—Hartwick, Edward, 443 10th Av.
109—Thompson, Jasper, 331 West 52d St.
110—Behnke, Albert, jr., 450 W. 36th St.
111—Geure, Alexander, 231 W. 37th St.
112—Ridley, Edmond L., 339 W. 35th St.
113—Pegan, Antonio, 447 W. 36th St.
114—Stepanelck, Antonio, 303 W. 38th St.
115—Scaghatti, Virgilio, 353 W. 37th St.
116—Daily, James, 444 10th Av.
117—Hoddeman, Raymond J., 314 W. 36th St.
118—Ulualt, Ernesto, 333 W. 37th St.
119—Kiriakides, Vassil, 306 W. 37th St.
120—Stella, Joseph, 532 W. 35th St.
121—Panamucotsyu, Vittoro, 249 W. 35th St.
122—Hilligrandt, Frank, 470 10th Av.
123—Ferraro, Francesco, 351 W. 38th St.
124—Hasselberg, Anthony, 449 W. 37th St.
125—Toolan, William M., 427 W. 36th St.
126—Cohen, Samuel, 456 W. 57th St.
127—Meaes, James, 317 W. 35th St.
128—Hilligardner, Frank, 470 10th Av.
129—Espinosa, Ramon, 220 W. 34th St.
130—Nickolls, John, 409 W. 37th St.
131—Nettl, Joseph, 344 W. 37th St.
132—Carney, Maurice, 434 W. 38th St.
133—Sands, Charles F., 409 W. 37th St.
134—Simons, Joseph J., 556 W. 38th St.
135—Galanzana, John, 417 W. 37th St.
136—Marrer, August G., 453 9th Av.
137—McDermott, Francis, 264 W. 37th St.
138—Toot, Charles H. jr. 253 W. 37th St.
139—Gaidl, Quinto, 342 W. 37th St.
140—Hebron, Frank Joseph, 304 W. 36th St.
141—Tweedley, John, 333 St.
142—Sears, Edward E., 229 W. 35th St.
143—Cobert, Lou, 324 W. 37th St.
144—Theiler, John, jr., 446 W. 33d St.
145—Anderson, Charles H., 450 W. 36th St.
146—Ryan, Frank, 208 W. 37th St.
147—O'Leary, Jeremiah, 549 W. 37th St.
148—Lattudada, Ambrozio, 495 9th Av.
149—Dwyer, Michael, 317 W. 36th St.
150—Rao, Louis, 519 W. 36th St.
151—Armando, Peter, 252 W. 38th St.
152—Carey, Dennis J., 451 W. 36th St.
153—Giaccino, Antonio, 241 W. 35th St.
154—Cortezo, Antonio, 536 W. 35th St.
155—Marks, Peter, 448 W. 35th St.
156—Giullo, Mirito, 333 W. 38th St.
157—Penny, Louis, 423 W. 35th St.
158—Barnes, George Lester, 255 W. 37th St.
159—Butta, Joseph, 2,154 W. 35th St.
160—Horan, William A., 514 West 38th St.
161—Nahman, Mehmed, 498 9th Av.
162—Lavery, John J., 481 Ninth Av.
163—Carmiels, Nick G. 415 W. 34th St.
164—Carl, Oscelli, 424 W. 37th St.
165—Hoffman, Paul, 558 W. 37th St.
166—Wallace, John, 464 11th Av.
167—Staub, Charles, 337 W. 47th St.
168—Crawford, Harry Robert, 434 W. 35th St.
169—Rossi, Louis, 444 10th Av.
170—Sanders, Joseph, 323 W. 37th St.
171—Gilhooly, Geo. Bernard, 544 W. 37th St.
172—Vessare, Eveggelos, 330 W. 37th St.
173—Capoblanco, Salvatore, 230 W. 35th St.
174—Trott, Philip, 442 W. 35th St.
175—Powenaruo, Arthur, 350 W. 37th St.
176—Knight, Alfred, 414 W. 36th St.
177—Spahr, Edward L., 415 W. 36th St.
178—McDonald, John J., 585 W. 34th St.
179—Tamayo, Frank, 239 W. 34th St.
180—Dries, John B., 276 W. 38th St.
181—Vanacore, Andrea, 538 W. 35th St.
182—Ligorano, Joseph, 500 W. 38d St.
183—Gleason, John E. R., 326 W. 36th St.
184—Harvin, Louis, 418 W. 36th St.
185—Huber, Anton, 502 W. 34th St.
186—Shea, Edward Francis, 551 W. 30th St.
187—Monohan, William, 251 W. 35th St.
188—Gavello, Louis, 415 W. 37th St.
189—Selbold, William, 473 9th Av.
190—Brkich, Andris, 534 W. 36th St.
191—Mabardi, George A., 339 W. 34th St.
192—Fleming, James P., 438 W. 38th St.
193—Rivaro, Ernest, 421 W. 36th St.
194—De Filippo, Amedio, 425 10th Av.
195—Garcia, Angel, 252 W. 38th St.
196—Lambro, Anankelos S. 330 W. 37th St.
197—Basil, John, 455 9th Av.
198—Riley, Richard, 496 8th Av.
199—Lanphier, Frederic, 435 W. 36th St.
200—Verity, Joseph, 443 W. 36th St.
201—Vacalopulos, Angelus, 200 W. 37th St.
202—Zaccarino, Vito, 535 W. 35th St.
203—Jianopulos, George, 311 W. 37th St.
204—Bogdannof, John, 309 W. 37th St.
205—Caffrey, Peter, 211 W. 33d St.
206—Pesto, Angelo, 412 W. 37th St.
207—Martinez, Celedonis A. 260 W. 38th St.
208—Holtz, Abraham, 357 W. 37th St.
209—Maile, James J., 207 W. 33d St.
210—Mirng, Howard M., 414 W. 33d St.
211—McKee, Frank, 433 W. 37th St.
212—Shanahan, Jeremiah, 466 11th Av.
213—Roe, John, 445 W. 38th St.
214—Caselli, Orest, 428 W. 37th St.
215—McCarthy, Thomas W., 457 9th Av.
216—Samuel, James, 243 W. 35th St.
217—Campiche, Charles, 365 W. 34th St.
218—Triantafullopoulos, John, 226 W. 37th St.
219—Finger, William, 472 7th Av.
220—Riva, Evazio, 450 W. 37th St.
221—Rossie, Jim, 204 W. 38th St.
222—Reilly Thomas F., 442 10th Av.
223—Masson, Augusta, 222 W. 37th St.
224—Maredoy, Nicolas, 127 W. 38th St.
225—Kane, Henry M., 435 W. 34th St.
226—Miles, Edward, 331 W. 35th St.
227—McMaugh, Mallck A., 474 10th Av.
228—Collins, James, 460 W. 34th St.
229—Vautrin, Alfred A. 487 10th Av.
230—Esterbrook, James, 407 W. 34th St.
231—Smith, Bernard Jos., 453 W. 37th St.
232—Shea, Robert, 437 W. 35th St.
233—Santore, Paul, 538 West 35th St.
234—Savino, Grochino, 307 W. 34th St.
235—Murphy Edward J., 477 9th Av.
236—Michael, George, 248 W. 38th St.
237—Pollard, Fitzgerald A. 250 W. 36th St.
238—Brennan, Tom, 252 W. 38th St.
239—Dwyer, Michael J., 454 W. 35th St.
240—Kenney, William L., 365 W. 34th St.
241—Bachiavgiolas, Peter, 253 W. 35th St.
242—Jackson, E. M. 266 W. 35th St.
243—Rodda, Ulisse, 495 9th Av.
244—Hauper, Robert, 410 W. 36th St.
245—Windergerger, Frederick, 238 W. 38th St.
246—Placklikis, John, 253 W. 35th St.
247—Moskalis, Apostolos J., 242 W. 35th St.
248—O'Connell, Maurice, 515 10th Av.
249—Louvus, Trefon, 578 8th Av.
250—Ponsolle, Etienne, 241 W. 36th St.
251—Wall, Thomas, Jr., 500 W. 32d St.
252—Konkas or Zdonkas, D. K., 507 8th Av.
253—Moss, Herman, 418 W. 36th St.
254—Dunn, James, 475 9th Av.
255—Hughes, Thomas J. F., 504 W. 34th St.
256—Valenziano, Giuseppe, 472 10th Av.
257—Beauron, Joseph, 221 W. 26th St.
258—Zanetti, Dominick, 338 W. 37th St.
259—Panayotis, Anastasios, 340 W. 37th St.
260—Egidio, Berti, 262 W. 37th St.
261—Karoules, Thomas, 309 W. 37th St.
262—Mendoza, Henry A., 258 W. 38th St.
263—Lagos, John, 264 W. 37th St.
264—Marini, Ernest E., 330 W. 34th St.
265—Fitzgerald, John Francis, 553 W. 37th St.
266—Cibelli, Ernest, 250 W. 36th St.
267—Chapelle, Ander, 233 W. 34th St.
268—Waring, Julius, 211 W. 35th St.
269—Curlos, John Sarandis, 346 W. 36th St.
270—Bsarodukas, Sotirios, 262 W. 37th St.
271—Gregorio, Battista, 327 W. 38th St.
272—Vlaun, Daniel A., 312 W. 34th St.
273—Powers, Joseph F., 459 11th Av.
274—Glagar, Anton, 490 10th Av.
275—Dragobratovic, Peter, 449 W. 37th St.
276—Taylor, Walter E., 358 W. 36th St.
277—Anderson, Thomas, 582 W. 34th St.
278—Borio, Benjamin, 254 W. 34th St.
279—Friedman, Hyman 537 8th Av.
280—Karadmiedis, A. S., 310 W. 35th St.
281—Benson, Leo, 232 W. 35th St.
282—Flynn, Matthew F. 479 9th Av.
283—Graneas, Joseph, 534 W. 35th St.
284—Best, Edward E., 329 W. 35th St.
285—Santo, Filippone, 424 W. 35th St.
286—Matan, Miguel, 344 W. 37th St.
287—L'Andrea, Carmine, 535 W. 35th St.
288—Santoro, Nicholas, 338 W. 37th St.
289—McHugh, John H., 427 W. 35th St.
290—Hewley, Thomas W., 454 W. 37th St.
291—Sargie, Elias, 407 W. 38th St.
292—Stratigos, Andreas, 260 W. 38th St.
293—Cosanino, Frank R., 493 9th Av.
294—McGrath, James, 456 W. 35th St.
295—Varelas, George, 247 W. 35th St.
296—Riley, Dennis A., 241 W. 35th St.
297—Saccatos, Argeris, 404 W. 38th St.
298—Scalli, Luigi, 367 W. 36th St.
299—Carroll, Herbert J., 252 W. 34th St.
300—Cantamessa, Mario, 254 W. 38th St.
301—Bono, Fiarino, 319 W. 38th St.
302—Schumacher, George, 492 9th Av.
303—Hogan, Frank, 448 W. 34th St.
304—Obach, Mike, 330 W. 37th St.
305—Kruppas, Edward, 442 W. 36th St.
306—Aninin, Harry, 455 9th Av.
307—Willis, Louis F., 262 W. 35th St.
308—Maxbeg, Joe, 351 W. 38th St.
309—Domigan, Oygoin, 455 9th Av.
310—Smith, Frank W., 524 W. 37th St.
311—Sullivan, Patrick, 381 W. 34th St.
312—Dehler, Adolf, 431 W. 34th St.
313—Ciaccio, Joseph J., 554 W. 35th St.
314—Skootelas, James, 346 W. 36th St.
315—Di Giacomo, Anthony M., 474 9th Av.
316—Hoyle, Joseph, 573 8th Av.
317—Michel, Kyiacos, 214 W. 37th St.
318—Ripamonti, Giovanni, 442 10th Av.
319—West, Michael, 406 W. 38th St.
320—Hellenger, Alex, 332 W. 37th St.
321—Di Giuseppe, Pasquale, 213 W. 33d St.
322—Da Rocca, Stanislaus, 452 W. 37th St.
323—Xenades, Tony, 268 W. 34th St.
324—Theal, Charles, 449 W. 36th St.
325—Colson, Jim, 322 W. 37th St.
326—Welch, Walter, 244 W. 38th St.
327—Miaoulis, Menelaos G., 362 W. 36th St.
328—Carmella, Charles, 238 W. 37th St.
329—Cacoco, Georgia, 558 W. 35th St.
330—Steward, Richard A., 328 W. 37th St.
331—O'Reilly, Cornelius, 475 10th Av.
332—Neuman, William, 307 West 33d St.
333—Husen, James A., 309 W. 35th St.
334—Robinson, Thurston, 210 W. 37th St.
335—Garnier, Henry, 355 W. 37th St.
336—Blomeir, Walter H., 49 9th Av.
337—Sandland, George, 269 W. 36th St.
338—Matsoukis, Claire, 251 W. 35th St.
339—Claps, Salvatore, 532 W. 35th St.
340—Eisenstadt, Morris, 323 W. 38th St.
341—Boulin, Steven, 340 W. 35th St.
342—Abyanich, Steve, 442 W. 36th St.
343—Marmelo, John, 446 W. 35th St.
344—Zunlaros, Constadino, 242 W. 35th St.
345—Rosalles, Frank, 261 W. 38th St.
346—Mountanis, Agelos, 317 W. 35th St.
347—Calcich, Joseph, 301 W. 35th St.
348—Aliatre, John J., 324 W. 54th St.
349—Dichiora, James, 250 W. 35th St.
350—Smith, George, 419 10th Av.
351—Post, Lansing, 270 W. 38th St.
352—O'Leary, John E., 213 W. 34th St.
353—Boiler, Charles, 272 W. 38th St.
354—Willis, George D., 236 West 58th St.
355—Boeth, Henry, 235 W. 36th St.
356—Fitzgerald, James, 415 10th Av.
357—Spanogecge, Stylios, 225 W. 37th St.
358—Foskolos, John, 304 W. 37th St.
359—Maddonna, Theodore, 488 8th Av.
360—Maloney, John, 311 W. 33d St.
361—Dalleagoa, Marcel, 267 W. 36th St.
362—Wilson, Alexander, 208 W. 37th St.
363—Nicholas, Harry, 243 W. 36th St.
364—Arapis, John P., 248 W. 35th St.
365—Ramos, John, 233 W. 37th St.
366—Pollack, Philip, 257 W. 37th St.

DISTRICT NO. 112.

Office of Exemption Board, 121 East Third Street, Manhattan.

QUOTA 208—In this district 416 men are called:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Levanglass, Louis, 110 E. 1st St.
2—Eisenstein, Herman, 226 Eldridge St.
3—Sacks, Israel, 92 E. 1st St.
4—Tryso, Salvatore, 104 E. 3d St.
5—Lefkowitz, Charles, 36 Stanton St.
6—Jollivet, Francis, 114 E. 2d St.
7—Archer, Paul, 178 Essex St.
8—Pollock, Morris, 50 E. 3d St.
9—Pogan, Anthonio, 42 E. 3d St.
10—Berkowitz, Israel, 138 E. 4th St.
11—Mertibanis, Charles, 214 Chrystie St.
12—Gordon, Benny, 165 E. Houston St.
13—Goddeman, Max, 80 E. 2d St.
14—Bebnack, Mick, 80 E. 3d St.
15—Herman, Samuel G., 42 1st Av.
16—Herrick, Louis, 36 1st Av.
17—Bravman, Nicolo, 144 E. 4th St.
18—Ciranni, Giuseppl, 228 Chrystie St.
19—Felgman, Daniel, 50 Stanton St.
20—Kureck, Andrew, 168 E. 4th St.
21—Bartotoh, John, 181 Norfolk St.
22—Warshow, Louis, 57 E. 3d St.
23—Silverman, Morris, 47 E. 3d St.
24—Allano, John A., 127 E. Houston St.
25—Fenechiello, Bartolmeleo, 140 E. 3d St.
26—Aronoff, Julius, 87½ E. 2d St.
27—Pravaty, Frank, 195 Allen St.
28—Possie, Solomon, 104 E. 4th St.
29—Zaharia, Menahem, 198 Or

Gill, Rufus, 232 W. 63d St.
Cardin, Edgar, 207 W. 62d St.
King, Thomas A., 215 W. 60th St.
Sekish, William, 241 W. 59th St.
Mitchell, Isaiah, 214 W. 63d St.
Alexanian, Yervant, 143 West End Av.
Link, Claude R., 136 W. 62d St.
Leonard, Lurdan, 134 W. 64th St.
Buono, Eugene, 22 West End Av.
Bennett, Nathan, 210 W. 62d St.
Dolan, Anthony G., 151 W. 62d St.
Hartnett, John, 141 W. 62d St.
Schultz, Robert, 200 W. 63d St.
Leech, Harold, 153 W. 61st St.
Parks, Joseph J., 881 Tenth Av.
Mairguitis, Gust, 200 W. 67th St.
Murchison, Jack, 217 W. 62d St.
Colussi, Agostino, 151 West End Av.
Purcell, Arthur, 133 W. 62d St.
Henry, Arthur, 151 W. 62d St.
Bedoni, Frank Arthur, 137 W. 63d St., 945 Ed Av.
Miller, Daniel, 152 W. 62d St.
Sawcuh, Illian, 144 Amsterdam Av.
Salvatore, Lorusso, 206 W. 67th St.
Flynn, John F., 114 W. 63d St.
Heyward, Charles A., 217 W. 63d St.
Bronchal, Emanuel, 507 W. 59th St.
Kennedy, Joseph, 107 W. 63d St.
Stanley, Joseph, 224 W. 64th St.
Haughton, Isaac Ishmael, 214 W. 63d St.
Walsh, Christopher, 840 Avenue 11.
Meyers, Neville, 243 W. 63d St.
Johnson, Fred, 114 W. 63d St.
Mitchell, George J., 155 W. 63d St.
Patalino, Ercole, 143 West End Av.
Gumbo, William, 217 W. 62d St.
Menkowitz, Joseph, 140 W. 62d St.
Hughes, William, 431 W. 57th St.
Albertl, Albert, 240 W. 67th St.
Carroll, John, 134 W. 63d St.
Gattuso, Salvatore, 20 West End Av.
Curran, James, 161 W. 62d St.
Bradshaw, James, 228 W. 62d St.
Young, Leroy, 224 W. 62d St.
Oliver, Cephas, 222 W. 62d St.
Brown, Jefferson, 236 W. 64th St.
Gomez, John, 511 W. 59th St.
Batterson, James, 530 W. 58th St.
Manos, Nick, 161 W. 61st St.
Seger, Louis John, 251 W. 61st St.
Muller, Louis, 163 W. 63d St.
Gunn, Joseph A., 134 W. 62d St.
McDonald, James, 228 W. 63d St.
Allory, Andrew, 152 W. 62d St.
Tvelja, Jose, 514 W. 50th St.
Boner, William Howard, 232 W. 61st St.
Bailey, Albert Percival, 240 W. 61st St.
Moore, Syare, 251 W. 60th St.
Rice, George, 133 W. 62d St.
Desjardins, Victor, 127 W. 63d St.
Bennett, Joseph, 219 W. 63d St.
Gibson, Joseph, 227 W. 63d St.
Heidorn, William John, 124 W. 63d St.
Morris, Nicholas J., 188 W. 62d St.
Corbett, Martin, 435 W. 57th St.
Martin, Edward, 224 W. 63d St.
O'Connor, Patrick, 210 W. 67th St.
Pena, Pedro Antonio, 121 W. 60th St.
James, Joseph, 221 W. 62d St.
Norfouloc, Stavros, 92 Amsterdam Av.
Harris, Herbert, 231 W. 65d St.
O'Hager, John, 551 W. 57th St.
Powers, William L., 147 W. 62d St.
Lesch, Edward, 457 W. 57th St.
Tackling, James, 223 W. 62d St.
McGuire, Hugh, 5 West End Av.
Chesler, Charles, 453 W. 58th St.
Bumgarten, Leonard, 438 W. 58th St.
Higgins, Joseph, 224 W. 62d St.
Thomas, Benjamin, 228 W. 62d St.
Kelly, Pat, 118 W. 60th St.
Eisenberg, Leo, 86 Amsterdam Av.
Pinto, Salvatore, 157 West End Av.
Fleming, James J., 124 W. 63d St.
France, Joseph, 228 W. 62d St.
Gavalis, Basilia, 155 W. 60th St.
Pearwood, Norman, 224 W. 61st St.
Blomquist, Carl C., 231 W. 60th St.
Edwards, Fritz Herman, 244 W. 64th St.
Radcliffe, Percy J., 214 W. 63d St.
Rafino, Salvatore, 151 West End Av.
Evans, Jesse, 226 W. 62d St.
Black, James Rees H., 119 W. 60th St.
Schmid, Edward, 139 West End Av.
Thomas, Thomas F., 20 Amsterdam Av.
Dunne, James, 147 W. 63d St.
Connolly, Thomas P., 80 Amsterdam Av.
Worrell, Coridge, 207 W. 62d St.
Cestaldo, Fitzgerald, 231 W. 63d St.
Christmas, James H., 319 W. 63d St.
Quinlan, William J., 112 W. 61st St.
McGivney, Francis J., 132 W. 63d St.
Thiecci, James M., 462 W. 58th St.
Leonardi, Charles, 218 W. 67th St.
Willment, William James, 425 W. 57th.
Hatley, Alex., 541 W. 57th St.
Cosenza, Tony, 884 Avenue 11.
Hanrahan, John, 113 W. 69th St.
Phipps, James, 211 W. 61st St.
McNamara, James Joseph, 457 W. 57th.
Lockwood, Harry, 454 W. 58th St.
Maher, John, 541 W. 57th St.
Katch, John, 887 10th Av.
Richards, Reginald, 213 W. 62d St.
Healy, Jeremiah, 455 W. 57th St.
Kerr, Frank, 161 W. 62d St.
O'Mahoney, Charles L., 140 W. 62d St.
Alleyn, James B., 213 W. 63d St.
Duff, Leo P., 124 W. 64th St.
Collett, Peter, 547 W. 59th St.
Morgan, William E., 111 W. 63d St.
Mattero, Philip, 148 West End Av.
Kieran, Joseph P., 125 W. 61st St.
Reilly, Andrew, 157 W. 69th St.
O'Rourke, Eugene, 120 W. 61st St.
Caesaryses, Antone, 92 Amsterdam Av.
Gunn, Thomas, 214 W. 61st St.
Perlin, Jacob, 219 W. 62d St.
Gilligan, William, 12 West End Av.
Byrd, Edward L., 223 W. 63d St.
Taylor, John James, 205 W. 61st St.
Gibbons, William, 257 W. 62d St.
Sblendorio, Domenico, 22 West End Av.
Langos, George, 151 W. 64th St.
Kelpe, Andrew, 118 W. 61st St.
Murray, William J., Roosevelt Hospital.
Kelpe, Andrew, 118 W. 60th St.
Luther, Thomas Allen, 131 W. 63d St.
Brosnan, John Joseph, 219 W. 66th St.
Garcia, Gerardo, 104 W. 61st St.
Cullen, Edward, 134 W. 63d St.
Papal, Steve, 133 W. 60th St.
Mennkowski, John, 539 W. 57th St.
Taraperas, Photis, 231 W. 66th St.
Quiney, John, 107 10th Av.
Kruger, Herman, 146 West End Av.
Maloney, James, Jr., 877 10th Av.
McCarthy, John B., 235 W. 63th St.
Saunders, John Henry, 245 W. 61st St.
Harowitz, Benjamin, 89 Amsterdam Av.
Vismas, Andonis, 121 W. 60th St.
Hopwood, John, 216 W. 60th St.
Randler, Harry, 134 W. 63d St.
Williams, Franklin J., 48 Amsterdam Av.
McElligott, Thomas, 123 W. 63d St.
Richardson, Iahmael, 218 W. 63d St.
Lewis, Gladstone, 151 W. 62d St.
Manning, Patrick, 147 W. 60th St.
Fuchs, Joseph, 219 W. 60th St.
Proto, Antony Joseph, 213 W. 60th St.
Bennett, Joseph, 253 W. 63d St.
Rooney, Patrick, 20 W. 62d St.
Crump, Vance, 216 W. 61st St.
Ziegler, George, 200 W. 64th St.
Weisser, John J., 90 Amsterdam Av.
Moore, John, 132 W. 63d St.
Nest, Olden, 219 W. 63d St.
McDonald, Andrew, 123 W. 60th St.
Gillis, Dan, 253 W. 60th St.
Blackshear, Joseph, 207 W. 63d St.
Todsky, Joseph Paul, 125 W. 61st St.
Leary, Frank, 222 W. 62d St.
Stillas, George, 204 W. 67th St.
Wilkinson, Alfred, 163 W. 65th St.
Thornton, William, 117 W. 63d St.
Calise, Vinanzio, 238 W. 67th St.
Scatterich, Ralph, 511 W. 59th St.
Mulvey, George, 126 W. 63d St.
Glomey, George A., 217 W. 66th St.
Dixon, William J., 434 W. 58th St.
Ehnl, William, 67 Amsterdam Av.
Kusich, John, 257 Amsterdam Av.
Tiberio, John, 251 W. 66th St.
Ferguson, Jacob, 231 W. 62d St.
Raab, Morris Daniel, 241 W. 60th St.
Zylks, Alvin, 207 W. 61st St.
Lang, Plant, 217 W. 60th St.
Strickland, James C., 153 W. 62d St.
McGoldrick, John D., 159 W. 62d St.
Kane, Harry Marsced, 244 W. 63d St.
McKenna, Francis C., 220 W. 60th St.
Prince, Edmund A., 238 W. 61st St.
McMahon, John F., 477 W. 57th St.
Graham, Thomas, 148 W. 64th St.
Thomas, Alfred, 228 W. 62d St.
Harris, John, 223 W. 61st St.
Marciona, Joseph, 883 10th Av.
Clementa, George, 161 W. 62d St.
Perkins, Stanley, 151 W. 62d St.
Washington, Charles, 239 W. 63d St.
McGuinn, Joseph P., 204 W. 67th St.
Pemberton, Adonis, 226 W. 62d St.
Hunt, Morris C., 236 W. 61st St.
McHugh, Joseph, 501 W. 57th St.
Mirando, Joseph D. F., 454 W. 58th St.
Koller, Alex, 134 W. 62d St.
Vosa, Nicola, 23 Amsterdam Av.
Bermudes, Ernesto, 107 W. 64th St.
Genero, Frank, 880 10th Av.
Williams, Hugh, 227 W. 63d St.
Squirella, Joseph, 22 West End Av.
Maltby, Edward George, 202 W. 60th St.
Waltman, Cloyd F., 128 W. 64th St.: called into service Company D, Pennsylvania-New Jersey.
Thomas, David, 242 W. 63d St.
Arnold, Charles, 221 W. 66th St.
O'Brien, Osmun, 413 W. 59th St.
Podopia, Frank, 23 Amsterdam Av.
Wright, Robert, 218 W. 62d St.
Meyer, Thomas, 163 W. 60th St.
Feeley, Patrick, 441 W. 57th St.
McGuire, Thomas, 116 W. 61st St.
Sheridan, Joseph, 342 W. 59th St.
Malluso, Ernesto, 144 West End Av.
Sealy, Herbert, 248 W. 64th St.
Williams, Edward, 228 W. 63d St.
Murray, Michael, 220 W. 60th St.
Olsowski, John, 233 W. 66th St.
Lewis, Harry C., 216 W. 61st St.
Altemere, Rosario, 68 Amsterdam Av.
Booker, David Henry, 214 W. 64th St.
Ryan, Thomas, 425 W. 57th St.
Levitt, Alfred, 100 W. 61st St.
Weeks, Robert, 337 W. 59th St.
Stimo, Joseph, 236 W. 60th St.

Budnick, Louis, 152 W. 64th St.
Sheenan, Timothy, 503 W. 5th St.
Witt, Otto A., 75 Amsterdam Av.
Naupla, Louis, 14 Amsterdam Av.
Washington, George, 215 W. 62d St.
King, Robert, 222 W. 62d St.
Patucci, Carola, 253 W. 60th St.
Smith, Josephus, 232 W. 63d St.
Morelli, Agostino, 143 West End Av.
Becker, William, 405 W. 57th St.
Grant, Seth, 203 W. 63d St.
Lofgren, Ernest, 109 W. 63d St.
Lyke, Joseph F., 886 10th Av.
Corson, August, 209 W. 66th St.
Castorejos, Ahanaseo, 217 W. 66th St.
Borchard, Gustav, 128 W. 63d St.
Menendez, Donato, 465 W. 57th St.
Neugebauer, Charles, 122 W. 64th St.
Battinelli, Pasquale, 130 W. 64th St.
Owen, Jacob D., 111 W. 63d St.
Reid, Patrick, 418 W. 58th St.
Reilly, Matthew, 137 W. 60th St.
Smith, Frank, 241 W. 66th St.
Smith, Jack, 212 W. 62d St.
Joseph, Antonio, 257 W. 62d St.
Gerrity, Joseph, 143 W. 60th St.
Walker, James H., 229 W. 63d St.
Ackelsburg, Israel, 845 9th Av.
Bernet, Henry, 133 W. 64th St.
Doyling, James, 217 W. 63d St.
Kelly, Thaddeus, 125 W. 60th St.
Richard, Henry, 220 W. 64th St.
Dehlan, Andoor, 253 E. 27th St.
Scardasis, Evangelos, 105 W. 60th St.
Smith, Patrick, 435 W. 57th St.
Butler, William, 229 W. 62d St.
Schiano, Vito, 314 E. 28th St.
Pacheco, Emanuel, 216 W. 62d St.
McBreath, Donald, 411 W. 57th St.
Remer, Samuel, 103 W. 60th St.
Madison, James, 247 W. 63d St.
Towels, John J., 63 Amsterdam Av.
Morency, Joseph, 127 W. 63d St.
Mosher, Ralph, 12 Amsterdam Av.
Behrens, William, 258 W. 63d St.
Higgins, Joseph, 132 W. 62d St.
Yokal, Robert Morris, 897 8th Av.
O'Donnell, John J., 137 W. 62d St.; 228 Elberon Av., Allenhurst, N. J.
Glventer, Kisel, 113 W. 63d St.
Hickey, Thomas, 236 W. 65th St.
Zierer, Weldell Waite, 153 W. 63d St.
Casserly, Frank, 161 W. 62d St.
De Mauro, Pietro, 214 W. 60th St.
Brice, John W., 250 W. 62d St.
Cunningham, Charles P., 132 W. 64th St.
Sweeney, Daniel Brendan, 44 W. 58th St.
Smith, William, 206 W. 63d St.
Massa, Frank, 133 W. 62d St.
Pearman, Philip, 230 W. 60th St.
Ramierf, Marcelino, 101 W. 60th St.
Allen, Arthur William, 222 W. 67th St.
Romney, Edgar, 240 W. 63d St.
Diosin, George J., 139 W. 63d St.
Consolas, Emanuel, 140 W. 64th St.
Elston, John James, 320 W. 63d St.
Parris, Fitz H., 231 W. 63d St.
Mavin, John, 218 W. 61st St.
Marvlis, Cebus, 125 W. 60th St.
Dunn, Lewis, 144 Amsterdam Av.
Watkins, William, 226 W. 61st St.
Benta, Arthur, 234 W. 63d St.
Waters, William, 46 Amsterdam Av.
Scott, Benjamin, 207 W. 62d St.
Mnatz, Alfred G., 116 W. 63d St.
Berkery, Peter, 163 W. 60th St.
Ring, Edward, 70 Columbus Av.
Hartronian, Yervant, 135 E. 26th St.
Beggs, James E., 146 E. 80th St.
Tsimis, Panayotis, 304 E. 26th St.
Desimile, Angelo, 227 E. 120th St.
Bedlos, Kyriakos, 231 E. 25th St.
Kuttebraucker, Emil, 347 3d Av.
O'Connor, James J., 246 E. 27th St.
Kerlych-Baran, Nicholas, 220 E. 27th St.
Volonakis, Alex, 211 E. 29th St.
Drago, Antonio, 237 E. 24th St.
Narsoobian, Michael, 240 E. 28th St.
Muccio, Nicholas, 2012 E. 12th St.
Gough, James J., 148 E. 30th St.
Boserion, Paul, 333 3d Av.
Reed, Ellery F., 129 Lexington Av.
Dricks, Jack, 240 E. 25th St.
Gough, James J., 148 E. 30th St.
Reed, Ellery F., 129 Lexington Av.
Dricks, Jack, 240 E. 25th St.
Magulas, Frank Nichola, Bel. Hos., N. Y.
Malkhabian, Sarpis, 364 3d Av.
Rettig, Philip S., Jr., 329 E. 30th St.
Goggin, James A., 439 E. 23d St.
Keleshian, Michael, 314 E. 27th St.
Garcia, Guillermo, 309 E. 24th St.
Schmidt, Willy, 314 E. 25th St.
Piston, August, 231 E. 26th St.
Hunt, Bernard T., 132 E. 30th St.
Inglis, John, 219 E. 23d St.
Munson, Gustaf, 201 E. 28th St.
Fennebach, Herman J., 231 E. 26th St.
Botzenmayer, Charles W., 526 2d Av.
Cigliano, Vincenzo, 227 E. 29th St.
Nandelian, Richard, 176 E. 26th St.
Rosenberg, John, 132 W. 64th St.
Meschisi, Giuseppe, 315 E. 26th St.
Wilson, Francis P., 153 E. 30th St.
Fornell, Carl H., 431 E. 26th St.
Charles, Kirgakon, 92 Amsterdam Av.
Donofrio, Mario, 144 Amsterdam Av.
Wilkinson, Alfred, 228 W. 62d St.
Candella, Milton, 108 Amsterdam Av.
Fuentes, Jose, 134 W. 64th St.
Woodley, William, 244 W. 64th St.
Duggan, Cornelius S., 150 W. 62d St.
Stratta, Luigi, 212 W. 67th St.
Judisden, Julius, 242 W. 61st St.
Baumaehl, Benjamin, 170 W. 63d St.
Hell, Frank Louis, 200 West 66th St.
Roper, George, 106 W. 62d St.
Harries, Alexander, 163 W. 63d St.
Savoy, Julian, 236 W. 64th St.
Sele, Costa, 240 W. 63d St.
Baumgarten, Leonard, 438 W. 58th St.
Huggins, Arthur, 224 W. 62d St.
Thomas, Benjamin, 228 W. 62d St.
Kelly, Pat, 118 W. 60th St.
Eisenberg, Leo, 86 Amsterdam Av.
Pinto, Salvatore, 157 West End Av.
Fleming, James J., 124 W. 63d St.
France, Joseph, 228 W. 62d St.
Gavalis, Basilia, 155 W. 60th St.
Pearwood, Norman, 224 W. 61st St.
Blomquist, Carl C., 231 W. 60th St.
Edwards, Fritz Herman, 244 W. 64th St.
Radcliffe, Percy J., 214 W. 63d St.
Rafino, Salvatore, 151 West End Av.
Evans, Jesse, 226 W. 62d St.
Black, James Rees H., 119 W. 60th St.
Schmid, Edward, 139 West End Av.
Thomas, Thomas F., 20 Amsterdam Av.
Dunne, James, 147 W. 63d St.
Connolly, Thomas P., 80 Amsterdam Av.
Worrell, Coridge, 207 W. 62d St.
Cestaldo, Fitzgerald, 231 W. 63d St.
Christmas, James H., 319 W. 63d St.
Quinlan, William J., 112 W. 61st St.
McGivney, Francis J., 132 W. 63d St.
Thiecci, James M., 462 W. 58th St.
Leonardi, Charles, 218 W. 67th St.
Willment, William James, 425 W. 57th.
Hatley, Alex., 541 W. 57th St.
Cosenza, Tony, 884 Avenue 11.
Hanrahan, John, 113 W. 69th St.
Phipps, James, 211 W. 61st St.
McNamara, James Joseph, 457 W. 57th.
Lockwood, Harry, 454 W. 58th St.
Maher, John, 541 W. 57th St.
Katch, John, 887 10th Av.
Richards, Reginald, 213 W. 62d St.
Healy, Jeremiah, 455 W. 57th St.
Kerr, Frank, 161 W. 62d St.
O'Mahoney, Charles L., 140 W. 62d St.
Alleyn, James B., 213 W. 63d St.
Duff, Leo P., 124 W. 64th St.
Collett, Peter, 547 W. 59th St.
Morgan, William E., 111 W. 63d St.
Mattero, Philip, 148 West End Av.
Kieran, Joseph P., 125 W. 61st St.
Reilly, Andrew, 157 W. 69th St.
O'Rourke, Eugene, 120 W. 61st St.
Caesaryses, Antone, 92 Amsterdam Av.
Gunn, Thomas, 214 W. 61st St.
Perlin, Jacob, 219 W. 62d St.
Gilligan, William, 12 West End Av.
Byrd, Edward L., 223 W. 63d St.
Taylor, John James, 205 W. 61st St.
Gibbons, William, 257 W. 62d St.
Sblendorio, Domenico, 22 West End Av.
Langos, George, 151 W. 64th St.
Kelpe, Andrew, 118 W. 61st St.
Murray, William J., Roosevelt Hospital.
Kelpe, Andrew, 118 W. 60th St.
Luther, Thomas Allen, 131 W. 63d St.
Brosnan, John Joseph, 219 W. 66th St.
Garcia, Gerardo, 104 W. 61st St.
Cullen, Edward, 134 W. 63d St.
Papal, Steve, 133 W. 60th St.
Menkowski, John, 539 W. 57th St.
Taraperas, Photis, 231 W. 66th St.
Quiney, John, 107 10th Av.
Kruger, Herman, 146 West End Av.
Maloney, James, Jr., 877 10th Av.
McCarthy, John B., 235 W. 63th St.
Saunders, John Henry, 245 W. 61st St.
Harowitz, Benjamin, 89 Amsterdam Av.
Vismas, Andonis, 121 W. 60th St.
Hopwood, John, 216 W. 60th St.
Randler, Harry, 134 W. 63d St.
Williams, Franklin J., 48 Amsterdam Av.
McElligott, Thomas, 123 W. 63d St.
Richardson, Iahmael, 218 W. 63d St.
Lewis, Gladstone, 151 W. 62d St.
Manning, Patrick, 147 W. 60th St.
Fuchs, Joseph, 219 W. 60th St.
Proto, Antony Joseph, 213 W. 60th St.
Bennett, Joseph, 253 W. 63d St.
Rooney, Patrick, 20 W. 62d St.
Crump, Vance, 216 W. 61st St.
Ziegler, George, 200 W. 64th St.
Weisser, John J., 90 Amsterdam Av.
Moore, John, 132 W. 63d St.
Nest, Olden, 219 W. 63d St.
McDonald, Andrew, 123 W. 60th St.
Gillis, Dan, 253 W. 60th St.
Blackshear, Joseph, 207 W. 63d St.
Todsky, Joseph Paul, 125 W. 61st St.
Leary, Frank, 222 W. 62d St.
Stillas, George, 204 W. 67th St.
Wilkinson, Alfred, 228 W. 62d St.
Thornton, William, 117 W. 63d St.
Calise, Vinanzio, 238 W. 67th St.
Scatterich, Ralph, 511 W. 59th St.
Mulvey, George, 126 W. 63d St.
Glomey, George A., 217 W. 66th St.
Dixon, William J., 434 W. 58th St.
Ehnl, William, 67 Amsterdam Av.
Kusich, John, 257 Amsterdam Av.
Tiberio, John, 251 W. 66th St.
Ferguson, Jacob, 231 W. 62d St.
Raab, Morris Daniel, 241 W. 60th St.
Zylks, Alvin, 207 W. 61st St.
Lang, Plant, 217 W. 60th St.
Strickland, James C., 153 W. 62d St.
McGoldrick, John D., 159 W. 62d St.
Kane, Harry Marsced, 244 W. 63d St.
McKenna, Francis C., 220 W. 60th St.
Prince, Edmund A., 238 W. 61st St.
McMahon, John F., 477 W. 57th St.
Graham, Thomas, 148 W. 64th St.
Thomas, Alfred, 228 W. 62d St.
Harris, John, 223 W. 61st St.
Marciona, Joseph, 883 10th Av.
Clementa, George, 161 W. 62d St.
Perkins, Stanley, 151 W. 62d St.
Washington, Charles, 239 W. 63d St.
McGuinn, Joseph P., 204 W. 67th St.
Pemberton, Adonis, 226 W. 62d St.
Hunt, Morris C., 236 W. 61st St.
McHugh, Joseph, 501 W. 57th St.
Mirando, Joseph D. F., 454 W. 58th St.
Koller, Alex, 134 W. 62d St.
Vosa, Nicola, 23 Amsterdam Av.
Bermudes, Ernesto, 107 W. 64th St.
Genero, Frank, 880 10th Av.
Williams, Hugh, 227 W. 63d St.
Squirella, Joseph, 22 West End Av.
Maltby, Edward George, 202 W. 60th St.
Waltman, Cloyd F., 128 W. 64th St.: called into service Company D, Pennsylvania-New Jersey.
Thomas, David, 242 W. 63d St.
Arnold, Charles, 221 W. 66th St.
O'Brien, Osmun, 413 W. 59th St.
Podopia, Frank, 23 Amsterdam Av.
Wright, Robert, 218 W. 62d St.
Meyer, Thomas, 163 W. 60th St.
Feeley, Patrick, 441 W. 57th St.
McGuire, Thomas, 116 W. 61st St.
Sheridan, Joseph, 342 W. 59th St.
Malluso, Ernesto, 144 West End Av.
Sealy, Herbert, 248 W. 64th St.
Williams, Edward, 228 W. 63d St.
Murray, Michael, 220 W. 60th St.
Olsowski, John, 233 W. 66th St.
Lewis, Harry C., 216 W. 61st St.
Altemere, Rosario, 68 Amsterdam Av.
Booker, David Henry, 214 W. 64th St.
Ryan, Thomas, 425 W. 57th St.
Levitt, Alfred, 100 W. 61st St.
Weeks, Robert, 337 W. 59th St.
Stimo, Joseph, 236 W. 60th St.

DISTRICT NO. 122.

Office of Exemption Board, 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

QUOTA 208—The call in this district is for 416 men, to report at 8 A. M., Aug. 2:

1—Wald, Abraham, 238 E. 24th St.
2—Donovan, Lawrence C., 151 E. 30th St.
3—Blacxyk, Michael, 415 1st Av.
4—Sevilian, Joseph, 224 E. 24th St.
5—Newman, Joseph, 319 E. 25th St.
6—Duffy, James F., 238 E. 27th St.
7—Byrne, Thomas, 341 E. 26th St.
8—Rabando, Morris, 325 E. 28th St.
9—Berner, Thomas, 509 2d Av.
10—Mira, Adelardo, 151 E. 26th St.
11—Sentes, Daniel, 415 1st Av.
12—Milovsky, Joseph, 322 3d Av.
13—Pinto, Francesco, 226 E. 29th St.
14—Pilingeri, Vincenzo, 201 E. 29th St.
15—Neco, Husostonos, 223 E. 28th St.
16—Hancredi, Giuseppe, 287 E. 28th St.
17—Pavone, Vincenzo, 142 West End Av.
18—Krauss, Josef, 301 E. 25th St.
19—Sullivan, James, 326 E. 28th St.
20—Farragher, John F., 341 E. 25th St.
21—Marino, Joseph, 1940 3d Av.
22—Lockwood, Andrew, 248 E. 30th St.
23—Mazzo, Ralph, 233 E. 28th St.
24—Kusmi, William, 212 E. 25th St.
25—Molony, James, 303 E. 27th St.
26—Scalia, Stefano, 207 E. 20th St.
27—Simone, Phillip, 326 E. 26th St.
28—Messerian, George H., 230 E. 31st St.
29—Michelini, Frank, 314 E. 29th St.
30—Gleason, James, 247 W. 30th St.
31—Vogele, Adolph, 523 1st Av.
32—Ofesta, Michele, 334 E. 26th St.
33—Calatozzo, Francesco, 356 E. 26th St.
34—Gucclone, Pasquale, 319 E. 29th St.
35—Curry, William J., 340 E. 25th St.
36—Wodofsky, Sacher, 311 E. 27th St.
37—Wulff, John, 364 3d Av.
38—Ignezio, Nicholas, 218 E. 24th St.
39—McEnery, John, 524 1st Av.
40—Georgion, John, 207 E. 29th St.
41—McGuire, James, 218 E. 27th St.
42—Gebbla, Victor, Joseph, 310 E. 25th St.
43—Thomas, Louis, 230 E. 25th St.
44—Morgan, Edward, 5 S. Patrol Vigilant.
45—Lakas, Peter, 85 Lexington Av.
46—Cook, Harrison I., 131 E. 30th St.
47—Oddo, James, 226 E. 30th St.
48—Lorina, Vincenzo, 229 E. 28th St.
49—Moriarity, Thomas ... 224 E. 27th St.
50—Kobak, Jacob, 200 E. 27th St.
51—McKeen, Austin, 17 Lexington Av.
52—Perzis, Louis L., 306 E. 28th St.
53—Stelnmetz, Tiebold D., 150 E. 27th St.
54—Lorenzo, Vito D., 214 E. 29th St.
55—Marricakis, John, 304 E. 29th St.
56—Capasso, John, 304 E. 29th St.
57—Connor, John J., 444 3d Av.
58—Kennedy, John W., 309 E. 26th St.
59—Ogando, Arelinio, 226 E. 26th St.
60—Lawrence, William E., U. S. training ship Newport, E. 24th St.
61—King, Chauncey M., 431 E. 26th St.
62—Tierney, Frank, 226 E. 27th St.
63—Vitale, Joseph, 402 E. 24th St.
64—Davis, Ralph, 227 E. 25th St.
65—McDonagh, Patrick, 307 E. 26th St.
66—Fistel, Max, 231 E. 25th St.
67—Albrecht, Alfred, 219 E. 25th St.
68—Mavrootunian, Yervant, 135 E. 26th St.
69—Beggs, James E., 146 E. 80th St.
70—Tsimis, Panayotis, 304 E. 26th St.
71—Desimile, Angelo, 227 E. 120th St.
72—Bedlos, Kyriakos, 231 E. 25th St.
73—Kuttebraucker, Emil, 347 3d Av.
74—O'Connor, James J., 246 E. 27th St.
75—Kerlych-Baran, Nicholas, 220 E. 27th St.
76—Volonakis, Alex, 211 E. 29th St.
77—Drago, Antonio, 237 E. 24th St.
78—Narsoobian, Michael, 240 E. 28th St.
79—Muccio, Nicholas, 2012 E. 12th St.
80—Gough, James J., 148 E. 30th St.
81—Boserion, Paul, 333 3d Av.
82—Reed, Ellery F., 129 Lexington Av.
83—Dricks, Jack, 240 E. 25th St.
84—Magulas, Frank Nichola, Bel. Hos., N. Y.
85—Malkhabian, Sarpis, 364 3d Av.
86—Rettig, Philip S., Jr., 329 E. 30th St.
87—Goggin, James A., 439 E. 23d St.
88—Keleshian, Michael, 314 E. 27th St.
89—Garcia, Guillermo, 309 E. 24th St.
90—Schmidt, Willy, 314 E. 25th St.
91—Piston, August, 231 E. 26th St.
92—Hunt, Bernard T., 132 E. 30th St.
93—Inglis, John, 219 E. 23d St.
94—Munson, Gustaf, 201 E. 28th St.
95—Fennebach, Herman J., 231 E. 26th St.
96—Botzenmayer, Charles W., 526 2d Av.
97—Cigliano, Vincenzo, 227 E. 29th St.
98—Nandelian, Richard, 176 E. 26th St.
99—Rosenberg, John, 132 W. 64th St.
100—Meschisi, Giuseppe, 315 E. 26th St.
101—Wilson, Francis P., 153 E. 30th St.
102—Fornell, Carl H., 431 E. 26th St.
103—Charles, Kirgakon, 92 Amsterdam Av.
104—Chatta, Peter, 325 E. 28th St.
105—D'Souza, Alvin, 221 E. 28th St.
106—Vitto, Angelo, 334 E. 26th St.
107—Keane, James, 334 W. 45th St.
108—Flanagan, Thomas, 465 2d Av.
109—Frank, August H., 389 3d Av.
110—Brady, Patrick, 354 E. 30th St.
111—Lindinger, Frederick, 220 E. 31st St.
112—Souffrin, Julian, 331 E. 24th St.
113—Reardon, Martin, 470 2d Av.
114—Bruner, Abram B., 431 E. 26th St.
115—D'Dio, Rocco, 320 E. 25th St.
116—Mallas, Harry, 329 E. 28th St.
117—Surmach, Mike, 309 E. 25th St.
118—Feeney, Edward, 152 E. 28th St.
119—Anderson, John, 233 E. 30th St.
120—Mathias, Wilfred, Bellevue Hospital.
121—Taliaferro, Robert C, 325 3d Av.
122—Price, John, 153 E. 23d St.
123—Bellia, Angelo, 136 E. 28th St.
124—Kitrick, John, 335 3d Av.
125—Tomasello, Joseph, 311 E. 27th St.
126—Laffy, Luke, 407 E. 24th St.
127—Sarricchio, Rocco, 219 E. 29th St.
128—Klein, Samuel H., 136 E. 28th St.
129—Pilling, Edward, 222 E. 26th St.
130—Soltut, Albert, 310 E. 25th St.
131—Rozek, August, 407 E. 24th St.
132—Lynch, William F., 408 2d Av.
133—Knudtsen, Robert, 224 E. 20th St.
134—Haggerty, Dennis J., 320 E. 27th St.
135—Bazerjian, Arman, 230 E. 25th St.
136—Deoch, Julius, 337 E. 29th St.
137—Hartel, Arthur, 232 E. 26th St.
138—Magdakian, Hamparzorian, 223 E. 25th.
139—St. John, Stephen J., 301 E. 26th St.
140—McKee, Clarence S, Bellevue Hospital.
141—Kocab, Emanuel, 313 E. 26th St.
142—Pinna, Jonathan, 143 E. 29th St.
143—Leones, Nick, 207 E. 29th St.
144—Paloyny, Alexandros, 423 3d Av.
145—Lombardi, Ferdinando, 311 E. 27th St.
146—Di Giovanni, Joseph, 219 E. 29th St.
147—O'Neill, John, 234 E. 24th St.
148—Typaldo, Harry, 223 E. 28th St.
149—Gagliardi, John, 230 E. 29th St.
150—Lombardi, Carmelo G., 423 2d Av.
151—Tsimpidas, Nishan, 132 E. 30th St.
152—Massara, Vincent, 329 3d Av.
153—McDermott, James M., 339 E. 30th St.
154—Athenesiedis, John, 321 E. 28th St.
155—Woolds, Gust, 305 E. 26th St.
156—Shebetjian, James, 102 E. 31st St.
157—Crosby, James J., 149 E. 30th St.
158—Marchisello, Guliano, 306 E. 28th St.
159—Battista, Frank, 337 E. 28th St.
160—Nadel, Leo, 147 E. 30th St.
161—Carlson, Richard F., Mine Planter, Gn. E. O. C. Ord.
162—Maher, Cornelius, 522 1st Av.
163—Smith, Thayer A., Bellevue Hospital.
164—Sheehan, Bartholomew J., 233 E. 28th St.
165—Marro, Antonio, 508 2d Av.
166—Hoelzer, Edmund L., 447 2d Av.
167—Gurdoglian, Maurad, 314 E. 25th St.

DISTRICT NO. 124.

Office of Exemption Board, 361 Amsterdam Ave., Manhattan.

Quota, 172—In this district 344 are called:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Caffrey, Jerome L., 171 Amsterdam Av.
2—Samuel, Alvin R., 140 W. 69th St.
3—Thiery, George W., 160 W. 65th St.
4—Garverick, Irwin C., Jr., 30 W. 69th St.
5—Roggen, Sol, 48 W. 70th St.
6—Malnangarys, Mamos G., 126 W. 66th St.
7—Castor, Alfred Bernard, 14 W. 70th St.
8—Llesan, William, 217 W. 68th St.
9—Cintron, Lewis Joseph, 128 W. 68th St.
10—Gerowe, Jesse Clarke, 134 W. 72d St.
11—Landau, Nicholas E., 32 W. 68th St.
12—Lewin, Irving J., 28 W. 70th St.
13—Weathers, B. A., Jr., 118 W. 73d St.
14—Mitthey, Christ, 102 W. End Av.
15—Uttno, Philip, 130 W. 67th St.
16—Lehnaler, Martin H., 19 W. 69th St.
17—Patrone, John A., 112 W. 69th St.
18—Ryan, David, 212 W. 69th St.
19—Boecker, Alvin, 223 W. 68th St.
20—Larsen, Carl John, 247 W. 68th St.
21—Ford, James R., 212 W. End Av.
22—Balopoulos, Perekles, 121 W. 67th St.
23—Du Lauro, Anthony, 163 W. End Av.
24—Aiello, Pietro, 165 W. End Av.
25—MacLead, Alexander S., 1,947 Broadway.
26—Crighton, Alfred Edward, 47 W. 72d St.
27—Macomber, J. H., Sherman Sq. Hotel.
28—Currie, Phillip, 65 W. 70th St.
29—Healy, Thomas, 306 W. 69th St.
30—Clader, Chester L., 115 W. 73d St.
31—Von Bernuth, George N., 57 W. 68th St.
32—Wales, Henry Clarendon, 184 W. 72d St.
33—Catsouras, Pantelis, 190 W. End Av.
34—Prox, Claus C. H., 121 W. 72d St.
35—Gousalez, Pedro, 112 W. 70th St.
36—Adley, George G., 48 W. 68th St.
37—Pepper, George, 190 Amsterdam Av.
38—McGea, George, 227 W. 67th St.
39—Direske, Wilhelm, 136 W. 73d St.
40—Mitchell, Sidney A., 246 W. End Av.
41—Blasing, Nick, 117 W. 70th St.
42—Goldstein, Jacob F., 140 W. 69th St.
43—McGill, Thomas, 138 W. 67th St.
44—Tacci, Ralph, 306 W. 69th St.
45—Seguine, Joseph, 253 W. 68th St.
46—Pfeffle, Charles H., 220 W. 69th St.
47—Kelly, Robert M., 306 W. 68th St.
48—Gentile, Luigi, 313 W. 60th St.
49—Howard, William E., 130 W. 66th St.
50—Rosa, Wilhelm, 135 W. 68th St.
51—Schleepsman, G. D., 211 W. 67th St.

77—Balagar, Jacob, 15-23 W. 29th St.
78—Christian, Mian E., 625 Lexington Av.
79—Lorens, Carl, 131 W. 33d St.
80—Stepan, John, 110 E. 53d St.
81—Sparman, Kenneth, H., 44 W. 86th St.
82—Swaer, Alfred H., 114 E. 41st St.
83—Linden, Charlie Vander, 634 Lexington Av.
84—Rohl, Charles A., 65 Park Av.
85—Gelshenen, Walter Dunne, 22 E. 47th St.
86—Montarul, Louis, 333 7th Av.
87—Hodgman, George B., Jr., 339 Park Av.
88—Palmares, Carlo, 77 W. 44th St.
89—Ellis, Russell O., 188 E. 58th St.
90—Case, Rogers, Holland House.
91—White, Howard B., 110 E. 41st St.
92—Duell, Chas. H., Jr., 50 Vanderbilt Av.
93—Peterman, Richard, 165 E. 34th St.
94—Aronstein, Frederick C., 16 E. 87th St.
95—Mecher, John, 5 E. 51st St.
96—Linder, Murray, 136 E. 34th St.
97—Lemmgmayer, Wm. F., 50 W. 56th St.
98—Murray, Robert D., 24, 16 W. 51st St.
99—Barry, Fernando Le R., 40 E. 40th St.
100—Page, Ralph Newton, 363 Lexington Av.
101—Robinson, Edward J., 125 W. 31st St.
102—Southerland, Albert Gibson, 7 E. 50th St.
103—Morrissey, John, 146 W. 54th St.
104—Negori, Maurice, 138 E. 38th St.
105—Bartlett, A. R. Ellys, 6 E. 41st St.
106—Anderson, Charles Peter, 60 W. 49th St.
107—Lanighan, Narri, 123 E. 51st St.
108—Weldner, Frederick, 128 E. 36th St.
109—Egly, Emile, 22 D. 47th St.
110—Michaels, Frank J., 339 7th Av.
111—Welton, Benjamin, 56 E. 41st St.
112—Mitchell, George K., 188 E. 58th St.
113—Conaugh, Patrick, 69 W. 52d St.
114—Quick, Douglass A., M. D., 875 Park Av.
115—McDonald, James, 37 E. 52d St.
116—Colligan, Arthur P., 122 E. 36th St.
117—Lacazette, Arthur Aquiluce, 65 Park Av.
118—Weissman, Henry, Grand Hotel.
119—De Lignemare, Wm. M., 50 W. 47th St.
120—Klein, Eric Bruno, 38 E. Lexington Av.
121—Cullom, Neal P., 188 E. 58th St.
122—Muratte, Remo, 152 W. 31st St.
123—Maxwell, Lucian M., 58 W. 36th St.
124—Bateson, Edgar P., 64 E. 54th St.
125—Hursh, William, 305 Lexington St.
126—Jordan, William, 510 3d Av.
127—Sunderland, Edwin S., 30 W. 44th St.
128—Yates, John S., 144 E. 36th St.
129—Vogelsang, Richard, 26 W. 43d St.
130—Fitzgerald, Michael A., 13 E. 41st St.
131—Lesewitz, Rudolf, 165 E. 34th St.
132—Betinos, Thomas, 135 W. 26th St.
133—Hodin, Sven Birger, 31 W. 55th St.
134—Elliott, Henry Powers, 10 W. 31st St.
135—Troup, Alexander J. M., 62 W. 94th St.
136—Stathopoulos, Nicholas John, 550 5d Av.
137—Horner, Cecil, 163 W. 84th St.
138—Mahler, Emil, 120 E. 53d St.
139—Craig, William Dwight, 410 Park Av.
140—Eastaerby, William Lance, 24 E. 38th St.
141—Cavin, George, 162 E. 56th St.
142—Parker, William, 219 E. Madison Av.
143—Gorgio, Banio, 152 W. 31st St.
144—Royal, Victor H., Harvard Club.
145—Dye, Hanford, McAlpin Hotel.
146—Klaer, Julius, 142 E. 40th St.
147—Ford, William, 128 W. 31st St.
148—Neurgeit, Ernest, Park Avenue Hotel.
149—Brisbin, Harold P., 138 E. 38th St.
150—Berg, Mason, 44 W. 36th St.
151—Cooffiro, Dominick, 332 7th Av.
152—Lake, Samuel, Grand Hotel.
153—Mark, Montague, 80 W. 40th St.
154—Traylor, Micajah Garvin, 269 Madison Av.
155—Vito, John, 528 3d Av.
156—Passet, Ettore, 130 W. 31st St.
157—Frederikson, Geo. Alvin, 46 E. 34th St.
158—Barker, Ernest S., 158 E. 38th St.
159—Carbonell, Felix, Vanderbilt Hotel.
160—Missir, Martin C., 301 Madison Av.
161—Lauer, Fred C., 62 E. 34th Av.
162—Lefler, Gerald C., 439 7th Av.
163—Sellick, Edgar, 611 3d Av.
164—Gromer, Frank Joseph, 116 E. 38th St.
165—Stern, Ralph P., 33 W. 34th St.
166—Schleppenpoulous, John A. 2 W. 32d St.
167—Tilden, Henry A., 63 Park Av.
168—Iga, Naotaro, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
169—Magee, George Omelly, 25 E. 40th St.
170—Keller, Theodore, 582 Lexington Av.
171—Papaskyriamos, Panagiotes, 582 6th Av.
172—Gilarmis, Gerasimos, 482 6th Av.
173—Deward, Andrew, 906 8th Av.
174—Parizio, Emil, 152 W. 39th St.
175—Horty, Michael Fulton, 66 W. 53d St.
176—Hallas, George, 320 Lexington Av.
177—Fearce, James, 431 Park Av.
178—Valentini, Attis, 152 W. 31st St.
179—Schirmer, Gustave, 117 E. 59th St.
180—Georgean, Thomas, 75 W. 49th St.
181—Dunk, Clark, 38 W. 40th St.
182—Hynes, John Mayo, 851 Park Av.
183—Hochstein, David, 1 E. 51st St.
184—Olsen, Arthur, 133 E. 38th St.
185—Kalokerakis, Emanuel, 130 W. 38th St.
186—Irving, John C., 910 6th Av.
187—Hayes, George, 19 E. 38th St.
188—Kenna, William F., 55 W. 52d St.
189—Baltimore, Marshal R., 18 W. 36th St.
190—Cooke, Patrick Gerald, 37 W. 50th St.
191—Crisp, Theodore, 410 Park Av.
192—Legendre, Jas. Henne, 320 Madison Av.
193—Vernoll, George, 130 W. 31st St.
194—Carver, Charles, 114 E. 54th St.
195—Le Roy, Louis C., 35, 38 W. 50th St.
196—Bryson, Joseph M., 49 W. 40th St.
197—Cundliffe, Ed. J., jr., 644 Lexington Av.
198—Harrison, Eldon, 138 E. 38th St.
199—Garohetron, Harry, 478 6th Av.
200—Schuler, Eric, 21 W. 51st St.
201—Lecourazos, George, 142 W. 31st St.
202—Schellenberger, Chas. A., Holland House.
203—Kaufmen, Joseph, 122 E. 34th St.
204—Burke, William, 107 6th Av.
205—French, Seth Barton, 48 W. 51st St.
206—Klein, Abraham B., 110 W. 34th St.
207—Reach, H. Jarvis, 161 Madison Av.
208—Bennison, Harold, 390 Park Av.
209—Yusawa, T. 341 Lexington Av.
210—Osborne, Arthur D., 2d, 63 E. 96th St.
211—Ricker, George D., 124 E. 32d St.
212—Sellers, Harry, 31 W. 31st St.
213—Arruia, Oscar, 878 6th Av.
214—Fergus, Wm. J., 2 W. 52d St.
215—Harris, Curtis, 114 E. 53d St.
216—Merritt, Maurice, 14 W. 30th St.
217—Lawrence, Charles C., 141 E. 39th St.
218—Lozr, Henry, 17 E. 38th St.
219—Michael, James, 584 3d Av.
220—May, Sooling, 267 8th Av.
221—Patrick, John, 36 E. 40th St.
222—Russell, David, 369 7th Av.
223—Gonsalves, John Claudio, 1,234 Broadway.
224—Gately, William, 125 E. 54th St.
225—Brinton, Benjamin H., 1 E. 44th St.
226—Hoyt, Harold E., 135 E. 34th St.
227—Ratkovitch, Novak, 78 W. 55th St.
228—Heath, Daniel Chamorre, 27 W. 44th St.
229—Stewart, James M., 40 E. 39th St.
230—Kim, William L., 36 E. 40th, 38th St.
231—Williams, Randall, 44 W. 44th St.
232—Lavietes, Morris, 816 6th Av.
233—Pridmore, William Harvey, 562 6th Av.
234—Thomson, Edward C., Jr., 166 W. 85th St.
235—Danjoskids, George, 128 W. 31st St.
236—Hallings, Roy, 422 St. Nicholas Av.
237—Southby, Richard John, 401 Madison Av.
238—Lopez, Reymundo, 15 W. 40th St.
239—Sahn, Otto, 37 E. 57th St.
240—Reffs, Syend Hilmer B., 46 E. 84th St.
241—Crone, Kibby Whitman, 58 W. 57th St.
242—Simmons, Frederick H., 58 W. 47th St.
243—Fanchi, Peter, 142 W. 31st St.
244—Nowell, Arthur Vose, 21 W. 31st St.
245—Creten, John Emanuel, 101 W. 29th St.
246—Brown, Thomas Joseph, 165 E. 84th St.
247—Smith, Clarence Albert, 413 Madison Av.
248—Brown, Howard G., 165 Madison Av.
249—Malowitch, Max, 308 5th Av.
250—Morini, Joseph, Herald Square Hotel.
251—Zerbos, Demetrios E., 1,134 Park Av.
252—Greenbaum, David, 612 3d Av.
253—Slabotsky, Henry, Vanderbilt Hotel.
254—Govas, Constantine, 128 W. 31st St.
255—O'Brien, James Henry, 324 E. 32d St.
256—Smith, Thomas, 161 E. 34th St.
257—McMullin, William J., 464 4th Av.
258—William, John D., 449 7th Av.
259—Hanson, Richard E., 150 E. 58th St.
260—Rogers, John Hobbs, 197 Madison Av.
261—Agnew, Clement, 60 Park Av.
262—Haynor, Harry, 146 W. 34th St.
263—Rutel, Gustave, 142 W. 31st St.
264—Martinez, Salvador Sisto, 912 6th Av.
265—Williams, Jerry, 309 7th Av.
266—Stewart, Ulmont P., 340 Madison Av.
267—Courtois, Charles, 1,271 Broadway.
270—Casciano, Louis, 988 6th Av.
271—Goldstein, Isaac, 1,134 W. 28th St.
272—Schomheinic, Emil, 515 Madison Av.
273—Stroudy, Christ, 45 W. 29th St.
274—Wilhelm, Theodore M., 113 W. 30th St.
275—McAuliffe, Edward T., 114 E. 41st St.
276—Heimbor, Harley A., 109 W. 29th St.
277—Thorson, Henry J., 131 E. 53d St.
278—Reilly, Edward, 144 W. 34th St.
279—Muysers, John, 166 E. 56th St.
280—Herraro, Neftali, 128 E. 38th St.
281—Francis, Ezequel, 878 6th Av.
282—Miller, Harry C., 147 E. 34th St.
283—Crisp, James V., 147 E. 34th St.
284—Beekman, Louis, 20 E. 53d Av.
285—White, Robert, Hotel Martinique.
286—Ahearn, George, 151 W. 33d St.
287—Porter, William, 65 W. 44th St.
288—Lovett, Malcolm R., 30 W. 44th St.
289—Keibel, Jay Maurice, 62 West 47th St.
290—Krogsted, Robert P., 138 E. 38th St.
291—Larson, Martin, 2 E. 55th St.
292—Sturgis, Frank, 49th St. and Madison Av.
293—Cudilf, Milce, 121 W. 28th St.
294—Kaiser, Karl E., 36 W. 50th St.
295—Crowe, Thomas, 114 E. 41st St.
296—Marmeleton, Nathan, 179 W. 38th St.
297—Nelom, Emanuel C., 152 E. 35th St.
298—Orcutt, Hudson E., 138 E. 38th St.
299—Miller, James H., 4 W. 53d St.
300—Inonoje, Shokieki, 33 W. 51st St.
301—Pink, Sidney Walter, 115 E. 40th St.
302—De Surgez, Diego, 1 E. 36th St.
303—Theis, Lewis J., 135 W. 33d St.
304—Elletson, Homer, 36 W. 50th St.
305—Pinsky, Mieczislaw, 128 W. 31st St.
306—Stewart, Benjamin R., jr., 14 E. 67th St.
307—Rosenfeld, Arthur S., 22 E. 30th St.
308—Content, Harold A., 524 5th St.
309—Greene, Stavice G., 139 W. 28th St.
310—Walker, Ralph Ivey, 20 E. 38th St.
311—Pariato, Michael, 429 E. 9th St.
312—Schmeizel, Clarence, 54 W. 40th St.
313—Bertoff, Arthur, 161 E. 34th St.
314—Drios, Georges, 125 E. 28th St.
315—Stillman, Joseph Fred, 56 E. 39th St.
316—Hemandes, Miguel M., 124 W. 39th St.
317—Greene, Thomas, 660 Lexington Av.
318—Spain, Andrew, 417 6th Av.
319—McQuivey, Donald, 44 W. 44th St.
320—Favario, Victor, 140 W. 30th St.
321—Carlson, Carl C., 63 W. 51st St.
322—Bronson, Theodore L., 50 Vanderbilt Av.
323—Rose, L. Raymond, 145 E. 37th St.
324—Sallerico, Fernand, 161 W. 31st St.
325—Anastasio, John M., 143 E. 34th St.
326—Brewster, George W., 122 E. 86th St.
327—Beattie, William T., 48 E. 53d St.
328—Tsiako, Harry, 45 W. 29th St.
329—Teidman, John, 117 E. 34th St.
330—Mortimer, A. Lawrence, 64, 564 5th Av.
331—Kurkjian, John, 501 Madison Av.
332—Hallen, Henry, 288 Lexington Av.
333—Pallas, Charles H., 122 E. 36th St.
334—Alker, Henry, 22 E. 37th St.
335—Avery, Lenoir T., 193 Madison Av.
336—Addicott, Albert W., 36 E. 35th St.
337—Lewenthal, Leo, 19 E. 31st St.
338—Pemberton, Murdock A., 21 E. 49th St.
339—Alden, John V., Union League Club.
340—Walker, Robert, 197 Madison Av.
341—Young, Conlter Dabney, 27 W. 47th St.
342—Croke, Richard, 114 E. 32d St.
343—De Forrest, William J., 128 E. 84th St.
344—Jensen, Oscar L., 329 Lexington Av.
345—Haserty, Robert F., 78 E. 54th St.
346—Malone, Edward, 1,497 3d Av.
347—Smith, Walker Bly, 18 W. 55th St.
348—Soressa, Emilio, 58 W. 35th St.
349—Martina, Paul, 70 W. 46th St.
350—Finken, Julius R., 1 W. 47th St.

351—Laverty, Patrick J., 7 E. 52d St.
352—Mechan, William F., 66 W. 53d St.
353—Hamilton, Richard M., 90 W. 44th St.
354—Gours, Charles, Hotel Athens.
355—Leonard, Thomas E., 114 E. 54th St.
356—Reilly, James, 120 E. 52d St.
357—Tateman, Sanuel, Maiseego, 118 E. 54th St.
358—Lagsat, Harry F., 71 W. 46th St.
359—Harvey, William L., 107 E. 51st St.
360—Hughes, Robert W., 118 W. 84th St.
361—Munro, Ernest C., McAlpin Hotel.
362—Nixon, John S., 25 Park Av.
363—Konig, George F., 22 E. 47th St.
364—Wolley, Edgar M., 60 W. 48th St.
365—Hall, Frank J., 382 Madison Av.
366—Schmidthousser, Alfred C., 70 W. 55th St.
367—Hungerford, Osgood, 2 E. 45th St.
368—Frost, Charles E., 37 W. 48th St.
369—Grimes, Patrick J., 8 W. 52d St.
370—Mason, Andrew, 144 W 30th St.
371—Thebaud, Paul G., 410 Park Av.
372—Soderberg, Anton D., 400 Park Av.
373—Hanson, Edward A., 295 5th Av.
374—Graham, Cecil C., 70 W. 50th St.
375—Fitzgerald, Martin, 430 7th Av.
376—White, John J., 75 W. 49th St.
377—Stokes, James, 451 Madison Av.
378—Stokes, Harold Phelps, 230 Madison Av.
379—Doronvas, Thomas P., 482 6th Av.
380—Sieftru, Stalinos, 119 W. 29th St.
381—Lerran, John W., 561 Madison Av.
382—Day, Henry Mason, Jr., 115 E. 53d St.
383—Craven, Thomas, 16 Park Av.
384—Stern, Charles, 47 W. 42d St.
385—Tollmer, Philip William, 156 E. 38th St.
386—Harriman, Charles P., 158 E. 38th St.
387—Anderson, Victor A., 42 E. 54d St.
388—Devine, Thomas J., 42 W. 55th St.
389—Leone, Pasquale, 457 7th Av.
390—Edwards, Hugh, 49 E. 52d St.
391—Ito, Shuma, 66 E. 40th St.
392—Brown, Matthew G., 51 W. 50th St.
393—Weyland, Felyer, 162 E. 32d St.
394—Schoenfeld, Filip, 162 E. 32d St.
395—Marshsseau, Eugene, 683 5th Av.
396—Grieco, Victor J., 457 7th Av.
397—Littlefield, Moises, 528 3d Av.
398—Famelli, Marco, 159 W. 30th St.
399—McCarthy, Michael, 924 6th Av.
400—Goldberg, Jacob W., 156 E. 41st St.
401—Paterson, Oliver E., 309 Park Av.
402—Apostalopulos, John, 46 W. 30th St.
403—Moschean, Pete, 207 W. 31st St.
404—Boyajian, Garrabed, 196 Lexington Av.
405—Haney, Patrick J., 50 E. 50th St.
406—Sibandi, Isaiah J., 23 Park Av.
407—Hoffman, Chilton, 20 E. 48th St.
408—Hall, Russell W., 146 W. 34th St.
409—Lyman, Huntington, 65 W. 54th St.
410—Moulton, Patrick, 924 6th Av.
411—Welling, Charles, 1,200 Madison Av.
412—Pulvins, Charles, 76 W. 50th St.
413—Walker, James Y., Hotel McAlpin.
414—Schmid, Emile, 138 E. 38th St.
415—Keitel, Russell H., 28 W. 49th St.
416—Lossins, Dagfinn M., 906 6th Av.
417—Eggleston, Richard H., jr., 103 E. 58d St.
418—Hollander, Louis F., 80 E. 50th St.
418—Dunnington, Walter, 1,200 Madison Av.
420—Ponzi, Paul, 142 W. 31st St.
421—Alevras, George, 77 W. 45th St.
422—Fiedler, Raymond L., 691 5th Av.
423—Miller, Danforth, 63 E. 54th St.
424—Amendolare, John, 580 3d Av.
425—O'Reilly, Bernard D., 122 E. 41st St.
426—Lorick, John, 27 W. 54th St.
427—Jessel, Joseph D., 32 E. 52d St.
428—Tally, Henry, 23 Park Av.
429—Nicholas, Manuel T., 77 W. 44th St.
430—Williams, Sidney J., 693 5th Av.
431—Derecklis, Demetrius, 128 W. 31st St.
432—Parson, Gunnar W., 47 W. 57th St.
433—Danriper, Kenneth B., 875 Park Av.
434—Philbin, Stephen, 63 W. 52d St.
435—Van Geyn, Ludwig F., Holland House.
436—Marakel, Joseph, 37 E. 32d St.
437—Straggos, G., 66 W. 53d St.
438—Manning, James, 64 Park Av.
439—Gross, Eugene A., 13 E. 31st St.
440—Spencer, R. Lester, 336 Lexington Av.
441—Pridle, George H. 46 E. 41st St.
442—Holmer, Jean, 984 6th Av.
443—Argentes, James, 477 6th Av.
444—Lynch, Edward, 477 6th Av.
445—Segalo, Elasio, 566 3d Av.
446—Winslow, James E., 65 Park Av.

DISTRICT NO. 164.

Office of Exemption Board, 30 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

QUOTA 196—In this district 400 men are called to report on Aug. 2, at 8 A. M.:

1—Bibbly, Paul Emile, 1,046 Madison Av.
2—Burnhold, Hermann, 1,066 Park Av.
3—Glover, Thomas, 7 E. 73d St.
4—Daub, Leo, 125 E. 83d St.
5—Kimball, Reuel Baker, 44 E. 74th St.
6—Hyman, Joseph, 1,155 Park Av.
7—Eklund, Sven, 38 E. 85th St.
8—Fougren, Ernest, 1 E. 78th St.
9—Goldberg, Isaac, 1,192 Lexington Av.
10—McCarthy, Thomas J., 67 E. 85th St.
11—Neale, Alvin B., 108 E. 82d St.
12—Hinkle, William Nason, 69 E. 95th St.
13—Sohn, Hermann, 21 E. 80th St.
14—Epstein, Nathan, 100 E. 96th St.
15—Schwartz, Morris, 1,115 Park Av.
16—Smith, William, 130 E. 82d St.
17—Davidson, Leslie St., 68 E. 86th St.
18—Moler, Edward Robert, 15 E. 87th St.
19—Bracken, Thomas, 1,133 Park Av.
20—Lowenthal, David, 188 E. 94th St.
21—Verzi, Joseph, 101 E. 88th St.
22—Leary, Frank R., 60 E. 95th St.
23—Ferguson, Willard, 61 E. 86th St.
24—Lowney, Daniel A. H., 112 E. 90th St.
25—Rotkowitz, Harry, 12 E. 85th St.
26—Jacobson, Jacob, 24 E. 90th St.
27—Levey, Irving, 129 E. 80th St.
28—Manley, James, 103 E. 90th St.
29—Meyers, Jos. Franklyn, 101 E. 74th St.
30—Erpf-Lefkovics, Carl Erno, 68 E. 85d St.
31—Richard, Walter Littaur, 1,078 Park Av.
32—Sandbank, Francis, 1,120 Madison Av.
33—Bach, Daniel A., 115 E. 85d St.
34—Simm, Karl, 118 E. 85d St.
35—Mackentosh, James, 100 E. 99th St.
36—Hemmings, John C., 14 E. 95th St.
37—Smith, Brenton Greene, 5 E. 84th St.
38—Wittenberg, Jacob H., 28 E. 86th St.
39—Ashman, George T., 1,052 Lexington Av.
40—Gustafsson, John A., 914 Fifth Av.
41—Lucey, Francis E., 240 E. 90th St.
42—Clyne, Joseph F., 120 E. 90th St.
43—Heard, Charles, 1,225 Park Av.
44—Manice, William De F., 1,225 Park Av.
45—Hanacs, Samuel, 64 E. 93d St.
46—Curtis, Bernard J., 116 E. 80th St.
50—Lavorenzie, George, 174 E. 74th St.
51—Connolly, James F., 62 E. 94th St.
52—Christie, Victor, 1,240 Lexington Av.
53—Kane, Henry, 50 E. 88th St.
54—McDonnid, Oliver C. S., 1,127 Park Av.
55—Grimke, Louis R., 162 E. 79th St.
56—Roggemeyer, Fred. W., 1,072 Park Av.
57—Kock, J. Charles, 1,008 Park Av.
58—Tarrant, Peter, A., 1,105 Park Av.
59—Lack, Henry, 67 E. 93d St.
60—Gabe, William, 35 E. 93d St.
61—Coy, Sidney, 49 E. 88th St.
62—Alper, Aaron, 101 E. 91st St.
63—Hirsch, Ferdinand, 50 E. 80th St.
64—Gruber, Joseph, 72 E. 87th St.
65—Mandel, Arthur, 1,180 Park Av.
66—Orvis, Eugene L., 56 E. 87th St.
67—Rosenbluth, Leon, 1,046 Lexington Av.
68—Brummer, William, 100 E. 81st St.
69—Drachsler, Arthur A., 1,476 Lexington Av.
70—Feldman, Michael, 50 E. 96th St.
71—Candis, Hans D., 955 Park Av.
72—Buckley, John Joseph, 69 E. 87th St.
73—Gauther, John Paul, 1,438 Lexington Av.
74—Adamson, Carl Waldemar, 51 E. 96d St.
75—Dunn, Ignatius, 1,152 Park Av.
76—O'Connor, Charles, 121 E. 77th St.
77—Slaer, Theodore, 1,186 Lexington Av.
78—Matlis, Sherman, 112 E. 77th St.
79—Huffzeger, Edmund, 122 E. 76th St.
80—La Montagne, Robert W., 106 E. 80th St.
81—Markovits, Joseph, 62 E. 87th St.
82—Marx, Arthur, 15 E. 93d St.
83—Stoll, William H., 132 E. 94th St.
84—Curran, Francis, 113 E. 87th St.
85—Bell, Thomas Francois Louis, 131 E. 85d St.
86—Schrade, George M., 60 E. 93d St.
87—Storck, Erhard, 1,180 Park Av.
88—Herschfeld, Clarence E., 90th St.
89—Hunter, Seymour L., 73 E. 90th St.
90—Flatley, Lawrence, 1,089 Park Av.
91—Kaliski, Percy, 1,132 Lexington Av.
92—Ladd, John Holland, 55 E. 78th St.
93—Ahern, Godfrey J., 128 E. 86th St.
94—Coester, William, 1,044 5th Av.
95—Rosenfeld, Solomon, 1,182 Madison Av.
96—Gottesman Saul, 65 E. 96th St.
97—Foxe, George Roberts, 1,145 Park Av.
98—Sayder, Franklin F., 1,227 Madison Av.
99—Levy Max, 21 E. 86th St.
100—Martinetti, Evasio, 15 E. 90th St.
101—Natanson, Robert, 142 E. 79th St.
102—Peterson, Walter C., 110 E. 91st St.
103—Gessner, Louis, 1,048 Lexington Av.
104—Lewine, Archie E., 116 E. 78th St.
105—Mayers, Lester, 1,881 Madison Av.
106—Sorensen, Frederick, 788 Park Av.
107—Canavan, Joseph F., 1,854 Lexington Av.
108—O'Brien, Patrick, 127 E. 92d St.
109—Sheridan, Frank, 1,188 Park Av.
110—Perrault, John C., 106 E. 88th St.
111—Johanes, Charles, 119 E. 84th St.
112—Hargrave, Alexander, 121 E. 77th St.
113—Berger, Emanuel, 112 E. 84th St.
114—Minarsky, Meyer, 70 E. 94th St.
115—Gluck, Louis, 1,121 Madison Av.
116—Hyman, Charles, 1,134 Lexington Av.
117—Kuhn, Fred, 112 E. 77th St.
118—Bromberger, Edgar, 58 E. 94th St.
119—Ernst, Richard, 24 E. 92d St.
120—Hoormoozis, Homer, 1,176 Park Av.
122—Crump, Obery R., 701 Park Av.
123—Mendelsberg, Joseph E., 1,224 Lexington Av.
124—Wienecke, Ernst A. H., 101 E. 87th St.
125—Lyon, Sidney, 1,215 Madison Av.
126—McCauley, Henry, 121 E. 88th St.
127—Cruel, Frederic, 1,069 Park Av.
128—Reisinger, Conrad, 993 Park Av.
129—Bleyer, Emerson, 1,826 Madison Av.
130—Freedman, Robert, 1,200 Madison Av.
131—Sanford, John W., 53 E. 87th St.
132—Schaffer, Frederick, 112 E. 77th St.
133—Wittkowsky, Victor H., 129 E. 90th St.
134—Dodge, Harry E., 118 E. 80th St.
135—McQuade, Joseph P., 102 E. 89th St.
136—Theobald, Sidney G., 110 E. 83d St.
137—Moreland, John A., 101 E. 89th St.
138—Shotter, Spencer C., 1,000 Park Av.
139—Schwartz, Hans, 114 E. 87th St.
140—Lehmann, Jerome A., 1,126 Park Av.
141—Mueller, Edward J., 100 E. 87th St.
142—Miller, Lawrence McK., 114 E. 84th St.
143—Delaney, Henry A., 1,079 Lexington Av.
144—Tempert, Henry E., 119 E. 96th St.
145—Friedman, Elisha M., 102 E. 96th St.
146—Munser, Martin, 1,130 Park Av.
147—Healey David, 20 E. 84th St.
148—Swartz, Albert G., 110 E. 91st St.
149—Voorhinck, William, 180 E. 95th St.
150—Warner, Grover, 19 E. 89th St.
151—Murphy, Thomas F., 111 E. 83d St.
152—Soresi, Luigi, 102 E. 96th St.
153—Seaman, Harold S., 70 E. 80th St.
154—Purcell, David A., 60 E. 94th St.
155—Hart, John W., 1,001 Park Av.
156—Weill, Milton, 50 E. 89th St.
157—Jackson, Christopher, 15 E. 80th St.
158—Watters, Patrick J., 112 E. 88th St.
159—Thompson, Fellowes, 106 E. 78th St.
160—Kaiser, Milton, 68 E. 94th St.
161—Senior, Joseph, 74 E. 87th St.
162—Morrow, Joseph, Jr., 121 E. 90th St.
163—Scanlon, Patrick, 74 E. 87th St.
164—Costello, Michael, 5 E. 81st St.
165—Gross, Harry G., 1,227 Madison Av.
166—Gross, Walter A., 135 E. 93d St.

DISTRICT NO. 165.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 159, 241 E. 119th St.

QUOTA, 410—The number called in this district is same as the 200% quota or 410. The four-day examination will be conducted between 7 and 8 A. M., and the dates and the numbers to report: Aug. 2—1 to 140; Aug. 3—141 to 276; Aug. 4—277 to 410. The order of call and names:

1—Whittman, David, 231 E. 117th St.
2—Abbes, John, 537 E. 116th St.
3—Donato, Francesco, 315 E. 115th St.
4—Johnson, Charles Frances, 2,177 3d Av.
5—Arturo, Loretta, 523 E. 117th St.
6—Tankun, John, 429 E. 118th St.
7—Ranieri, Giuseppe, 2,282 1st Av.
8—Mather, Howard E., 317 E. 118th St.
9—Petraglia, Nicholas J., 431 E. 115th St.
10—Uller, Morris, 44 E. 120th St.
11—Napoli, Nuziato, 326 E. 117th St.
12—Levy, Louis, 235 E. 120th St.
13—Feifer, Abraham, 909 E. 118th St.
14—Hines, Andrew, 232 E. 117th St.
15—Mangelo, John, 310 E. 121st St.
16—Aspis, Joseph, 2,326 2d Av.
17—Cuome, Donato, 527 E. 117th St.
18—Baskowitz, Benjamin, 339 E. 120th St.
19—Pellino, Luigi, 2,501 1st Av.
20—Rego, Sam, 2,314 1st Av.
21—Sabi, Michele, 215 E. 121st St.
22—Castello, Joseph, 244 E. 117th St.
23—Broccoli, Luigi, 429 E. 117th St.
24—Mungola, Joseph, 446 E. 117th St.
25—Johnone, Giuseppe, 439 E. 118th St.
26—Gigee, Elias, 505 E. 118th St.
27—Vitelli, Gaetano, 2,285 2d Av.
28—Gonnella, Guido, 421 E. 116th St.
29—Faievitch, Benjamin, 2,285 1st Av.
30—Plescia, Frank, 2,239 1st Av.
31—Tatas, Abraham, 234 E. 119th St.
32—Buto, Abraham, 234 E. 119th St.
33—Tartaro, Girolamo, 309 E. 118th St.
34—Dannini, Rali, 205 E. 118th St.
35—Spano, Mike, 302 E. 117th St.
36—Raymond, Vincent G., 344 E. 120th St.
37—Petruzzi, Peter, 324 E. 121st St.
38—Buenadonna, Pasquale, 2,281 1st Av.
39—Feltiland, Edward, 238 E. 121st St.
40—Egan, Joseph, 2,149 3d Av.
41—Brins, Patrick, 215 E. 120th St.
42—Francia, Pietro, 418 E. 119th St.
43—Cesantino, Vincenzo, 425 E. 120th St.
44—Gabriellari, Salvatore, 431 E. 118th St.
45—Shebo, Tony, 324 E. 116th St.
46—Ostapenko, John, 218 E. 121st St.
47—Di Rocco, William, 411 E. 118th St.
48—Siegel, Charles, 222 E. 119th St.
49—Addesso, Carmine, 2,285 1st Av.
50—Fernlund, Sten Fredrik, 3-5 Sylvan Pl.
51—Estling, Robert, 229 E. 118th St.
52—Spitalieri, Louis, 238 E. 118th St.
53—Pollack, George, 2,179 3d Av.
54—Stanetz, Roman, 240 E. 119th St.
55—Torre, Vincent, 302-4 E. 119th St.
56—Giannini, Frank, 310 E. 118th St.
57—Lucca, Dicco, 2,285 1st Av.
58—Pilch, Abraham, 235 E. 118th St.
59—Richter, Herman, 222 E. 118th St.
60—Schuster, Edward, 531 E. 118th St.
61—Moccio, Paul, 346 Pleasant Av.
62—Fuchs, Joseph, 346 Pleasant Av.
63—Maskara, Mike, 316 Pleasant Av.
64—Mahy, Vincent, 203 E. 117th St.
65—Gianna Casio, Joseph, 520 E. 118th St.
66—Stigliani, Rafah, 530 E. 119th St.
67—Casey, Edward J., 321 E. 120th St.
68—Bonanosky, Frank, 343 E. 119th St.
69—Donan, Charles J., 7 Sylvan Place.
70—Gervasi, Joseph, 313 E. 119th St.
71—Rendine, Frank, 233 E. 118th St.
72—La Falce, Louis, 434 E. 117th St.
73—Stavlano, John, 349 E. 119th St.
74—Bona Ventura, Pistioria, 2,236 2d Av.
75—Fagan, Frank, 222 E. 121st St.
76—Christiani, Salvio, 227 E. 119th St.
77—Carella, John, 227 E. 118th St.
78—Carlo, Cornelia, 302 E. 119th St.
79—Pistocchi, Francesco, 432 E. 119th St.
80—Scazline, Joseph, 527 E. 117th St.
81—Donson, Alexander, 234 E. 121st St.
82—Kaufelbaum, Mac, 301 E. 120th St.
83—Florio, Vincenzo, 234 E. 118th St.
84—Giannatasio, Joseph, 448 E. 116th St.
85—Troiani, Joseph, 326 E. 118th St.
86—Mascia, Vincenzo, 446 E. 117th St.
87—Garlono, Angelo, 302 E. 117th St.
88—Baldassari, Angelo, 2,308 1st Av.
89—Greenberg, Hyman, 228 E. 119th St.
90—Smith, Salvatore J., 331 E. 115th St.
91—Cavalieri, George, 331 1st Av.
92—Handzes, Andrew, 320 E. 115th St.
93—Bottino, Domenick, 428 E. 117th St.
94—Aronberg, Charles, 329 E. 115th St.
95—Manoni, Alfonso, 295 Pleasant Av.
96—Ruggiero, Vincenzo, 417 E. 117th St.
97—Dragonetti, Giovanni, 2,301 1st Av.
98—Celano, Luigi, 317 E. 116th St.
99—Lanzetta, James J., 318 E. 116th St.
100—Pucci, Anthony, 315 E. 115th St.
101—Cerra, Michael, 447 E. 116th St.
102—Lanzetta, Joseph, 2,319 1st Av.
103—Seigel, Louis, 222 E. 119th St.
104—Geller, Albert, 2,173 3d Av.
105—Casadlowitz, Frank, 320 E. 121st St.
106—Cherbo, Samuel, 238 E. 118th St.
107—Di Santo, Vincenzo, 208 E. 118th St.
108—Franzese, Gaetano, 428 E. 117th St.
109—Cappiello, Adolfo, 451 E. 116th St.
110—Fiorello, Michele, 418 E. 119th St.
111—Francis, Vincenti, 240 E. 121st St.
112—Sess, Leon, 240 E. 121st St.
113—Mesner, George, 236 E. 118th St.
114—Coccaro, Donato, 308 E. 119th St.
115—Grant, Joseph, 219 E. 118th St.
116—Avalone, Dominico, 446 E. 117th St.
117—Friedlander, Lewis, 233 E. 120th St.
118—Votinelli, Frank, 519 E. 117th St.
119—Torruzio, George, 434 E. 118th St.
120—Lastoco, John, 524 E. 118th St.
121—Di Costanzo, Luigi, 309 Pleasant Av.
122—D'Aloise, Edward, 2,285 1st Av.
123—Sea, Caesar, 308 E. 120th St.
124—Johnson, John Alfred, 2,294 2d Av.
125—Pasqua, Giuseppe, 360 E. 121st St.
126—Pollack, Samuel, 231 E. 119th St.
127—Moore, James, 404 E. 116th St.
128—Marconi, Joseph, 441 E. 117th St.
129—Lombardi, Francesco, 329 E. 115th St.
130—Tozzi, Angelo, 519 E. 117th St.
131—Rotundo, John, 421 E. 117th St.
132—De Casora, Louis, 442 E. 117th St.
133—Ciullo, Angelo, 503 E. 117th St.
134—Counaman, Jacob, 309 E. 120th St.
135—Cansky, Morris, 231 E. 118th St.
136—De Nicola, Michael, 205 E. 116th St.
137—Prisco, Tony, 2,287 1st Av.
138—Weinstein, Louis, 7 Sylvan Place.
139—Bartlick, Morris, 238 E. 119th St.
140—Henderson, Joseph, 238 E. 119th St.
141—Fragasso, Luigi, 218 E. 121st St.
142—Lehil, Yrzo Vaino, 234 E. 121st St.
143—Scagliome, John, 411 E. 116th St.
144—Barmansky, Louis, 341 E. 120th St.
145—Candela, Sam, 324 E. 118th St.
146—Fratangelo, Joseph, 335 E. 115th St.
147—Bucalor, Sam, 538 E. 117th St.
148—Tuchman, John, 227 E. 117th St.
149—Ambrose, John, 455 E. 117th St.
150—Damico, Louis, 437 E. 117th St.
151—Capola, Alfred, 522 E. 121st St.
152—Cipolla, John, 215 E. 117th St.
153—Cudone, Pasquale, 331 E. 117th St.
154—Siellia, Ralph